

Tribhuvan University

Delegation of Power in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*

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by

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Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled

"Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*: Delegation of Power"

is my own original work carried out as a Master's student at the department of

English at Ratna Rayja Laxmi campus except to the extent that assistance

from other's in the thesis design and conception or in presentation

style and linguistic expression are duly acknowledged.

All sources used for the thesis have been fully and properly cited. It contains no

material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any

other degree at Tribhuvan University or any other educational

institution, except where due acknowledgement

is made in the thesis.

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Letter of Approval

This thesis entitled Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*: Delegation of Power submitted to the department of English, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus Tribhuwan University Kathmandu by Durga Sing Tamang has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee.

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Abstract

The study on Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* manifests delegation of power between manager and subordinate. The power delegation flows from the Duke to Angelo as there was anarchy, violation of law and prostitution, lack of peace and order in Vienna as Duke find Angelo is the right person to implement the rules and regulation strictly as he is a determined person. This play demonstrates the unproven and inexperience consequence to overcome with the situation as the Duke finds himself inefficient for the ruler to bring order and harmonious progress through this play.

Duke does not like to enforce law against the will of people where he has allowed freedom that result the violation of law, anarchy and instability of social condition. With the expectation of bringing social stability, peace, security Duke assigned the responsibilities to a strict ruler Angelo. First he arrests Claudio in accusation of involving in unlawful act of sex with Juliet. Isabella, sister of Claudio, request Angelo to free her brother but he blackmails her with the proposal of having physical relationship with him which she directly refused. Disguising himself as friar Duke observes the socio-political situation of the country and finds that there is still the problem in the nation so he reveals his dual identity towards the end of the play that forces everyone to be honest and Angelo confesses to his misdeeds of arresting Claudio and blackmailing Isabella. Duke sets free to Claudio and asks Isabella to marry with him. Hence, *Measure for Measure* highlights the delegation of power.

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Power Delegation in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*

Concept of Delegation of Power

William Shakespeare was born, on April, 1564. He is widely considered to be the greatest dramatist in English literature who has written 38 plays and 154 sonnets. In 1582 Shakespeare married Anne Hathaway, with whom he had three children. He produced most of his known works between 1589 and 1613. His early plays were primarily comedies and histories among them *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, and *Macbeth*, *Measure for Measure*, all considered to be among the finest works in the English literature. In the last phase of his life, he wrote tragicomedies and collaborated with other playwrights.

This *Measure for Measure* is based on historical context. After death of Henry VIII, his daughter Mary Queen becomes Monarch of Scot in 1542. Mary delegated her state's power to James Charles VI, who belongs to Mary's only one immature son. After became Monarch, James started to rule in Scot. It has been said that James considered his rule of Scotland to lenient, which can be compared to the Duke's qualities. Similarly, appointment of Monarch James VI compared to appointment of Angelo, who is young, Unproven and inexperience. In this context Shakespeare has written *Measurer for Measure*. This play has been written in the year 1603/04. Originally it was published in 1623, where it was listed as a comedy, the play's first recorded performance occurred in 1604. The play's main themes include justice, mortality and mercy in Vienna and the different ideas between corruption and purity: some rise by sin, and by virtues fall. Mercy and prevail, as the play does not end tragically with virtues such as compassion and forgiveness being exercised at the end of production. While the play focuses on justice overall, the final scene illustrates that Shakespeare intended for moral justice: a number of the characters receive

understanding and leniency, instead of the harsh punishment to which they, according to the law could have been sentenced.

This study discloses Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* from the delegation of power perspective. According to *Internal Encyclopedia of the Social Science* delegation of power means:

Delegation of power in law, transfer of authority by one person or group to another person or group, for example U.S. Congress may create government agencies to which it delegates authority to promulgate and enforce regulation pursuant to law, more specifically, in U. S. Constitutional law, delegation of power refer to the different power's granted respectively to each three branches of government – executive, legislative, and Judicial. (72)

Delegation of power is known as delegation of authority, In *Measure for Measure*. Duke gives all authority to Angelo for the certain period to complete task. Delegation is transfer of authority one person or group to another group. In the play, Duke transfer his power to Angelo to control the social instabilities and disorder. Before disguised him, Duke left all his responsibilities to Angelo. According to Encyclopedia delegation of power can used huge area. Person to person and group to person, government to governance, branches of government - executive, legislative and judicial, there can be decentralization power between government's branches, when decentralizing power in branch of government, there may come some obstacle during delegation time. There may chance misuse of power by responsibilities person. In this connection, Angelo has misused his power to get fulfill his personal desire, which brings instabilities in the society.

