English as a Global Lingua Franca

Dr. Sayeh S Abdullah and Prof. Mohammad Latif Chaudhary

Abstract—This research is a compact study of the evolution of languages and the factors leading to their gaining of the dominating role during one period but witnessing decline in their status in the other with particular reference to English.

Role of English as a global language is discussed and a depiction of its emergence is offered to enable the reader to detect the facts and the underlying motives of spreading English world-wide. Analysis of the history, evolution of English and its impact on other languages leads us to sketch out a prospective future of it as a global lingua franca.

Keywords—English, global lingua franca, history, evolution, simultaneous.

I. PREAMBLE

Every language on the globe is found going through a perpetual process of evolution or devolution. The languages pass through the stages of distinction or extinction according to their role and requirement. History tells us that a language enjoying the dominance during one era, has been seen vanishing in the other. So many factors influence the growth and development of a language. It has been witnessed that the language which has to its credit a good deal of research work gains significance and popularity. In the past, languages such as Arabic, Roman, French and German had their own periods of supremacy. Currently this credit goes to English as it is understood, or due to numerous reasons, is desired to be understood by almost every individual and every nation on the globe who want to enjoy access to the latest developments, whatsoever field of study it may be. But it can't be said certainly how long this charisma of English will survive. Whether it would retain its present position for ever or would fade away with the passage of time, it is in the hands of the time and man. At present, English, undoubtedly, is a lingua franca of our planet. Nowadays, it is used by people in almost every nook and corner of the world. It is interesting to know how English become so widely spread. This research aims at probing into the facts in order to find out the factors which has caused the emergence of English as a global lingua franca. With this target of research, the history of English is depicted to understand the spread of English around the globe. Besides, the impact of the dominant lingua franca to the life of other languages is also discussed. Finally, an attempt has been made to determine the prospective future of English as a global lingua franca.

Before entering into the discussion about the present and the prospective status of English as the global lingua franca, it seems appropriate to determine what, in fact, the global lingua franca is.

II. DEFINITION OF GLOBAL LINGUA FRANCA

"Global Lingua Franca" in a sociolinguistic context refers almost literally to the use of a language as a global language. It means a common language for the world.

A language achieves a genuinely global status when it develops a special role that is recognized in every country. Having such a status, the global lingua franca has to be of such a great significance as to influence all the domains of the human activity in the world.

III. EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGES

Human history has witnessed the phenomenon of evolving the languages persistently. The history has also experienced that the phenomenon of evolvement is not only unstoppable but also uncontrollable. This phenomenon has never been spontaneous rather it has very often been simultaneous to relative peripheral changes and appears as an organic process, which happens very slowly with the change of the languages and the people who use them.

A simple look at the lists of new words added to the Oxford English Dictionary every year is sufficient for the elaboration of this evolution. There we always find words, which a few years before, would not have been understood by anyone. Imagine this over many thousands of years and it will help in conceiving the pattern in which languages evolve.

To consider the enormous changes in the language of English. Just have a look at the Old English, and the likes of Beowulf, the language is almost impossible to be understood without some kind of translation aid.

Then we have Chaucer and Middle English, which is still tough to be comprehended, but possible, with a certain amount of knowledge. Shakespeare’s English is pretty much understood by all who have studied English literature to a certain degree, but also would not be understood by all and sundry.

So, we can make sense of all forms of the language, but the further we go back, the more aids we need to help us do this. Both the vocabulary and the syntax of the text changes as time marches on.
IV. FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE EVOLUTION OF LANGUAGES

There are various reasons causing the evolution of languages, and this variety of reasons gives us the variety of words and sounds, which we end up with today. In the lines that follow we mention some of the major factors which effect the evolution of any language.

A. Inventions and Evolution

New words are always needed for new inventions. Email and Internet are prime examples. About half a century ago, there was no existence of such words. Often, these new words are made up of compounds of other words.

B. Invasion and Evolution

When a society is invaded, the language changes. Whether it is a forced invasion, or whether the invaders have been welcomed, the native speakers of a language will still borrow words from the newcomers and weave them into their existing language.

The Roman and Norman invasions of Britain are good examples of this in action. Both sets of invaders came and went but left their mark on British society in many ways. One of these ways was the language. Around sixty per cent of English words come from Latin – it is this invasion evolution that tells us why and how.

C. Youth Trend and Evolution

Young people also create new words for each generation, or at least use words to convey a different meaning. Some of these drop out of usage, some do not. One of the most obvious examples of this is cool, a word which once simply described a temperature and now also means something good, something hip, something trendy.

D. Simplicity

Simplicity is another primary reason for the evolution of languages. It is no coincidence that commonly used words are mostly the shortest and the least complex. We want to communicate what we need to say in the easiest way possible, leaving longer words to describe more complex ideas.

