

GENDER, AFFECT AND UPWARD INFLUENCE

Asha Kaul
Communications Area
Wing 11, Indian Institute of Management
Vastrapur
Ahmedabad-380015
India
Tel: +91-79-26324902
Fax: +91-79-26306896
E-Mail: ashakaul@iimahd.ernet.in

Mahfooz A. Ansari
OB & HR Management Programme
School of Management, Universiti Sains Malaysia
Minden 11800, Penang, Malaysia
Tel: 00-60-4-653-3888 (ext. 3435)
Fax: 00-60-4-657-7448
E-Mail: mahfooz@usm.my

Himanshu Rai
Personnel and Industrial Relations Area
FPM House 8, Indian Institute of Management
Vastrapur
Ahmedabad-380015
India
Tel: +91-79-26327908
Fax: +91-79-26306896
E-Mail: h_rai@iimahd.ernet.in

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Upward influence tactics affect the attitude, perceptions and behavior of the supervisors towards their subordinates. This influence may be used both for organizational and personal purposes. With more and more women joining the work place, gender becomes a significant construct given that upward influence tactics may have nuances different for men and women, especially in the Indian context. The hypotheses that made an attempt to understand gender differences in terms of use of upward influence tactics and the moderating effect of the positive and the negative affect, were tested with a sample of employees (N=107) working in a large bank in Western India. The study employed both in-depth exploratory interviews and a survey methodology. While the interview data was subjected to rigorous content analysis techniques, regression analysis was performed on survey data. Results indicated that the gender of the agent and the supervisor, as well as the interaction of gender and affective styles, influenced the choice of upward influence tactics.

In the organizational context, influence is the process by which an employee attempts to sway the thinking process of leaders, team members or peers. It is the effect, either intended or unintended, of the agent (influencer) on the target's (to be influenced) attitude, perception or behavior (Yukl, 1998). Yukl (1998) states, "influence is the essence of leadership. It is necessary to sell your ideas, to gain acceptance of your policies or plans, and to motivate and support and implement your decisions" p. (207). Specifically, the agent uses influence for organizational purposes (Yukl and Tracey, 1992) but it can also be used for fructification of personal goals.

While influencing enhances productivity and employees' morale at all levels, upward influence (UI) is of significant importance as it aids cooperation and collaboration within teams, makes organizations democratic, and enhances their receptivity to change (Waldron, 1999) and creativity. Concentrating on organizational benefits, significant relationships have been found between UI tactics and workplace environment, culture and relationship such as job performance (Kipnis and Schmidt, 1988; Yukl and Tracey, 1992), assessment of promotability (Thacker and Wayne, 1995); and increase in salary (Kipnis and Schmidt, 1988, Thacker, 1995).

Gender differences have been differentially linked to the choice of influence tactics employed in organizations. As early as 1976, Johnson found that men use more direct tactics and assertive influence as compared to women in organizations. Men and women working in a diverse setting are expected to display stereotypical forms of behavior in both interpersonal (Falbo and Peplau, 1980; Maccoby, 1988) and work situations (Eagley and Johnson, 1990; Mainiero, 1986). Women, for instance, agree more often than men and display more positive socio emotional behavior (Anderson and Blanchard, 1982; Carli 1982, 1989; Piliavin and Martin, 1978). These gender differences have been found both within mixed-sex groups and between same-sex groups (Johnson, Warner and Funk, 1996).

Gender differences defined by the status characteristics theory suggest that gender differences in interaction in mixed-sex groups are a result of women's lower status in larger society (Berger et al., 1977; Berger, Rosenholtz and Zelditch 1980). This is a multi /level theory that provides linkages between the society's cultural assumptions of inequality in gender, status, race and age and links it to inequalities in face-to-face interaction (Ridgeway and Diekema, 1992) in developing status hierarchies in small groups within or outside organizations.

While different types of UI tactics in relation to the work environment have been studied there is little research on the gender of the employees/ the organizational social composition, and the choice of tactics to influence the leader. Ridgeway (1988) defined organizational social composition as the representation of different types of members in the organization's position of authority (p196). This research gap becomes significant when we consider the fact that more and more women are taking on managerial positions within organizations. Moreover, we need to study the relationship between gender and UI to assess the effectiveness of the "social composition" of the organization.

Recent work in the area of social composition in organizations and effectiveness constructs plays a critical role in success of interpersonal communication in organizations (Ferris, Hockwarter, Douglass, Blass, Kolodinsky and Treadway, 2002) be it in the same-sex or mixed- sex groups. Constructs of social skills play an important role in determining the nature in which influence attempts are made, perceived and responded to. However, the style of application of UI attempts varies with individuals and can best be studied with the aid of moderator variables. Researchers (Wayne and Ferris, 1990) found that the results of UI tactics, showed a variation when moderator variables like affect, were introduced. The role of affect, positive and negative, in moderating/affecting the style of influence in organizational social composition makes interesting investigation.

It is evident that there is little work on the gender and affective disposition of the influencer that impacts the UI tactic, and particularly so in an Indian setting. Unfortunately we are aware of no research that has attempted to test this relationship in the Indian context. Given this limitation and the need to assess the generalizability of the UI tactics in an Indian organization, this study investigates the relationship between gender, affect and UI tactics. This is important because of the prevalence of the sex role ideology in India as compared to other countries in the West. Additionally with more women occupying managerial roles in organizations, the practical implications for organizations and workplace culture need to be researched.

Specifically, the objective of the study is to research whether men and women are differentially successful in their influence attempts and the extent to which affect, positive and negative, impacts the success of their influence attempts.

The procedure adopted for this study was two-fold, in-depth interviews and survey. The purpose of using both exploratory interviews and the survey method was two fold. First, within the framework of the study, the in-depth exploratory interviews provided a thorough grounding to help build up a theory, specifically in investigating the types of upward influence tactics used by the executives. Exploratory interviews bring to the fore several context relevant variables and their interactions which otherwise may have been discarded or ignored. For instance, in this study they showed that despite previous literature evidence to the contrary, ingratiation and exchange were rarely used tactics in the present sample. Rational Persuasion and Instrumental dependency, on the other hand, was used more frequently by the respondents. Such insights made the data richer and relevant to context in which the study is conducted. They also ensured that the resulting theory provided a better understanding of the upward influence tactics and their deployment both for the participating managers and the researchers alike. The subsequent survey using a quantitative instrument provided a deeper understanding of the phenomenon from multiple perspectives. By using multiple methods to collect the same information, the study would give robust results by providing cross-validation of the results. The quality of information would be better and richer since multiple methods would provide mutual confirmation.

Second, the exploratory interviews helped in the development of a modified instrument to measure the criterion variable of upward influence tactics. It was based on the analysis of the exploratory interviews that a modified version of Kipnis et al (1980), Ansari (1990) and Bhal and Ansari (2000) measure, consisting of 41 items was developed and subsequently used for the study. A survey based on such an instrument would be more relevant and would richly complement the results of interview data.