In a same way, *A Dictionary of Modern Politics*, define about the delegation of power:

Delegation is an administrative process of getting things done by giving them responsibilities. All important decisions are taken at top level by broad of director. The executive is entrusted to chief executive assigns the works to departmental manager who in turn delegates the authority to their subordinates. Every superior delegates the authority to subordinate for getting a particular work done. (80)

In *Measure for Measure*, Duke delegates his all authority to Angelo for getting a particular work done. In Vienna there was social instabilities, injustice and violation law, there seems lack of strict law and brave leader, due to this reason a beautiful Vienna was getting ugliness day by day. So, Duke entrusted all authority to Angelo improve to their quality of life and to established peace and order.

According to Dr. Kanthi Wijesinghe, senior lecturer, National Institute of Education, delegation of power means, "Delegation begins when the manager passes on some of his responsibilities to subordinate responsibilities are the work assigned an individual, when assigning these responsibilities to another individual" (12).

Delegation is the assignment of any responsibilities or authority to another person, normally from manager to a subordinate to carry out specific activities. In the play, Duke represents as manager and Angelo as subordinate of Duke. During Duke's period there was conflict, violation of law and anarchy, due to this reason Vienna was going to unsafe. It could be control and manage by Duke, it was his responsibilities, but he could not control himself because he belongs to loyal to his citizens, therefore, he delegates his authority to Angelo to maintain that instabilities .

Similarly Black's *Law Dictionary* defines, "Delegation of power is a transfer of authority by one branch of government to another branch or to administrative agency"(459). Government gives certain authority to another branch or administrative agency to complete task. In the play Duke has presented, as symbolically government of Vienna. There seems government is unable to established peace and order. Similarly, Angelo has presented branch of government or administrative. So, Duke delegates his power to Angelo to stop violation in state.

Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* centers on the fate of Claudio who is arrested by Lord Angelo, the temporary leader of Vienna. Angelo is left in charge by the Duke who pretends to leave town but instead dresses as a friar to observe the going – on in his absence. Angelo is strict, moralistic and unwavering in his decision – making; he decides that there is too much freedom in Vienna and takes it upon him to rid the city of Brothel's and unlawful sexual activity. Laws against these behaviors and institutions already exist and Angelo simply decides to enforce them more strictly. Claudio is arrested for impregnating Juliet, his lover, before they were married. Although they were engaged and their sexual intercourse was consensual, Claudio is sentenced to death in order to serve as an example to the Vienna citizens.

Isabella, Claudio's sister is about to enter a nunnery when her brother is arrested. She is unfailingly virtuous, religious and chaste. When she hears of her brother's arrest, she goes to Angelo to beg him for Mercy. He refuses but suggests that there might be some way to change his mind. When he proposal her saying that he will give chance to Claudio lives if she agrees to have sexual intercourse with him, she is shocked and immediately refuses. Her brother agrees at first but then changes his mind. Isabella is left to contemplate a very important decision.

Isabella is dilemma in a way, while Angelo blackmail in her virtue, at the same time Duke dressed as a friar intervenes. He tells her that Angelo's former lover, Mariana was engaged to be married to him but he abandoned her when she lost her dowry in a shipwreck. The Duke forms a plan by Isabella will agree to have sex with Angelo but then Marina will go in her place. The next morning, Angelo will pardon Claudio and be forced to marry Mariana according to law.

Everything goes according to plan, except that Angelo does not pardon Claudio, fearing revenge. The provost and the Duke send him the head of a dead pirate, claiming that it belongs to Claudio, and Angelo believes that his orders were carried out. Isabella is told that her brother is dead, and that she should submit a complaint to the Duke, who is due to arrive shortly, accusing Angelo of immoral acts.

The Duke returns in his usual clothes, saying that he will hear all grievances, immediately. Isabella tells her story and Duke pretends not believe in her story. Eventually, the Duke reveals his dual identity and everyone is forced to be honest. Angelo confesses to his misdeeds, Claudio is pardoned and Duke asks Isabella to marry him.