So, when a word becomes commonly used, it may be shortened or changed to make it easier to say. The more the language evolves, the less complicated it becomes [3].

Have a look at the youth culture to find the way how today’s youngsters use text speak, as the easiest and the quickest mean of communication.

E. Adaptability

The adaptability contributes to a very large extent in the evolution of a language. The more a language has the docility to absorb and accept the foreign words, the more it shows the felicity to adopt the new words, the more rapidly it evolves.

The evolution of languages is a complicated and complex topic. The evolution of languages happens over many thousands of years, but what cannot be disputed is that language does change.

In 500 years time, someone reading the English of current era may find it hopelessly out of date in terms of the words and the structures that are being employed today. There is probability that the average person on the street may not be able to understand it without the help of academics who specialize in 21st century English. Without the benefit of hindsight we will never know how much the language will change. What we can guess at though, is that in some way, it will evolve.

V. ENGLISH AN EVER EVOLVING LANGUAGE [3]

Like other languages, English has changed greatly, albeit imperceptibly, and changes of every sort have taken place concomitantly in the sounds (phonetics), in their distribution (phonemics), and in the grammar (morphology and syntax). The following familiar words show changes of one thousand years: The changes are more radical than they appear, for Modern English œ and à are diphthongs. The words home, stones, and name exemplify the fate of unaccented vowels, which became ø, then ø disappeared. In Old English important inflectional contrasts depended upon the difference between unaccented vowels; so, as these vowels coalesced into ø and this disappeared, much of the case system disappeared too. In Modern English a different technique, word order (subject + predicate + object), is used to show what a case contrast once did, namely, which is the actor and which the goal of the action.

Although the pronunciation of English has changed greatly since the 15th century; the spelling of English words has altered very little over the same period. As a result, English spelling is not a reliable guide to the pronunciation of the language.

The vocabulary of English has naturally expanded, but many common modern words are derived from the lexicon of the earliest English; e.g., bread, good, and shower. From words acquired with Latin Christianity come priest, bishop, and others; and from words adopted from Scandinavian settlers come root, egg, take, window, and many more. French words, such as castle, began to come into English shortly before the Norman Conquest. After the Conquest, Norman French became the language of the court and of official life, and it remained so until the end of the 14th century.

During these 300 or more years English remained the language of the common people, but an increasingly large number of French words found their way into the language, so that when the 14th century vernacular revival, dominated by Chaucer and Wycliffe, restored English to its old place as the speech of all classes, the French element in the English vocabulary was very considerable. To this phase of French influence belong most legal terms (such as judge, jury, tort, and assault) and words denoting social ranks and institutions (such as duke, baron, peer, countess, and parliament), together with a great number of other words that cannot be classified readily—e.g., honor, courage, season, manner, study, feeble, and poor. Since nearly all of these French words are ultimately
derived from Late Latin, they may be regarded as an indirect influence of the classical languages upon the English vocabulary. The direct influence of the classical languages began with the Renaissance and has continued ever since; even today Latin and Greek roots are the chief source for English words in science and technology (e.g., conifer, cyclotron, intravenous, isotope, polymeric, and telephone). During the last 300 years the borrowing of words from foreign languages has continued unchecked, so that now most of the languages of the world are represented to some extent in the vocabulary. English vocabulary has also been greatly expanded by the blending of existing words (e.g., smog from smoke and fog) and by back-formations (e.g., burglar from burgle), whereby a segment of an existing word is treated as an affix and dropped, resulting in a new word, usually with a related meaning.

VI. English as an Emerging Lingua Franca

Human history is going through an era of globalization. Globalization is a relatively new phenomenon of multidimensional nature that causes variety of complex trends in the economic, social and cultural fabrics of all societies. These trends have presented alarming challenges which throw people into perplexing situation. Globalization impacts on every conceivable aspect of life. Globalization has created a smaller world for people. Recently, people can reach more than three countries within a single day. Hence, meeting people from different places in the world is greatly possible in the era of globalization. When people of different backgrounds meet, they need to communicate using a particular language as a lingua franca. English is now a world lingua franca. Nowadays, English is used by people in almost every part of the world. What is interesting is how English become so widely spread. About half a century ago the concept of English as a true global language was merely a theoretical prediction. However, realities have created it as a real world language of the present time. Its urgent role in every walk of life is beyond any doubt. It has established its vitality in the academic and business spheres. English is spoken by people throughout the world as their first language, second language and foreign language. Indeed, English is now a global lingua franca. English as a global lingua franca is not merely an international language.

