

*Commentary*

## Ethical awareness and ethical judgement of intelligent technological devices

Maisarah Mohamed Saat\*

Department of Political Science and Institution for Social and Policy Studies, Yale University, Connecticut, USA.

Received: 19-Aug-2022, Manuscript No. AJPS-22-74991; Editor assigned: 22-Aug-2022, Pre QC No: AJPS-22-74991 (PQ); Reviewed: 08-Sep-2022, QC No: AJPS-22-74991; Revised: 16-Sep-2022, Manuscript No: AJPS-22-74991 (R), Published: 23-Sep-2022

### DESCRIPTION

Higher education institutions are increasingly giving students the chance to have a fascinating experience through industrial training where they are exposed to a range of ethical circumstances. The ethical awareness and ethical judgement of students who have completed their industrial training using a pre and post survey. Show that students ethical awareness was not greatly affected by their industrial training, but that their ethical judgement was enhanced. Students seem to form opinions at an earlier stage when they are more worried. The connection between educators' ethical stance and their ethical appraisal of student assessment procedures is still not evident. Teachers who are now in the classroom, future teachers, and educational administrators who responded to a survey with pertinent questions. Situationists, exceptionalists, subjectivists, and absolutists were the four ethics stance groupings into which the respondents fell. In deciding what was moral, they had differing viewpoints. According to the findings of the logistic regression analysis, educators' ethical stances and their ethical judgement were substantially correlated. Subjectivists were more likely to agree with subjectivists in some activities, whereas exceptions were more likely to support some student assessment procedures that assessment manuals do not advocate. Although several empirical studies have made an effort to explain the discrepancy between customers' ethical assessments and their actual purchase actions, the influence of moral certainty has gotten comparatively less attention. The term "moral certainty" describes the individual's subjective sense of conviction or assurance in his or her ethical assessment of an item. the literature on ethical consumption by experimentally determining whether the relationships between consumers' moral judgement, intention, and actual purchase of Ethical Goods (EPs) differ depending on their degree of moral conviction. The impact of subjective standards under the same circumstances. When consumers are more certain or convinced that purchasing EPs is morally correct in general, as opposed to

when there is moral uncertainty, the ethical assessment of EPs has a bigger impact on customers' intention. Under conditions of strong moral certainty, the influence of subjective standards was less potent. However, there is no proof to support the assertion that consumers' intentions toward EPs have a greater impact on the actual purchase of EPs when there is a high degree of moral certainty.

Even while many travellers understand the value of responsible travel, not everyone reacts to it the same way. Differences in behaviour between responsible tourism practises and three categories of moral travel concerns: economic, sociocultural, and environmental using a scenario-based approach.

- Tourists responded to specific responsible issues in different ways.
- Perceived Importance of Ethical Issues (PIE) was positively related to ethical decision making.
- Aside from economic issues, tourists with more travel experience were more likely to make ethically favorable decisions.

The ethical decision-making process is one that starts with the Perceived Importance of Ethical Issues (PIE). Such discoveries offer helpful data that can assist broaden our current knowledge of the moral choices made by visitors. A consistent stream of studies examining the function of education in promoting ethical conduct has resulted from academic interest in the ethical quality of accountants' judgements. Few researches have examined the impact of accounting contextual elements on ethical judgements in accounting students' cognitive moral development. The impact of client risk level as a contextual component, as well as the development of cognitive morality, on moral judgements and behavioural intentions. Findings from a research of auditing students show that, in comparison to students with lower moral development, students with greater moral development view earnings management as less ethical and are less inclined to accept earnings management by

\*Corresponding author. Maisarah Mohamed Saat, E-mail: [maisatrah@mms.edu](mailto:maisatrah@mms.edu)

an audit client. In comparison to students in a low client risk scenario, students in a high client risk scenario viewed earnings management as less ethical and were also less willing to accept earnings management by an audit client.

Consumers who willfully disregard ethical product features disparage other, more ethical consumers who seek them out and willfully uninformed consumers critically assess ethical people they have never met across a variety of dissimilar personality traits (e.g., fashionable, boring). Negative societal comparisons with those who choose to act ethically as opposed to choosing not to do so result in self-threat, which is where denigration

comes from. Additionally, this denigration produces negative downstream effects that weaken the denigrator's commitment to ethical ideals as seen by diminished rage at businesses that disobey the in issue ethical principle and less desire to act ethically in the future. Denigration diminishes greatly if first disregarding the ethical attribute is considered as acceptable, weakens even more if deliberately ignorant customers are given a second chance to act morally after ignoring the ethical product information. These findings have significance for comprehending ethical consumer behaviour, for how ethical consumerism is seen generally, and for the promotion of ethical goods.