People have lots of expectations with the new situation but in reality all the desires of the people can't be addressed at one as Tony Hagen describes:

Delegation of power is like, Young democracies are constant threatened by great danger, and especially by too great expectation the people living under new democracies expect all most automatic improvement to their quality of life within short period of time. when this does not occur, when instead ever more people become still poor, they are inclined to think back to the good old days and begin to have

their doubts about democracy as an institution , As result, the people may easily became victims of populist and demagogue. (129)

In *Measure for Measure*, Angelo represents as young democracies that have got state's power. In the beginning people have great expectation with new leader in Vienna. They were exciting for the new ruler and system. In Vienna there was conflict, anarchy, growing prostitution and social instabilities. Due to this reason people were disappointment. So, they were looking forward new ruler with great expectation to improve their quality of life, peace, prosperity and to established order in state within short period of time. In the same time when Claudio is arrested by Angelo they are inclined to think back to the Duke's days and people started express their pessimistic to new ruler, their great expectation turns to doubts about new rulers. On the other hand, when innocence Isabella became victims of Angelo's rule, people express guilty towards new ruler.

In the politics even the experience works a lot as an inexperienced one can't deal with situation as they are unfamiliar on ruling system. In this context, Chandra Kanta Gywali gives example of King Gyandra about the delegation of power. He puts this way:

King Gyanendra played the role in suppressing the popular movement in 2006. One of the basic principles of the constitution monarchy. "king can do no wrong " when King Gyanendra took move in the vacuum after the dissolution of parliament led by prime minister Sher Bahadur Deuba in October 2002 by appointing three prime minister and grabbing power himself in February 1, in 2005 appointing himself as a chairmen of council of minister, he had to take responsibilities if things were to go wrong. (25)

In *Measure for Measure*, when center character Angelo got power he started suppressing the people and enforce the law against them, Angelo think that he is superpower and he has authority to control all kind of social instabilities .so, he is trying to suppressing under him. First, he arrest Claudio who was involve in unlawful activities, secondly he gives mental torture and blackmail to Isabella with her virtues. In this connection in Nepal's history, when King Gyanendra came to power he started play the role in suppressing the power movement in 2006. Later he grabbing power himself dissolution of parliament of lead by prime minister Sher Bahadue Deuba and appointing himself as a chair person of council of minister, here we can compare Gyanendra is like Angelo who misuse power and authority. So, delegations of power brings many negative consequence, if wrong people or incapable people led power, they may misuse for personal desire fulfill.

Another critics W. W. Lawrence says, "*Measure for Measure* has positive ending seems to locate it in the genre or category of comedy , the play contain a remarkable amount of grim , harsh , cynical and painful material ..." (10). This play has presented delegation of power is necessary in state to bring change. But if incapable person led power it may change into comedy, harsh, cynical and painful material. In play Duke delegates his power to Angelo to established peace and order in his state. Due to capacity of Angelo delegation of power has been change into negative way which was very harsh and cynical for people. Shakespeare has suggested that delegation of power create negative consequence when responsibilities person misuse power to fulfill their personal desire.

In this way critic Rosalind Miles says:

A particularly engaging and animating feature of *Measure for Measure* is that our attitude to numerous characters are curiously variable: now

we can sympathize with a given characters, and now we are feel hostile to the same characters. The Duke, Angelo, Isabella, and Claudio can all divide our feeling, but so, can lesser figure Escalus seems initially wise and tolerant, but even he reaches the point where he demands that innocence people be hauled off to jail and torture . (19)

Shakespeare has presented delegations create problems in the society. It may bring confusion in the beginning due to new rule; they try to impose their ideology to people. So, people may feel hostile to the new system. In *Measure for Measure*, when Angelo leads power and started ruling in Vienna, he tries to impose his ideology to people. As result, people got afraid and feeling disappointment Angelo. And after Claudio is arrested, people started to express their hostile feeling to Angelo. Shakespeare has tried to present delegation of power brings more problems if incapable person leads mainstream in the political system. There may be innocence person and people will get mental torture by newly appointment rulers.

There may be innocence people too who get physical and psychological torture by newly appointment rulers. Another critic Algernon Swinburne believes:

This play belongs to a small group of tragedies docked of their natural end. On the other hand, the less conventional your generic notions, the more enjoyable is *Measure for Measure*. It has received problems play. In the positive sense: as a play which explores important problems and here exploration is intelligent, eloquent and moving. In this case, they are interlinking problems of problems. (10)

Algernon Swinburne has claimed *Measure for Measure* is a problems play because delegation of power creates obstacle in the beginning. It could not solve the problems immediately what people expect, in *Measure for Measure* delegation of power has

presented as process of nature but it cannot bring totally change present crisis. In the play Duke delegates his power to Angelo to solve the social instabilities in Vienna, but he was unable to control that situation and he create more problems in his period because of his incapable skills. So, Shakespeare has presented delegation of power brings negative consequences, if incapable person got power in the state.