Theoretical Framework and Development of Hypothesis

There is considerable research on UI tactics which suggests that the well-being of the organization can be measured by the effectiveness of choice and application of tactics by which the employees influence the leader. UI tactics have been labeled as direct/rational, hard and soft. Discussion of these tactics is based on the Profiles of Organizational Scale (POIS) developed by Kipnis and Schmidt (1982) that measured six tactic categories – rationality/reason, ingratiation, exchange/bargaining, assertiveness, coalition, and upward appeal. Appropriateness of these six upward influence tactics has been measured and various research questions have been generated

using the original questionnaire employed for measuring them (Ansari and Kapoor, 1987; Erez and Rim, 1982).

Reason has been commonly understood to be the most direct tactic and is directly proportionate to the goals and the needs of the agent (Waldera, 1988) and is contingent on the needs of the member. Ingratiation is informal (Schilit and Locke, 1982) and takes into cognizance interpersonal attraction, impression management, flattery (Kipnis and Vanderveer, 1971; Kipnis et al., 1980; Mechanic, 1962). The agent with less power employs this tactic to render favors, ingratiating himself/herself with the target. (Kipnis and Schmidt, 1988; Liden and Mitchell, 1988). Exchange tactic is used when a reward is envisaged, benefits or favors are exchanged (Kipnis et al., 1980), and remissions of promises for exchanges or bargains requiring compliance are made (Waldron, Hunt and Dsilva, 1993).

Assertiveness, also referred to as pressure tactic (Falbe and Yukl, 1992) is used by employees in perfect command of the situation, with domain expertise and control. Alternately it has also been referred to “hard”, overt or direct tactic. Influencing in teams and approaching the leader by majority opinion is referred to as coalition. The emphasis is on numbers/number of people in a group and has been referred to as “group support” by Schilit (1987a, 1987b). Upward appeal is a tactic in which the agent convinces the target by assuring acceptance of the proposal by higher authorities. As a secondary tactic, upward appeal is used as a last resort when all other attempts have failed and the leader resists all efforts made by the agent (Maslyn et al., 1996; Waldron et al., 1993).

Studies have also looked at combinations or clusters of tactics which employees may use to successfully influence the supervisor. These include shotgun, tactician, and bystander combinations (Kipnis et al. 1984; Kipnis et al. 1988). Shotgun is a combination of all tactics with the aim of achieving the ultimate goal of influencing the supervisor (Kipnis and Schmidt, 1983). Tactician is a combination of reason, rational persuasion and logic for influencing the supervisor and bystander is a strategy in which the agent refrains from using any tactic but merely observes the target.

Empirical research indicates that the choice of a tactic is based on the individual’s power, organizational structure (Schlueter and Barge, 1993; Schlueter et al. 1990, Fagenson, 1990). These structural models argue that influence use is a consequence of structural power rather than consequence of gender. However, what these studies fail to record is the effect of gender and the individual style of the employee that will determine the choice and application of the tactic. Interpersonal communication styles and gender diversity will influence the manner in which tactics are used and success of the tactics will also vary in accordance with the effectiveness of the styles (Jones, 1990). The style of the agent will moderate the influence tactic and the receptivity by the target will in turn be influenced by the impression that the target holds of the agent. Affect (positive and negative) has a significant bearing on the agent and choice of UI.

Affect and Upward Influence

Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS; Watson et al., 1988) is a measure to study two general dimensions that describe individual affective responses: positive (interested, enthusiastic) and negative (hostile, anger) (George, 1992; Watson and Tellegan, 1985) on a seven point scale. Past researches have tried to study either PA or NA but seldom a combination of the two.

Studies reveal that liking for the subordinates can also moderate the relationship between UI tactics and performance (Ferris, Judge, Rowland and Fitzgibbons, 1994; Wayne and Ferris, 1990) An understanding of the differences between moods and emotions facilitated development of the affect syndrome. Moods – positive and negative - were generalized as feeling states but not always intense. Lazarus (1991) stated that these generalized positive and negative moods permeate all of an individual’s experiences. Extensive work by psychologists studying affect has focused on the trait of positive affect, the degree to which a person is high in enthusiasm, energy, mental alertness and determination (Watson, Clark and Tellegan, 1988; Watson and Tellegan,

1985) and on the trait of negative affect, the degree to which one feels subjective distress such as irritability, anxiety or nervousness (Watson and Clark, 1984).

Positive affect has been defined by Perrewe and Spector (2002) as: “the tendency to experience positive emotions across situations and time” (p.37). Personality research (George, 1992; Watson and Tellegan, 1985) has shown that there are two general dimensions of affective responding. These are trait positive affect (PA) and trait negative affect (NA). PA and NA do not seem to be opposite points on a continuum. Rather they are independent dimensions (Diener and Emmons, 1985). That is, an individual can be high on both or low on both or high in one and low on the other or vice versa or high in both or low in both (George, 1992; Watson and Tellegan, 1985). Individuals high on PA are characterized as excited, joyful and enthusiastic. They are energetic and enjoy life. Individuals low on PA are less likely to report positive feelings. People who report high levels of NA are likely to be anxious, afraid and angry. They are often tense and nervous. When low on NA, individuals report feeling placid, calm and contented. Individual’s affect may influence both the decision making and interpersonal aspects of managerial performance. Based on these definitions, and subsequent research (George, 1998; Hochwarter, Perrewe, Ferris and Brymer, 1999), it can be stated that employees with high PA are effective at interpersonal communication than those with low PA or high NA as they lack interpersonal enthusiasm (Watson, Clark, and Tellegen, 1988). Individuals with positive affect have been found to have a positive impact on the target in the influencing process (Mackie, Asuncion and Rosselli, 1992). Researchers Judge et al 1999; Watson et al 1988) have found that the enthusiastic and confident agents possess a higher capability of influencing the target. Mood, more specifically positive mood, increases the probability of acceptance of attitude of agent by the target (Isen, 1984). The agent, in such situations, is viewed more positively and message accepted more readily by the target. Thus it is likely that positive and negative affect will have a differential bearing on the choice of upward influence tactics.

H1: Positive and negative affect in males and females will be significantly related to the choice of UI tactics.

Gender and Upward Influence

A steady rise in the number of women taking up managerial positions over the last few years has added to the complexity of interactions at work (Thacker, 1995). Researchers have begun to focus their attention on similarities and dissimilarities between the approach adopted by men and women in usage of UI strategies.

However, researchers are uncertain about the existence of gender differences in usage of UI strategies (Baxter,1984; Conrad, 1985; Dubrin, 1989, 1991; Grob et al. 1997; Kipnis et al, 1980; Kline 1994; Lamude, 1993; Schlueter et al 1993). Some research studies suggest that women use strategies differently than men. They use charm, appearance, ingratiation and compliments – that is indirect tactics (DuBrin, 1991)- or weaker altruistic strategies whereas men use so-called stronger strategies of manipulation, reason (Baxter, 1984; Schlueter et al., 1990) and assertiveness (Johnson, 1976). Additionally, researchers note that females may even be more effective at influence attempts than males (Lauterbach and Weiner, 1996).