The idea of international language can be understood as a language which is used in any international communication which involves people from two or more countries. French is an international language, but it is not a global language. French is often used by people who communicate with French people, usually in the area in which French people, tradition, political power and/or business are dominant. However, French is not used when there is no connection with French. This is different from the fact of English as a global language. English is not only used when people communicate with English speakers. English is used by people of different backgrounds as a first languages. It is not only applied when people speak to English people, but also used when people from different nations meet. English is the most widely spoken language in very different contexts in the world. Therefore, English is not only an international language, but also a global language.

A language gains a status as a global language when it has a special role that is recognized in every country in the world [2]. To gain recognition from certain country does not mean that the language should be spoken as the first language by people in the country.

The global language can be spoken as either first, second or foreign language. The prominent characteristic of a global language is that it is the most widely used language in communication in most places in the world. People feel the need to master it for their life.

As a global language, of course, English has certain countries wherein people speak it as a first language. USA, Canada, Britain, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and several Caribbean countries are among the thirty territories that use English as the first language [4].

However, English does not gain its special status as a global language merely by being spoken by people in those countries. English becomes a world language because people in other countries give a special credence to English, even though they do not speak it as a first language.

Special status given to English by other countries can be in the form of using English as a second language (ESL) and English as a foreign language (EFL). As a second language, English is spoken by people in the countries as the official language [2] or the language of the administration [4]. English is used as a means of communication in various contexts such as government, the law courts, the media, and the educational system. There are more than seventy countries that place English as a second language [2].

English as a foreign language does not have the official status, but it is the language which is most likely to be taught to children and learned by adults for various reasons. Now, English is the most widely taught as a foreign language in more than 100 countries, including China, Russia, Germany, Spain, Egypt, Brazil, and Indonesia [2]. There are various reasons of favoring English as the language to be learned, ranging from the need for business and trade, academic pursuit, cultural and technological contact, to political convenience.

The use of English as a first language, a second language and a foreign language is, as described [5], in three concentric circles. The three circles, namely the inner, the outer and the expanding circles, represent the native speakers of English(NSE), English as a second language(ESL) and English as a foreign language(EFL) respectively.

The emergence of English as a global lingua franca raises a question as to, Why it is only English and why not another language has risen to this prominence. To answer this question, we need to look at its historical background discussed in the following section.
VII. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF ENGLISH

In the earliest era, the spread of English from Britain to other territories was mostly through colonization [5]. The first groups of settlers from England came to the American continent in search for a new land in which they expected to be able to purify their faith. The other groups of English speaking people came to the continent for trading.

Starting from this point, English reached the American continent which then also spread to the south, to the West Indies and to the southern part of the mainland.

English reached Australia and New Zealand when prisons in England were overcrowded with and the British rulers needed a new distant place to send and settle these prisoners. This was done at the first time twenty years after James Cook’s arrival in Australia in 1770.

Besides, English also spread to other parts of the world through colonization sprouting from trading between traders under the East Indies Company (EIC) and native people in Asia and Africa. The trading changed into colonization when the British rulers supported the traders by sending them soldiers. The major parts of Africa and Asia were under the direct rule of Britain making the people to become bilingual. English was taught to native people in the territories they had occupied. Hence, it was taught not with the best motivation to educate. Rather, it was for the benefit of the British rulers, as pointed out by Kaplan [7] as follows:

"It was necessary for the British to teach English throughout the wide-spread empire because they needed people in distant places to speak English so that soldiers could understand their British officers and so that a civil service could be developed to maintain civil order under the leadership of British administrators".

In addition to the motivation of direct ruling of the territories by the British rulers, the teaching of English at that time was also done with the Christianizing urge. Again, Kaplan rightly pointed to this phenomenon with the following words, missionaries worked throughout the Empire and beyond engaging not only in the saving of the soul, but also in the spread of English [7].

English as a modern discipline began to offer an educationally important trial to the prestige which had been implanted in classics during the early decades of the twentieth century [2]. At that time, some people observed that the classics were getting worn out in some sense and the plan to introduce English Language and Literature at Oxford would give new life to it. The spread and domination of English over other languages are mostly due to external factors. The prestigious position of English has not come up as an innate potential. English as a language does not have intrinsic qualities which attract people to learn and master it. English is complicated to learn [7]. Even, it took time for English to get recognition from academic environment within Great Britain itself. It is its speakers that have made it spread throughout the world. One interesting aspect to focus on is the aspect of promotion of English by the headquarters, Great Britain and the US, which is called by Phillipson [9] as new international crusade. Phillipson states that the British Council has been the important organization for the teaching of English worldwide. He also believes that the establishment of the British Council was the intention of the British Foreign Office to fight against German and Italian propaganda. The symbiosis of linguistic promotion with political benefits then invited royal support.

This is apparent in the statement of Duke of Windsor at an official inauguration in 1935 that the promotion of English abroad is to make others appreciate fully the glorious of English literature, English contribution to the arts and sciences, and to the political practice [9].