Theoretical Perspective on Delegation of Power

Andrew Maravcsik is perhaps the most prominent intergovernmentalist theorist who has written on delegation and his work can essentially be thought of as applying the principal – agent model in a manner which stresses minimal agency loss. He conceives of the EU as delegation on three levels. He claims:

Firstly there is the delegation from European electorates to national government who in this sense act as agents. Secondly there is delegation from national government to European institutions. Thirdly there is delegation from national government to European commission.

(35)

Intergovernmental refers to arrangement whereby nation states, in situation and condition they can control, cooperate with one another on matters of common interest.

In European Union, there are delegation on three levels firstly it delegation electorates to national government. Electorate delegate authority, power to national government, on the other hand national government delegates certain authority and power to European institutions. The European commission is composed of the college of commissioners of 28 members, including the president and vice president. During five year, each commissioner is assigned responsibility for specific policy areas by the president.

Moravcsik has been particularly interested in the informational asymmetries which arise from delegation in the European Union and he has argued that whilst there is minimal agency loss between the national governments and the European institutions. The national governments gain significant informational advantage over European electorates which allow them to carry out policies at home where they would not be able to do in the absence of the European Union. In this sense the delegation process strengthens the national government. Delegation of power can be many level and step by step in organization. It occurs internal and external, in the European union there is delegation of power occurs three level firstly there is delegation begins European electorates to national government. European electorates delegates authority and power to national government, after getting authority and power national government also delegates his power to the European commission. It shows delegation of power can use step by step with many level, on the other hand delegation of power seems to give certain authority and power to others.

In this connection in *Measure for Measure*, firstly Duke delegates his authority to Angelo to control social instabilities. Secondly, Angelo decentralization power to his subordinate to run administrative and thirdly Angelo delegates his power to Duke, in the end of the play. Similarly, another theorist Jonathan Bendor says delegation of power means:

The conditions under which the boss will prefer to delegate versus those in which it will prefer to retain authority; the ways in which a boss can induce subordinate to truthfully several information: when rational principal will use the ally principle; delegation in repeated interactions; and the ways in which delegation can overcome commitment problems. These ideas are applied to a wide areas

institutions, including, intra – legislative organization executive – legislative relation and center banks. (25)

Theories of delegation in political science can applied to wide area of institution, including, intra – legislative organization, executive – legislative relation and center banks. Delegation occur two sides boss and subordinate, chairperson and vice chairperson, president and vice president. Normally, delegation begins during boss leaves his responsibilities for the certain period that time boss delegates his authority and power to subordinate. It can apply in branch of government and center bank.

In this connection in *Measure for Measure* Duke has presented as boss and Angelo is his subordinate, Duke delegates his all authority to Angelo before he leaving his state. Here there seems delegation of power between Duke and Angelo as boss and subordinate. Duke delegates his power in his intra- legislative's member who belongs to Angelo. Another critics Shpella Priratesteve says:

Majority of Vienna's residents have little no respect for laws concerning fornication reason for this Duke of Vienna's unwillingness to enforce these laws. He does not want citizen to think of him as an overbearing ruler. But Duke realized his citizen of sin need reining. So, he devises gives his authority to Angelo. (22)

Shella has suggested about delegation of power in necessary, if state gets disorder, conflict and instability. In *Measure for Measure*, the most of people were irresponsibility to Vienna's law and there was political instabilities, Duke was unwilling to enforce law to people because of his loyal to citizen. He delegates his power to Angelo for the reconstruction social instability, peace and order.

Another critics G. Wilson Knight stresses:

In *Measure for Measure*, if you don't neuter you people, they will find a way of fornication, and if the law could repress the whores and their customer, pimps and would present no problem. Even when we than consider mistress overdone, that much married brothel – keeping, we find something to engage as well as to deride: she worries like any respectable business – woman at the prospect of redundancy. (20)

Delegation of power brings drastic psychology change in the beginning time, when new ruler lead power in state. People judge many perspective and critics. In *Measure for Measure* when Angelo leads Vienna's power he enforces laws and he arrests Claudio who was involved in unlawful activities. After Claudio kept in the prison, people started afraid with Angelo's behavior. Shakespeare and G. Wilson Knight suggested that if incapable person lead state, it brings more problems and instabilities in the society. In the play after Angelo rule in Vienna he creates more instabilities and disorder in the society. In the ply during the chieftainship of Angelo, the ruling system becomes more instabilities and disorder as people do not tend to follow the autocratic behavior of Angelo in the society. In the same way, Nicholas Marsh adds his opinion:

Measure for Measure is one of Shakespeare's plays. For instance, while some people have found its sexual explorations engaging, others have found disgusting. It has often been termed a problem play, and this categorization in partly negative and positive, the play contains a remarkable amount of grim, harsh, cynical and painful material. (15)

When the manager passes on some of his responsibilities to subordinate, delegation begins. In play, Duke delegates his responsibilities to Angelo before leaving his state. Nicholas has said that it is a Shakespeare's problems play, in the play there has

created many problems between character, when Angelo ruling in Vienna. He has created more problems in the society; he misused his power to fulfill his personal desire. So, delegation of power has turned harsh, cynical and grim for the people. Shakespeare has suggested that if unqualified person lead mainstream of power in state. It brings more obstacles in the society.

Implication of Delegation of Power in *Measure for Measure*

William Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* presents the delegation of power. The central character the king Duke wants to hand over his authority to Angelo with the hope of improvement of Vienna. In Vienna there was freedom because of king Duke's lenient heart, on the other hand the king Duke belongs to very loyal towards Vienna's people. The Duke had given completely freedom for Vienna's people. So, Vienna's people misuse freedom and it turns into disorder, anarchy and growth of prostitution in everywhere. The Duke could not control himself because of his lenient heart. So, with the improvement of Vienna's he decided to delegation of power to Angelo.

DUKE.

Escalus.

ESCALUS.

My lord?

DUKE.

Of government the properties to unfold would see in me affect speech and discourse, since I am put to know that your own science exceeds (in that) the list of all advice my strength can give you. There is our commission, from which we would not have you warp. (H hands it to Escalus. To a lord) Call hither, I say, bid come before us, Angelo. (Exit a lord. To Escalus) what figure of us think you he will bear? That think you of it? (1.1.31-2)

The King Duke was fed up with his own Vienna's people and social condition because there was disorder, anarchy and violation of law. People do not see any responsible towards government's properties and they were violating rule of Vienna. Similarly, they have not seen any afraid to government of Vienna's law as well as with king Duke. On the other hand, in Vienna's people nature seem corrupt, uncivilized barbaric and irresponsible towards city's institution and doing injustice.

In the play, Duke wants to delegation of power to the Angelo. For Duke he is the right person as he is strict, brave and determined person. Duke delegates his power to him that would help him to bring order in Vienna. So, Duke is assigning certain responsibilities to Angelo. The connection of this context, Dr. Kanthi Wijesinghe states delegation begins when the manager passes on some of his responsibilities to subordinate. In this connection of this play, the king Duke wants to pass his certain authority to Angelo, because his government was going to disorder and out of control. Similarly, after giving his authority, he wants to be ordinary people in his state and observing rule of Angelo's rule in Vienna. Due to the instability of social condition as well as political condition of Vienna the King Duke leavened his responsibilities and tasks, before leaving Vienna Duke gives all necessary tasks to Angelo. Duke requests to Angelo take honor of Vienna for improvement of rule in law; morality, peace and order in:

DUKE. We have with a leavened and prepared choice
 proceeded to you: therefore take honor. Our haste from hence is
 of so quick condition that it prefer itself and leaves
 unquestioned matter of needful value. We shall write to you as
 time and our concerning shall importune, how it goes with us,
 and do look to know what doth befall you here. so, fare you

well to the hopeful execution do I leave you of your
commissions.

ANGELO. Yet give leave, my lord, that we may bring you
something on the way. (1.1.33-4)

The king Duke wants leavened his responsibilities to Angelo for certain period. Who belongs to cruel, brave rigid and immortality person in the Vienna's institution. On the other hand he was of near person and subordinate of Duke. After getting bad social condition of Vienna's . Duke thought that there is need rigid ruler in his country so, he appointment his chief subordinate. In the connection of this play Jonathan Bendor claims that delegation of power can be applied to wide Varity of institution, including intra – legislative organization, executive – legislative relation and center bank. Delegation of power can applied in Varity of institution and including intra-legislative, in the play Duke delegates his power in his own intra – legislative, it means he has delegated his authority to intra – subordinate who belongs to Angelo. Generally delegation occurs in boss to his subordinate while head leaves his institution or organization .In the play when Vienna has gone out of track of the Duke, he wants delegates his authority to his subordinate.

During Duke's period in Vienna people feel too much freedom and justice in state. On the one hand Vienna's people were misusing their right and freedom and they are creating disorder violating the law as prostitution is growing continuously in Vienna. Due to this reason the Duke has decided to delegates his power to subordinate. There seems lack of strong ruler and strict leader in Vienna. To control all these situation he appointment Angelo to rule in Vienna.