There have been findings that report no or very little difference in choice of UI strategy between men and women (Kipnis et al, 1980; Schilit and Locke, 1982; Yukl and Falbe, 1990). No differences in how men and women use UI have been found in both interpersonal (Carli, 1989; Sagrestano, 1992)and organizational settings (Dreher et al., 1989; Kipnis, Schmidt and Wilkinson,1980; Yukl and Tracey, 1992). A reason attributed to negative findings concerning gender difference in use of influence tactics is the situation that has a bearing on the relationship between the agent and the target (Falbo and Peplau, 1980; Sagrestano, 1992) and organizational position (Schlueter and Barge, 1993) which determines the choice of influence behaviors. Thus it is likely that gender will have differential effect on the choice of upward influence tactics.

H2: Males and females will differ significantly in their choice of UI tactics

H3: Male agents will differ significantly in their choice of UI tactics with male superiors and female superiors.

H4: Female agents will differ significantly in their choice of UI tactics with male superiors and female superiors.

Interaction between Gender and Affect

While there is sufficient literature on gender, gender communication/interaction patterns and affect there is little research in the area of gender and affect which would have an impact on the choice and use of UI tactics. In the wake of earlier discussions it is plausible that gender and affect will interact to have differential impact on the choice of upward influence tactics.

H5: Affect and subordinate gender will interact to influence the choice of UI tactics such that male respondents with positive affect would use different UI tactics when interacting with male superiors than with female supervisors.

H6: Affect and subordinate gender will interact to influence the choice of UI tactics such that male respondents with negative affect will use different UI tactics when interacting with male superiors than with female supervisors.

H7: Affect and subordinate gender will interact to influence the choice of UI tactics such that female respondents with positive affect would use different UI tactics when interacting with male superiors than with female supervisors.

H8: Affect and subordinate gender will interact to influence the choice of UI tactics such that female respondents with negative affect would use different UI tactics when interacting with male superiors than with female supervisors.

Method

Sample and Procedure

The study was conducted in the western zonal office of a bank in India. All employees in the managerial cadre were selected. In the Indian sub continent the aforesaid bank is the only one in which the ratio of men to women is 60 to 40. The choice of the bank was deliberate as it provided virgin ground for study of gender, affect and upward influence. This attempt provided an opportunity to posit the findings in a significantly mixed setting of employees.

Data for this research were collected from a sample (n=107) of all employees of the managerial cadre of the western zonal office of a bank. There were 28 women and 79 men. Large number of employees (50.6 %) fell in the age bracket of 21 to 25. About 60% of respondents had one to four years of work experience. Maximum respondents (22.7%) had an MBA degree and next in line were respondents with a B. Com. degree (21.6%).

As indicated earlier, the procedure adopted for this study was two-fold, in-depth interviews and survey. The subsequent sections would describe these methods in greater details.

In-Depth Interviews

In the interviews the employees were asked to narrate a critical incident in which they had used influence to sway the superior to their point of view. Employees were asked to describe briefly the purpose of the influence attempt, what was said or done by the agent to influence the target and how the target responded to the request. The questions were of the following nature: "What was the issue for which you used influence strategies?" "What did you say?", "How did you say?", "What was the impact on the leader?", "Did you feel nice or confident or nervous and

shaky?" etc. If a sequence of influence attempts occurred, respondents were asked to describe each episode in the sequence. Employees were instructed to provide details, including quotes and examples of what the target said. They were assured of confidentiality. Respondents were encouraged to describe influence attempts that involved important issues and substantive requests for assistance and support, rather than routine task assignments. The interviews were conducted by one of the authors and two qualified researchers working in the area of communication. Both researchers were briefed extensively on the interview procedures and dummy interviews were shown to them for demonstration by the authors.

The narrative description of the agent's influence behavior in an incident was recorded. A number was assigned to each interviewee which helped in protecting the identity of the speaker. These numbers also helped in coding and record keeping. Transcripts were prepared and units of analysis were categorized. Two separate readers working in the area of UI coded the text. We compared the coding and finalized the classification after re-examining and a discussion with the bank officials. The statements of all the interviewees were cross-validated. Some managers were even interviewed twice for authenticating the data.

Survey

On the basis of the content analysis of the transcribed interviews, a questionnaire comprising three sections was drawn up and distributed via intranet to all employees. As the branch was small with only 107 employees, no need was felt for sampling. Data collected was inclusive of responses from all employees. The first section dealt with UI strategies, second, positive and negative affect and the third with gender. Respondents filled in the questionnaire during their working hours and mailed it to their branch in-charge, who collected the responses in a folder and mailed it to the author. The respondents were, in this case as well, assured of complete secrecy with respect to their responses.

Results

Content Analysis

The respondents were asked to recreate and narrate an incident in which they used influence with their supervisor to change the thinking pattern to a desired way. Though the participants had been asked to narrate an incident which did not involve routine-task, most of them narrated incidents that were technical and task oriented. Analysis of the content was done in four quarters:

- a. Male agent and female target (Table 1)
- b. Male agent and male target (Table 2)
- c. Female agent and male target (Table 3)
- d. Female agent and female target (Table 4)

Interaction patterns between male agents and female targets revealed reason and logic to be the most frequently employed tactic (Table 1). This is consistent with earlier studies (Nonis, Sager and Kumar, 1996), which reported that men employ rationality as an influence tactic more than assertiveness, ingratiation and upward appeal. They felt that management listened to logic, and backing up arguments with numbers, research and data was important. Rational persuasion was effective while dealing with all kinds of bosses. Moreover, since intensified prescriptions and proscriptions for men reflects traditional emphasis on strength, drive, assertiveness, and self-reliance (Prentice and Carranza, 2002), their preference for logic and reason and assertiveness is easily explained. . A closer look at the other tactics revealed that they primarily consisted of building connections, personal relationships, target gratification and instrumental dependency.

Interestingly in the interaction or influence attempts between men and men the combination of other tactics was marginally higher than rationality (Table 2). The surprising finding was the absence of ingratiation and exchange amongst the oft used tactics. Previous researchers point that ingratiation has a positive affect on the salary of the individual who is planning to continue with the same organization whereas exchange tactics are negatively related to salary increase (Thacker,

1998). This could probably explain the absence of use of exchange as an upward influence tactic though not the absence of ingratiation. It appears that ingratiation is seen more as building of good relationships or establishing connection resulting rather than in the defined sense of the word and is probably typical of the Indian culture. Doing personal work for the superior is not considered as ingratiation and is accepted as a social norm.

In the exchange between men and men, a significant number of respondents indulged in upward appeal keeping their superiors or 'boss's boss' informed and approaching the supervisor as a team. Thus the boundaries between upward appeal and coalition in such cases are blurred and could be captured only through factor analysis. Respondents felt that the organization was transparent and superiors did not mind if they took their case or argument forward to their superior's superior so long as they were 'kept in the loop'.