ESCALUS. If any in Vienna be of worth to undergo such
ample grace and honor, it is Lord Angelo.

DUKE. Look where he comes.

ANGELO. Always obedient to your Grace's will, I will
come to know your pleasure.

DUKE. Angelo, there is a kind of character in thy life
that to th' observer doth thy history fully unfold. Thyself and
thy belongings are not thine own so proper as to waste they self
upon thy virtues, they on thee. Heaven doth with us as we with
torches do, not light them for themselves; for if our virtues did
not go forth of us, 'twere all alike as if we had them not.

(1.2.35-6)

The Vienna was going to disorder in everywhere. The Vienna's people did not feel fear to government of Duke, there was no mercy and morality in Vienna, due to this reason Duke was fed up, he wants to peace and morality in Vienna without any punishment but it was impossible in Vienna in that time, because nobody seems responsibilities towards law of Vienna. So, first Duke searches credible person in his administrative to run Vienna. According to Delegation of theorist Dr. Kathi Wijesinghe delegation of power means, delegation is the assignment of any responsibility or authority to another person, from a manager to a subordinate to carry out specific activities. In the play the Duke wants to assignment his responsibilities or authority to Angelo before he left Vienna. After getting disorder and anarchy in Vienna he calls Angelo and he delegates his authority to Angelo.

All people have little no respect for laws concerning fornication in Vienna's law. The duke of Vienna's unwillingness to enforce these laws he does not want citizen to think of him as an overbearing ruler. But Duke realized his citizen of sin reigning in so he devise plan. He informs his authority under Angelo as execution of

Vienna. In this context, delegation of theories Jonathan Bendor says delegation of power can be applied wide variety of institution, including intra-legislative organization, executive –legislative and center bank. The boss prefers that his /her subordinate work rather than shirk, in this context delegation of power happens in Vienna's executive. The Duke delegates his authority his own subordinate with the hope of rule of law in Vienna so, he gives every authority to his subordinate who was belong to Angelo.

DUKE. My haste may not admit it: Nor need you (on mine honour) have to do with any scruple: your scope is as mine own so, to enforce our quality the Laws, as to your soul seems good. Give me your hand; I will privacy away. I love the people, but do not like to stage me to their eyes; Thought it do well, I do not relish well, their loud applause and Aves Vehement; nor do I think the man of safe discretion, that does affect it. Once more, fare you well.

ANGELO. The heavens give safety to your purposes.

DUKE. I thank you. Fare you well. (1.2.36-8)

The king Duke belongs to lenient to Vienna's people he does not enforce the quality of law, due to lenient of Duke Vienna's people violation the laws. As result everywhere disorder and anarchy in Vienna's society. The king Duke used to love Vienna's people even they violation the laws, he does not enforce laws against Vienna's people, he wants to indirectly control the Vienna's people. So, he was searching rigid leader in Vienna . Duke gives authority to Angelo who belongs to very rigid person. In this context delegation of theorist Dr. Kanthi Wijesinghe says, The delegation begins when the manager passes on some of his responsibilities to

subordinate. In this situation here we can applied theories of delegation of power in *Measure for Measure* during Duke delegates assigning tasks to Angelo before he left the Vienna .

DUKE. Though it do well, I do not relish well their loud
 applause and Aves vehement Nor do I think the man of
 safe discretion. That does affect it. Once more, fare you well.

(1.2.38)

Before Duke leave Vienna, he suggested to Angelo about his feeling towards Vienna's people. The Duke suggests use discretion to control people, don't be cruel rulers.

Similarly, the Duke himself belongs to lenient heart; he used to love to the Vienna's people. So, before leave the Vienna he shows his kindness towards Vienna's people.

The theorist connects delegation of power here. The conditions under which the boss will prefer to delegate versus those in which it prefer to retain authority: the ways in which a boss can induce subordinate to truthful several information: when rational principle will use the ally principle; delegation in repeated interactions and the ways in which delegation can overcome commitment problems.

These ideas are applied to a wide Variety of institution, including, intra – legislative organization executive – legislative relation and center bank. In this situation we can applied theories of delegation of power in *Measure for Measure*, while center character Duke wants to give certain authority to subordinate, because he was fed up with his public's behavior, in Vienna there was violation of law and growing of prostitute in everywhere. Generally delegation of power occurs boss and his subordinate, in this way we can get delegation of power applied between Duke and Angelo. Similarly, Duke belongs to as boss and Angelo got as subordinate in the play. In the play Duke delegates his power in internal in his administrative 's

subordinate Angelo. Above dialogue is spoken by Duke in the last time before he left the his responsibilities in Vienna.