A differential analysis was done for men and women (Table 3). The interesting finding was that like men, women too did not use ingratiation or exchange tactics at all. Such exchange involves offering an exchange of favors while indicating willingness to reciprocate at a later date. This can be explained in terms of the social norms prevalent in the Indian context and can be a result of difficulty in articulation and multiplicity of connotations if such offers are to be made. Moreover they used coalition and upward appeal and assertiveness in almost the same proportion as men. This is in contradiction to the previous studies (Nicotera and Rancer, 1994) which suggest that men are generally seen as more aggressive and assertive displaying behaviors associated with hard influence tactics, whereas women are seen as nurturing and tentative.

As discussed in the earlier instances of analysis, ingratiation and exchange were not used in the UI tactics adopted by female respondents for female supervisors (Table 4). As in the case of male respondents and male supervisors, other tactics as fact revelation, connection, target gratification and instrumental dependency had a higher percentage of use than reason and logic. Though the difference was only marginal, it does provide insight into mixed –sex and same-sex interaction patterns in teams as specified through the status characteristic theory (SCT) (Berger et al, 1977; Berger, Rosenholtz and Zelditch, 1980). According to the SCT, in gender neutral tasks, status will not impact the interaction pattern. Task behaviors of men in all-men groups and of women in all-women groups will be similar (Johnson, et al. 1996).

Analysis was clubbed and done on the basis of the agent gender (Table 5).

An interesting observation is that majority of the respondents used more than one type of influence tactic. Amongst these the largest percentage was the combination of logic and reason and upward appeal. This is consistent with the findings of studies (Prentice and Carranza, 2002) that found that these were the traits typically associated with men. It also shows that possibly men think that a combination of strategies is better suited to achieve results rather than a single strategy. Alternatively they may think that different strategies are better suited for different conditions and situations. This could mean that individual disposition and gender attitudes may not be the only explaining variables for determining the upward influence tactics used by people. The situational variables may have an important role to play in determining which tactic needs to be used in what conditions.

Another analysis was done based on the target gender (Table 6). In all four combinations, it was observed that men and women did not use ingratiation or exchange tactic at all with bosses of different gender. This is explained by an earlier argument that exchange and ingratiation involve offering an exchange of favors, bargaining and creating a feeling of indebtedness to be reciprocated at a later stage and is rarely seen in the Indian context in interaction with members of the opposite sex because of the difficulty in articulation and multiplicity of connotations if such offers are to be made especially to people of the opposite sex. Moreover, men used upward appeal much more often with female bosses than with their male counterparts. This could possibly be explained by the perceptions of female bosses in the eyes of men, which tends to be lower. This could also be explained by Lamude's study (1993) which found that male supervisors employ upward influence tactics which appeal to values, emotions, affect and friendliness (soft tactics)

more with female managers and they employ tactics that appeal to demands, intimidation, explanation and other employees' respect and attraction (hard tactics) with male managers.

Moreover females used upward appeal and coalition significantly more with male superiors rather than with female superiors. On the other hand, men used coalition and upward appeal significantly more with their male superiors than with women superiors. This can again be linked to connotations involved with repeated offers to a person of the opposite sex in the Indian context.

Criterion Measures

Influence Tactics: Reason and Logic, assertiveness, upward appeal, coalitions, ingratiation, exchange, and instrumental dependency were measured using a modified version of Kipnis et al (1980) and Ansari (1990) and Bhal and Ansari (2000) measure.

The scale consisted of 41 items. Respondents were asked to indicate on a 7-point scale (1 never; 7 always) the frequency with which they had used the various scale items to influence their immediate superiors at work.

A partial test of the construct validity of the scale for measuring influence strategies employed a varimax rotated factor analysis. Results disclosed five factors. The five factors used in the main analysis, accounted for a variance of 44.99 % (Table 7).

Factor 1, **ingratiation**, consisted of items through which the agent made the target feel good, superior and important. Factor 2, **rational persuasion**, used strategies through which the agent convinced the target through use of reason and logic. Factor 3, involved the use of name-dropping, approaching the "boss's boss" or upward appeal, withholding information for an appropriate time and was termed as **connection**. Factor 4, or **target gratification** involved appeasing the target by asking questions, sharing personal interests, in short, satisfying the ego of the target. Factor 5, included items such as seeking advice, informing the target of happenings in office or keeping the target in the loop and was labeled **instrumental dependency**.

Descriptive statistics, reliabilities, and inter-correlations among the upward influence strategies are reported in table 9. The reliabilities of the scales were within the acceptable range.

Predictors:

Affect: Positive and negative affect was measured in the second section of the questionnaire comprising items from PANAS (Watson et al, 1988). Respondents were asked to complete the section by indicating the extent to which they experienced positive and negative emotions (anger, joy, enthusiastic, etc.) on a 7 point scale (1 never, 7 always). Twenty items were used, each referring to either positive or negative affect.

Recent evidence (Isen and Baron, 1991) suggests that the structure of mood is composed of two dominant and relatively independent dimensions, i.e., positive and negative affect. Such dimensions have consistently emerged as the first two factors in factor analysis. A partial test of the construct validity of the scale employed a varimax rotated factor analysis. The two factors were positive affect and negative affect. The factors accounted for a total of 52.63% of the variance (Table 8).

Factor 1, or **negative affect**, comprised items in which negative sensibilities of the respondent were aroused such as, shame, guilt, fear, hostility etc. Factor 2, **positive affect**, involved the use of items such as, enthusiasm, alertness, excitement, determination etc.

Discussion

Gender of the agent and the supervisor/target clearly, as revealed in the study impact the choice of UI tactic. Interplay or interaction of gender and affective styles (positive and negative) also influence the communication styles of UI. Tactics generally discussed by researchers (Kipnis et

al, 1980; Falbe and Yukl, 1992; Kipnis and Schmidt, 1988) as exchange, coalition, assertiveness, upward appeal, logic and reason and ingratiation, found abundantly in organizational talk did not emerge strongly in the study of differences in choice of UI tactics across genders. The results suggest that while these UI tactics may be employed by agents in organizations, when combined with a study of gender and affect reveal lower applicability.

Significant results in terms of UI revealed instrumental dependency (Ansari, 1990; Bhal and Ansari, 2000) to be the most frequently used UI. Instrumental dependency can be understood as an attempt to 'seek advise at regular intervals', and 'inform the boss of the happenings at the office' or keep the boss in the loop. This finding can be related to the nature of tasks for which UI tactics were used. Though the instructions given to the employees was to narrate incidents in which there was less of routine influence, most of them narrated technical, routine issues in which they needed to influence the supervisor. While affect was found to have an important moderating effect on the use of instrumental dependency, one of the UI tactics, it is difficult to ascertain the implication of it on any other strategy. Difference in communication styles and its effect across genders (Ridgeway and Diekema, 1992; Carli, 1990; Eagly, 1987) has been extensively studied. However, in the study, the combination of affect and gender showed a variation in the commonly known patterns of gender communication and UI. Consistent with previous research, affect (Perrewe and Spector, 1992); George 1992; Watson and Tellegen, 1985) was studied as a trait in the individual and not as bound to the situation. As the research was conducted on employees working in India, therefore it can be assumed, that positive and negative traits when studied in combination with gender, are a result of the cultural background of the respondent. Researchers can thus be cautioned that care must be exercised when adopting western taxonomies of psychological processes as analytical tools in investigations of how UI is impacted by gender in different settings, more specifically, as in this case, to the Indian setting.

Gender of target and agent together with positive and negative affect had a significant impact on the choice and use of UI tactics. As discussed, affect is a trait and can be witnessed in all interactions of employees. It is not contingent upon a situation but can clearly be seen in all behavioral patterns. Similarly, in this study it was seen that females using instrumental dependency were high on negative affect but men were much higher on negative affect. In the game of influencing the role of the supervisor was equally important. The negative affectivity of a male supervisor increased instrumental dependency. When the supervisor was a female, and instrumental dependency was high, it did not necessarily mean that the supervisor was not as high on negative affect as compared to the male supervisor. Thus on a comparative scale we can infer $NA \times \text{gender (female)} = \text{high instrumental dependency}$; $NA \times \text{gender (male)} = \text{higher than female instrumental dependency}$.

It is interesting to note that both males and females high in positive affect were also high on instrumental dependency, though males were slightly higher than females. The positive affect in the supervisor moderated the relationship between the gender of the supervisor and the use of UI tactic. Male supervisors with high positive affect responded positively to high instrumental dependency. Female supervisors with higher positive affect than male supervisors responded positively to lower demands of instrumental dependency.

Gender of the leader was found to have a significant bearing in the choice of the UI tactic. The present results suggest that the gender of the supervisor affected the application of the UI tactic. When the gender of the supervisor was male, female respondents were higher in instrumental dependency than their male counterparts in the same organization. Women naturally reticent and careful in task oriented assignments find it preferable to inform the supervisor of the issues being tackled. This can be explained by the normative/socialization approach which suggests that specific norms are learned by men and women in the formative stages in the interaction patterns within mixed sex peer groups (Carli, 1989, 1990; Maccoby, 1990; Eisenhart and Holland, 1983) which are then revealed in interaction patterns within organizations.

It was found in the study that males high in negative affect were also high in instrumental dependency whereas females high in negative affect were low in instrumental dependency. In

other words, for males negative affect is directly proportional to instrumental dependency but for females negative affect is inversely proportional to instrumental dependency. It is interesting to note that between males and females, there is not much difference in the application of tactic. The difference is in the degree of negative affectivity. When negative affectivity is between moderate to high in females instrumental dependency is much lower than when compared to low and moderate (Figure 1).

It was interesting to note that the gender of the supervisor and negative affect played an important role in the application of instrumental dependency (Figure 2). Once again as in the previous case when the gender of the agent was male, negative affect barely had any effect on the application of the instrumental dependency. However in the case of a female supervisor, higher the affect, lower the instrumental dependency. The relationship between negative affect and instrumental dependency was inversely proportional. Contrary to the results discussed above, in this case, instrumental dependency was higher when the negative affect was between low and moderate. In fact the drop was considerable from a low to a moderate negative affect in cases of application of instrumental dependency in female supervisors. However the slope in the graph from moderate to high negative affectivity indicating less instrumental dependency was a very gradual decline with a difference of barely 0.3 between the two points of moderate and high on negative affect.

When the gender of the respondent and positive affect were combined to study the use of instrumental dependency, it was found that both males and females low on positive affect were high in application of instrumental dependency. Positive affect across genders did not make a difference to the application of UI tactic (Figure 3).

Females in the category of supervisors with low positive affect revealed a higher susceptibility to being influence by instrumental dependency. Males as supervisors did not show any significant effect of positive affect on application of instrumental dependency (Figure 4).

Finally if we were to consider the gender of the agent and the target or the supervisor and subordinate we can see that when we have a mixed sex group, that is, supervisor is male and subordinate female or vice versa, instrumental dependency is high (Figure 5). When we have a same sex group that is, supervisor and subordinate are both either male or female, instrumental dependency is low. This finding is in line with the proposition raised by Ridgeway (1988), who states, "...when an all-female group is charged with its task by a predominantly male authority structure, the contrast makes the lower status of being female rather than male salient, causing members to form low performance expectations for themselves at that task relative to an implied male organizational other." (p.188)

In hypothesis 1 we posited that males and females will differ significantly in their choice of UI tactics. In hypothesis 2 we agreed that positive and negative affect in males and females will have a significant bearing on the choice of UI tactics. In hypothesis we posited that "masculine" and "feminine" individuals will differ significantly in their choice of UI tactics.

Generally speaking support for the first two hypothesis was demonstrated. An interesting fact that emerged in the study related to hypothesis 2 was that the gender of the superior will also have a bearing on the choice of the UI tactic. More specifically, affect and gender in the agent and the target explains variations/differences in the application of UI tactics. Hypothesis 2 was not completely agreed upon. Agent x gender = variations in UI tactics. There were no significant variations in the application of UI tactics extensively studied by the researchers (assertiveness, exchange, coalition, upward appeal and ingratiation). The difference was noticed only in the case of instrumental dependency when combined with a study of affect. A possible explanation for the results is that females in the Indian subcontinent who have in the last decade or so taken on managerial positions are trying to don the role of men and have brought about a shift in focus to task oriented behavioural patterns rather than a combination of task orientation and relationship orientation (Lauterbach and Weiner, 1996). However, the shift seems to be gradual as differences have been found in male and female supervisors with high positive affect. What then was perceived in the study can be summed up through the following equation:

PA x gender of the agent x gender of target and

NA x gender of agent x gender of target

will yield significant differences in choice of UI tactic.

There were null findings for the third hypothesis. One of the reasons can be the use of UI tactics only for routine, procedural issues or neutral tasks in which the SCT was not fully operational or evidenced.

Conclusion

To summarize the findings of the study we can state that affect plays an important role in determining the choice of UI tactic. Positive affect in the agent, whether male or female, will result in high instrumental dependency. Negative affect in the male agent will lead to higher instrumental dependency than female agents. The present findings affirm the studies conducted by previous researchers that affect can and does have an effect on the target. The gender of the supervisor also impacts the choice of UI.

In other words,

PA x male agent x male supervisor = high instrumental dependency

PA x male agent x female supervisor = low instrumental dependency

NA x female agent x male supervisor = high instrumental dependency

NA x female agent x female supervisor = low instrumental dependency

In brief, the results of the findings are as follows:

1. Gender differences exist in application of UI tactics in both males and females with positive and negative affect. While no significant conclusions can be derived from an analysis of responses given by males, the same cannot be stated for women. Positive and negative affect in both the supervisor and the subordinate influence the choice of UI tactics.
2. Responses in same sex groups, whether male or female, are the same. In mixed sex group, whether the supervisor is a male or a female and the subordinate a member of the opposite sex, the responses are the same.