Vienna's people seem fully unfold towards own government, they have violated laws and create disorder in the society. They have polluted public place and government's property of Vienna. They waste government's property and they conflict each other in Vienna. On the other hand Vienna's people seem lack of virtues and seem bad character for Vienna's society. Due to this reason the king Duke was searching rigid ruler in Vienna and he wants to give authority to second person or he wants to transfer his authority to Angelo.

DUKE. The nature of our people , our city's institution and terms. For common justice, Y ' are as pregnant in as art and practice hath enriched any that we remember. There is our commission. (1.3.48-9)

The nature of people seem instability, barbaric, uncivilized toward city's institution and terms. Majority of residents have little no respect for laws concerning fornication in Vienna's laws. The Duke of Vienna's unwillingness to enforce these laws , he does not want citizen to think of him as an overbearing ruler. He informs his authority under Angelo as executive of Vienna. In this context Dr. Kanthi Wijesinghe says, The delegation begins when the manager passes on some of his responsibilities to subordinate. In this connection in play Duke delegates his authority and responsibilities to Angelo as a execution of Vienna before leaving Vienna.

In Vienna there was social instability increasing day by day due to this reason Vienna's commission, institution, justice had gone out of control, to bring order and peace Duke delegates his power to Angelo because he belongs to brave, strict, great determination person for Duke.

DUKE. My holy sir, none better knows than you how I have ever loved the life removed, held in the idle price to haunt assemblies, where youth and cost, a witless bravery keeps. I have delivered to Lord Angelo (A man of structure and firm abstinence) my absolute power and place here in Vienna. And he supposed me travailed to Poland: for so, I have strewed it in the common ear, and so, it is received, now, pious sir, you will demand of me why I do this.

FRIAR. Gladly, my lord.

DUKE. We have strict statutes and most biting law.

(1.3.39-40)

Delegation of power is known as delegation of authority. In the play, Duke Delegates his power to Angelo restoration social instabilities. Youth people were participated in unlawful activities, due to this reason Duke delegates his power to Angelo create order in Vienna. On the other hand, Angelo was thinking he went to neighbor to travel and take rest. Actually Duke was disguising himself and observing Angelo's activities.

DUKE. (He offers documents to Angelo) in our remove to be thou at full ourselves; Mortality and mercy in Vienna. Live in thy tongue and heart. Though first in Question, is thy secondary. Take thy commission.

ANGELO. Now good my lord, let there be some more test made of my metal. Before so, noble and great figure Be stamped upon it. (1.3.48-9)

Before leaving Vienna, Duke gives all necessary document to Angelo, which is important to run Vienna. There would be remove all kind of social instability violation, but Duke could not remove himself. So, he calls Angelo and delegates authority to Angelo. In this context theorist Jonathan Bender says:

The conditions under which the boss will prefer to delegate versus those in which; It prefer to retain authority: the ways in which a boss can induce subordinate to truthful several information: when rational principle will use the ally principle: delegation in repeated interaction and the ways in which delegation can overcome commitment problems. (25)

These ideas are applied to wide a variety of institution, including, intra – legislative organization executive – legislative relation and center bank . In this way we can connection delegation of power in *Measure for Measure*, in the play king Duke delegates his power in, intra – legislative, Angelo belongs to his own intra – legislation's member. So, he delegates authority to Angelo.

Delegation of power says delegation of power in law, transfer of authority by one person or group to another person or group. In this play we can applied delegation of power in here when Vienna's people violation of laws and they create instability in society, Duke think that it must be prevent, but Duke could not himself so, he transfer his authority to another one person who belongs to Angelo. When Vienna's people had gone out of tract from the Duke, he transfers his authority to Angelo to control the Vienna's worse condition.

DUKE. My very worthy cousin, fairly met! Our old and faithful friend, we are glad to see you.

ANGELO. Happy return to be your royal grace!

DUKE. Many and hearty thanking to you both.

We have made inquiry of you, and we hear such goodness of your justice that our soul cannot but yield you forth to public thinks, fore – running more requital.