This study has many theoretical and practical implications. While there has been research, as presented in the literature review that posit the role and significance of gender differences in interaction patterns within organizations, few studies use affect, positive and negative, as a variable in analyzing the influencing patterns across genders within organizations. While the study reveals the significance of affect in agent as well as target, it also makes significant contributions to the body of research on gender and personality and claims that it is the individual style of functioning that matters more in the organizational set-up rather an assumption that mixed or same-sex groups can be clustered and generalizations made. With new ideas and newer ways of tackling situations, it disproves the consistently held view that employees can be clubbed or grouped in differing groups and similar response patterns elicited.

Communication within organizations typifies interaction patterns as specifically women or men centric. Nature of tasks assigned varies with the gender of the employees or subordinates. The UI tactics then are supposedly contingent on the subordinate, the supervisor and the situation. However as revealed through the study, it cannot with certainty be stated that the gender of the subordinate determines the choice of strategy. This implies that while gender is an important variable, more important is the personality of the individual who acts as the agent or the target and the situation in which the UI is attempted.

The findings of this study have direct relevance to growing organizations with a diverse group of employees. Stereotyping behaviours and communication patterns into gender specific clusters will prevent fruitful interaction between employees. Two-way successful communication can and will only happen when the employees are viewed as individuals with specific personality traits, capable of using a variety of UI tactics in tune with the dictates of the situation.

Limitations of the Study and Areas of Future Research

A limitation of the study is that the findings are based on analysis of gender differences in terms of UI tactics in only one organization in the western zone of the country. Additionally the sample size of the study precludes possibilities of making generalizations. The findings thus can be suggestive and not conclusive. If a variety of organizations had been studied or the sample size increased, we could have categorically stated the difference in influence patterns across genders and the role of affect in determining the choice of UI tactics. Further, most of the incidents narrated dealt with routine issues. If non routine issues would have been presented probably, the findings would have been more varied. But at this stage it remains an assumption. Narration of a variety of incidents and greater corpus size would have helped in ascertaining the validity of the findings.

Future research will benefit by studying the role of affect as a moderator in the relationship between UI tactics and gender. This will aid in analyzing the role of affect, positive and negative in ascertaining the communication styles across genders in application of UI tactics. However, within organizations there cannot always be clear cut demarcations in affectivity as positive and negative. There are bound to be grey areas or traits which can be defined as neutral. The choice of UI strategies in such cases will make interesting study.

All organizations are a composite of teams, rich in diversity, in which team members need to influence the leader to their way of thinking. Organizations with women in their workforce would provide productive ground for survey. Research can also study various sectors like FMCG, pharmaceutical, automobile etc. and identify common patterns, if any, in research on gender differences and raise the study to a macro level. In other words, do gender differences in influencing patterns exist only in banks or can we draw a parallel with other organizations as well? While this study used one-time interviews and surveys, future research can couple interviews with ethnography. Affect can be further broken up into a third component which adds a third aspect to it: the grey area in which neither does the agent or target feel positive or negative but is passive to the situation or is passive in himself/herself. In which category would we like to club these employees? If we had a third category of affect would it change the findings? This will help researchers to also ascertain the application of affect as a trait inherent in the individual or bound to the situation. Some questions that can be raised for future research are:

1. What is the role of affect in determining the choice of UI tactics?
2. To what extent does the nature of the organization determine gender differences in influencing the supervisor?
3. Would a third category of affect independent in itself have an effect on gender differences in application of UI tactics?

**Table 1 Respondent - M
Target - F**

Issues discussed: Procedural in nature and leave related.

Strategies	Percentage
Reason and logic	45
Upward Appeal	12.15
Assertion	9
Coalition	11.79
Ingratiation	0
Exchange	0
Others (use of experience and exposure, fact revelation, connection, target gratification and instrumental dependency)	14.06

**Table 2 Respondent – M
Target - M**

Issues discussed: Transaction of the work procedures/ rules/ regulations related to customer complaint. Other issues discussed were related to the leave and office hours.

Strategies	Percentage
Reason and logic	26.02
Upward Appeal	21.80
Assertion	9.52
Coalition	14.14
Ingratiation	0
Exchange	0
Others (use of experience and exposure, fact revelation, connection, target gratification and instrumental dependency)	28.52

**Table 3 Respondent – Female (F)
Target - Male (M)**

Issues discussed: Technical and routine

Strategies	Percentage
Reason and logic	44
Upward Appeal	24
Assertion	8
Coalition	8
Ingratiation	0
Exchange	0
Others (use of experience and exposure, fact revelation, connection, target gratification and instrumental dependency)	16

**Table 4 Respondent – F
Target - F**

Issues discussed: Procedural/technical/customer oriented

Strategies	Percentage
Reason and logic	38
Upward Appeal	12.5
Assertion	12
Coalition	95
Ingratiation	0
Exchange	0
Others (use of experience and exposure, fact revelation, connection, target gratification and instrumental dependency)	39

Table 5
Male agent

Strategies	Reported usage (in percentage)
Reason and Logic	71.02
Upward Appeal	33.95
Assertion	18.52
Coalition	25.93
Exchange	0
Ingratiation	0
Others	42.58

Table 6
Female agent

Strategies	Reported usage (in percentage)
Reason and Logic	81
Upward Appeal	36.50
Assertion	20
Coalition	17.5
Exchange	0
Ingratiation	0
Others	45

Table 7
Factor Structure and Factor Loadings Obtained—Influence Measure

Item	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3	Factor 4	Factor 5
Use complimentary words and make the superior feel important	.76	.01	-.07	.32	-.15
Help the boss in personal work if it gives some leverage	.70	-.15	.22	.16	.11
offer to forego some facilities for securing benefits	.69	-.24	.01	-.09	.04
Offer to make compromises if something good is promised in return	.69	.06	.18	-.08	-.01
Consider the superior's viewpoint before implementing decisions	-.01	.74	-.03	-.02	.00
Inform the superior of the decision you have taken	-.13	.73	.00	.05	.04
Convince by projecting competence and expertise	-.01	.61	-.20	.15	.26
Prepare supporting data and figures and provide information in meetings with superior	-.01	.54	-.01	.31	.21
Secure compliance by virtue of personal contacts	.01	-.08	.71	.15	-.03
Get the sanction of the boss's boss if immediate superior is not receptive	.02	-.16	.63	-.13	.38
Withhold some crucial information with long term objective in mind	.27	-.03	.56	.15	-.03
Share hobbies and interests with superior in spare time	.11	.05	.07	.87	.01
Discuss personal interests with superior in spare time	.06	.01	.24	.81	.14
Seek advice at regular intervals	-.11	.21	.01	.15	.73
Inform the boss of the happenings in the office	-.06	.33	-.02	.06	.61
KMO	.74				
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	2435.66**				
Eigen Value	6.44	5.06	2.21	2.07	1.77
% Variance	16.51	12.96	5.66	5.32	4.54

Note. $N = 176$; ** $p < .001$; Items are grouped for presentation purposes—they were randomly arranged in the original questionnaire; Loadings in bold indicate the inclusion of the item in that factor; Factor 1 = Ingratiation; Factor 2 = Rational Persuasion; Factor 3 = Connection; Factor 4 = Target Gratification; Factor 5 = Instrumental Dependency; Total Variance = 66.01 with 11 factors.

Table 8
Factor Structure and Factor Loadings Obtained—PANAS Measure

<i>Item</i>	<i>Negative Affect</i>	<i>Positive Affect</i>
Scared	.79	-.11
Nervous	.76	-.16
Ashamed	.74	-.13
Guilty	.72	-.17
Upset	.71	-.20
Irritable	.70	-.18
Afraid	.68	-.23
Hostile	.62	-.11
Distressed	.58	-.15
Jittery	.57	-.01
Enthusiastic	-.18	.82
Active	-.11	.81
Strong	-.23	.78
Inspired	-.10	.77
Alert	-.14	.77
Excited	.04	.69
Attentive	-.17	.67
Determined	-.26	.59
Interested	-.28	.54
KMO	.84	
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	1857.39**	
Eigen Value	7.01	2.99
% Variance	36.87	15.76

Note. $N = 176$; ** $p < .001$; Items are grouped for presentation purposes—they were randomly arranged in the original questionnaire; Loadings in bold indicate the inclusion of the item in that factor; Total Variance = 65.74 with 4 factors.

Table 9
Descriptive Statistics, Reliabilities, and Intercorrelations among Study Variables

<i>Factors</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Influence</i>							
1. Ingratiation	.79						
2. Rational Persuasion	-.12	.75					
3. Connection	.31	-.23	.56				
4. Target Gratification	.22	.17	.20	.82			
5. Instrumental Dependency	-.06	.45	.05	.16	.58		
<i>Affect</i>							
6. Negative Affect	.17	-.22	.22	.17	-.01	.89	
7. Positive Affect	-.13	.31	-.13	.02	.22	-.39	.89
<i>M</i>	2.96	5.51	2.97	4.00	4.84	2.72	5.72
<i>SD</i>	1.20	0.86	1.21	1.43	1.13	0.83	0.75

Note. $N = 176$, * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; Diagonal entries in bold indicate Cronbach's coefficients alpha.