ANGELO. You make me bonds still greater. (5.1.98-9)

In the play after delegating power the king Duke disguises and observing Angelo's activities in Vienna. The Duke returns in his usual clothes, saying that he will hear all grievances, immediately. Isabella tells her story and Duke pretends not believe in her story. Eventually, the Duke reveals his dual identity and everyone is forced to be honest. Angelo confesses to his misdeeds, Claudio is pardoned and Duke asks Isabella to marry him. In this context, Dr. Kanthi Wijesinghe says, "Delegation begins when the manager passes on some of his responsibilities to subordinate responsibilities are the work assigned an individual, when assigning these responsibilities to another individual" (22).

Theorists say that boss delegate authority and power to subordinate for the certain period to complete tasks. Duke wants to delegation of power to Angelo. The state Vienna had got completely disorder, anarchy, growth of prostitution everywhere; people seem to violation of law. These all happened heartily kindness of king Duke. He could not control his citizen by using his law of power. So, Vienna needs to control law of government. Duke makes plan disguise like ordinary people and he wants directly observed activities of Angelo's rule over the Vienna's people. With his diplomatic pre-plan he delegates power and he leaves Vienna state. In this connection of the play Duke has given his responsibilities to Angelo before left the Vienna. But he was observing every activities of Angelo with the disguise; at the last he took his all power from Angelo.

In Shakespeare's play, Duke is lenient leader of Vienna where he did not impose law to the people. Duke has given freedom for them, as the consequence there was violation of law, anarchy instability of social condition. Duke thinks that to bring peace and order strict ruler is necessary to control the social instability. So, he decides to assign the authority and responsibility to Angelo. After appointing Angelo in power he decides to enforce law strictly in Vienna. First, he arrests Claudio because he was involved in unlawful activities. Isabella requested him to free Claudio and Angelo proposed her to have sex with him but refused him. Duke disguised himself and observed Angelo's activities.

Duke discloses about his a couple of identity and everyone is forced to be honest after then Angelo confesses to his misdeeds. Claudio is pardoned and Duke asks Isabella to marry him. Duke delegates his power to him that would help him to bring order in Vienna. On the other hand Angelo creates disorder and violation at the beginning of the play. He tries to impose his rule and regulation under his power. Thus, we can see delegation of power by bringing many obstacles in the society if disqualified persons reach in mainstream.

Conclusion: Consequence of Delegation of Power

This research discloses delegation of power in Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*. Many theorists have claimed more or less meaning of delegation is similar. Their ideas are applied to wide variety of institutions, including, intra-legislative organization, executive – legislative relation. Delegation of power can be used in wide areas. In *Measure for Measure*, Duke delegates power to Angelo in order to establish peace, order against the violation of law, disorder, anarchy and growing prostitution in the kingdom. Duke never enforces law against the will of people, but Duke wanted peace and order in the society. The Duke thought that to bring peace and order, there is a need of a strict ruler who could bring stability in social and political situation. Therefore, he decided to assign responsibility to Angelo, his subordinate with the expectation of improvement of social condition.

Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure* centers on the fate of Claudio, who is arrested by Lord Angelo because he was involved in unlawful activities. Laws against these behaviors and institutions have already been introduced but not implemented strictly and Angelo decides to enforce them strictly. However Angelo is not good because Isabella requested him to free Claudio and Angelo proposed her to have sex with him but refused him.

Friar disguised Duke, suggests Isabella to accept the proposal and plans to send Marina, Angelo's former lover, to have sexual relation as it happens during night time. The next morning, Angelo would pardon Claudio and become compelled to marry Marina according to law. Everything happens as planned, except Angelo pardoning Claudio in suspicion of revenge. The Provost and the Friar send the head of Pirate, who was died last night in the prison, claiming that it is the head of Claudio, and Angelo believes that his order has been carried out. Isabella argues that her

brother is dead so she should submit a complaint to the Duke who is arriving soon, accusing Angelo as immoral one. The Duke returns in his usual clothes and agrees to hear all grievances and problems during his absence. Isabella tells her story at first and then other also reveals their hardships during that time. Eventually, the Duke reveals his dual identity and everyone is forced to be honest. Angelo confess to his misdeeds, Claudio is pardoned and Duke asks Isabella to marry him.

Despite being various interpretations in different point of view, delegation of power is the major theme of this play. The play shows the difficulty of affecting an appropriate balance between judicial severity and mercy, between sexual repression and decadence, and between political vigilance and manipulation. Duke delegates his authority and power to Angelo, who is his subordinate. Delegation of power is significance for the ruler to bring order in the country. The power politics plays the major role in the play so the deeply rooted culture are not uprooted easily as the delegation of power in the play by Duke also has not solved the real problem.

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