Figure 1

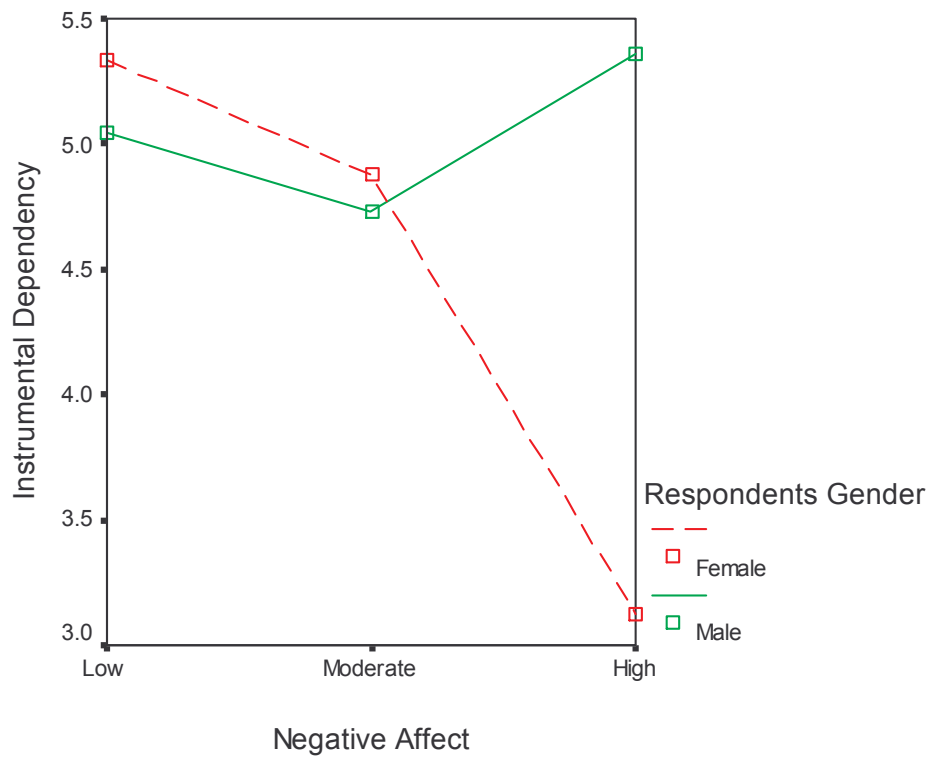


Figure 2

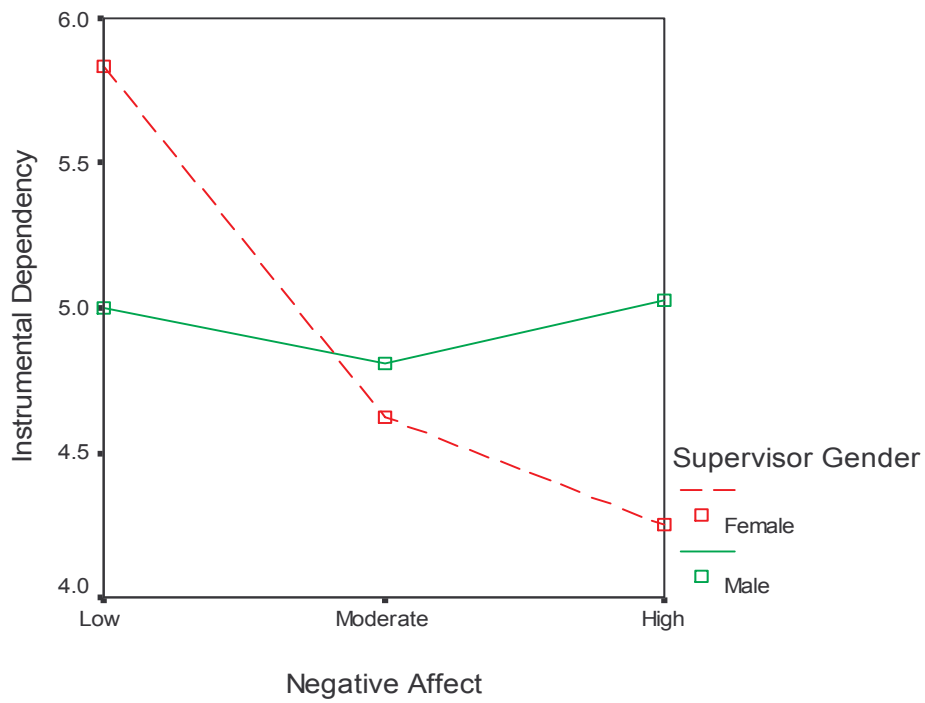


Figure 3

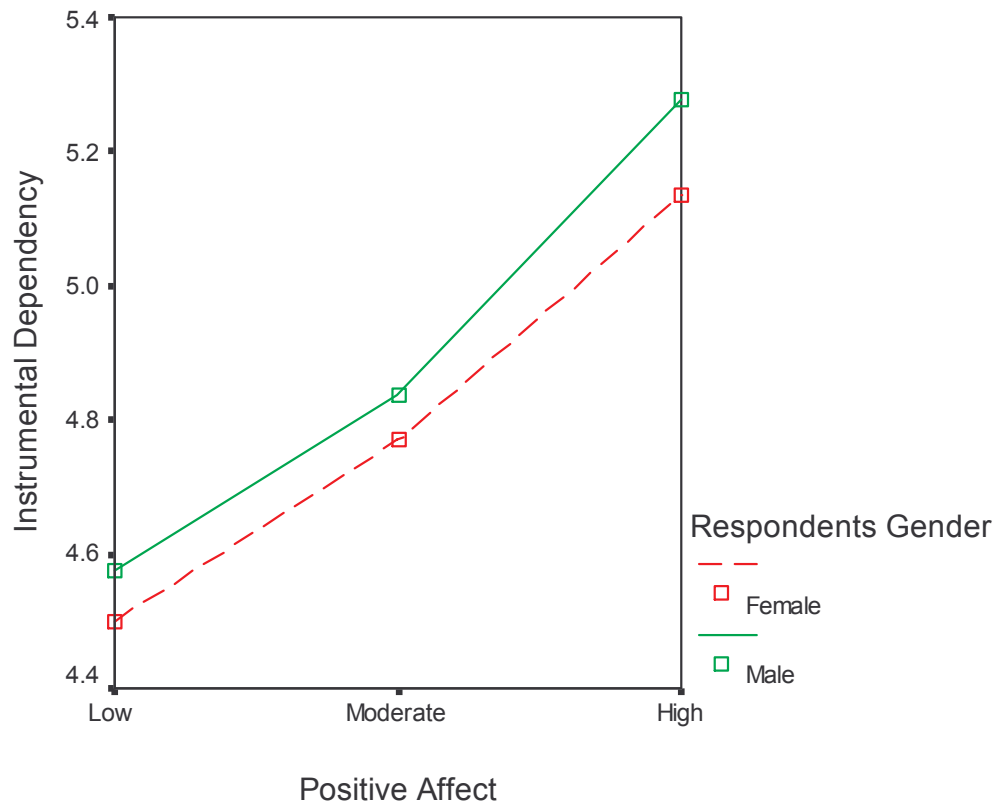


Figure 4

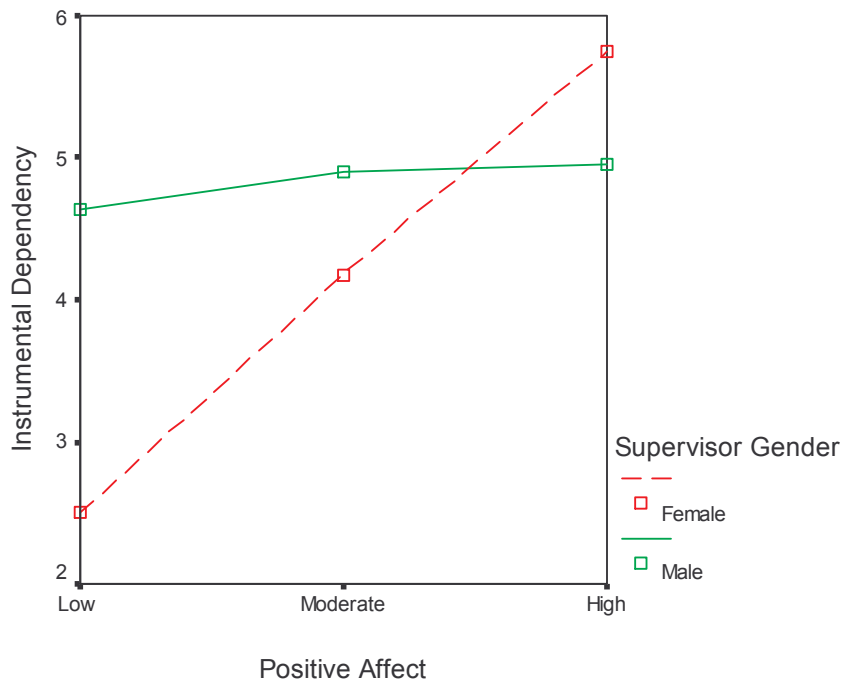
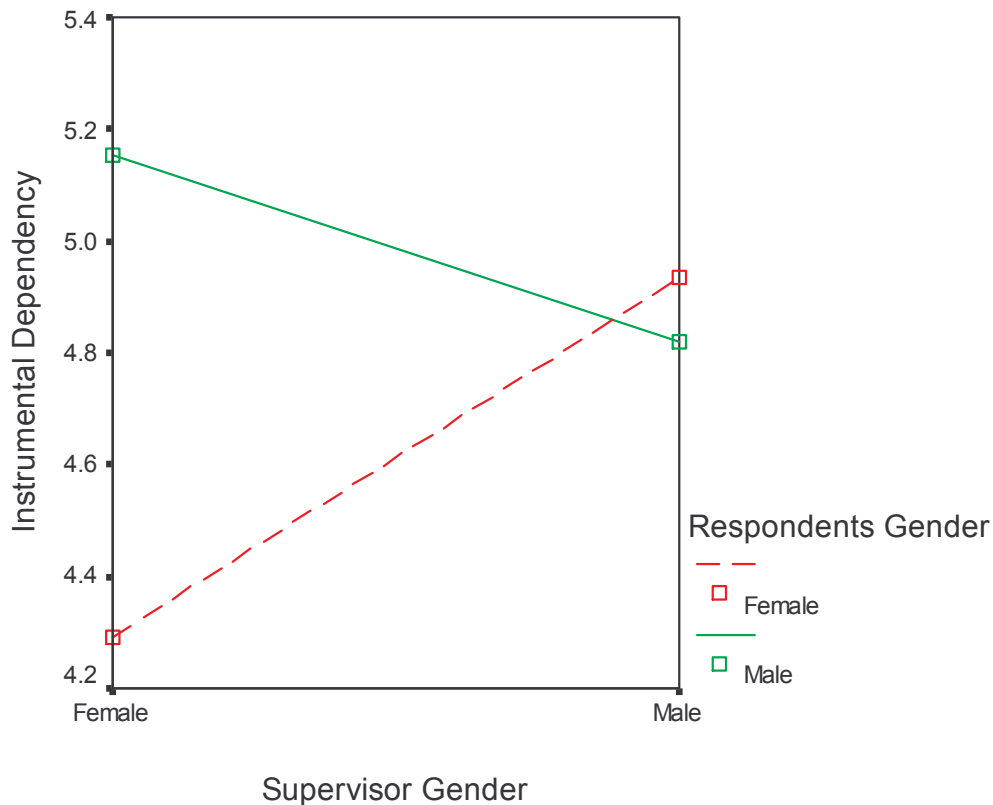


Figure 5



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