Similar to the propaganda spread by Great Britain, the US also plays an important role in promoting English worldwide. The US’s contribution was marked by their introduction of English to the Filipinos. American textbooks have been used by the Filipinos as the medium of study. Even the mastery of English has become the standard of being educated among the Filipinos. As a result, although the Filipinos obtained their independence in 1946, they are still dependent very much on foreign theories and methods [9].

After the World War II, many countries lost its power. The United States, as an English-speaking country, was the only big Western power that remained undamaged educationally, scientifically and politically. Therefore, the United States, helped by its allies, had power in reorganizing the world through the creation of the United Nation. English was then one of the four official languages spoken in the UN. This made English gain stronger status in the world. It is a coincidence that when English gained better status in political world, the computer era came into being. The first computer programs were then written in English-like language and the output was also English-like.

This, again, made English gain its status in science and technology in which computer was of important use in it. Nowadays, about 80% or 85% of all the scientific and technological information is written in English [7].

All these facts help the spread of English globally. At the present time, the spread of English world-wide is not only supported and contributed by the US and the United Kingdom, but also several other countries. All other English speaking countries, which are called core [9] or inner circle [5], including Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, are also participating.

As a great enterprise, the teaching English world-wide has a significant contribution to its owners as mentioned above. In addition to the income gained by its citizens for teaching English, those countries are also benefiting by exporting technology related to the teaching of English globally. Technology which contains techniques, methodologies and procedures applied in the teaching-learning process of the English language teaching.
VIII. IMPACT OF DOMINANT LANGUAGE ON OTHER LANGUAGES

When any new language is introduced to new communities, and a new better life is achieved by the new language, it makes people prefer to use the language than their own language(s). In turn, the low frequency of using particular language may cause the language to vanish. This was true when English was introduced to academic life, it caused Latin and Greek to vanish from the curricula of schools and universities.

This is also true when English spreads to distant places. With all aspects of life, including political and economical aspects, as well as aspects of science and technology, supporting the use of English, people become more attracted to master English than any other languages. This makes English dominate the local languages that results in the disappearance of the languages.

In fact, there are at least three factors that cause the loss of languages. The first is related to intergeneration language transfer. Parents who are unable or not willing to pass on the language to their children will cause their own language(s) to die. The second is related to functions of language. If the language is no longer the key in communication, it will not live anymore. People will forget it for sure. The third factor concerns the stability of the society. Community which is unstable is risky to a language to decease [7]. An example of this can be found in the former Yugoslavia. It used to have a common language, that is, Serbo-Croatian. However, after the genocide, Serbo-Croatian is not in use anymore. The Serbs preferred to use Serbian, the Croats began to speak Croatian, and the Bosnians started to communicate in Bosnian. Thus, instability caused the death of Serbo-Croatian language [2].

Likewise, the presence of English globally does not constitute the sole cause of the death of the languages. Many other factors contribute to the death of the languages [7]. War, revolution, economic development or urbanization resulting in population redistribution and relocation are among the factors. Besides, the spread of other languages, such as Arabic, Chinese, and French cause the languages to die. In addition, the development of some areas, like aviation, tourism and banking makes certain language(s) to be used and others left, making it not frequently used.

Thus, English is not the only cause which makes other languages to die. but, indeed, it contributes to the death of the languages. Then, it depends on the global language speakers to determine the future of English among other languages in the world.

IX. REASONS FOR ENGLISH BECOMING A GLOBAL LINGUA FRANCA

English as we know it today is also labeled "Modern English" to distinguish the language from its historical roots. This language is also viewed as the first global "lingua franca" - a language which serves as the mode of communication between two people with distinct mother tongues. Experts estimate that the number of non-native English speakers is already more than that of the native English speakers. Calculations show that for every one native speaker, there are three non-native speakers of English, or a ratio of one to three.

This wider use and immense popularity of English that has awarded it with the status of a lingua franca is not spontaneous instead many reason stand behind it. Some of these reasons are numerated as under:

1. English is a dominant language in several countries and non-sovereign territories around the globe.
2. English is also the primarily required international language when it comes to communications, business, science and technology, education and research, aviation, entertainment, mass media and diplomatic arrangements.
3. Knowledge of English at different levels has become part of the requirements in many of the major fields and professions. These fields of study, occupations and careers such as medicine and education, are of equal importance to any country or region in the world.
4. Instructional materials, resources and mode of instruction in most schools are mainly in English. This is regardless of the country where these materials are to be used, regardless of the level of education (from primary, to secondary, to those offered by colleges and universities), and regardless of the profile of the materials' manufacturers.
5. Manufacturers and other entities which want to be part of the international market, produce items and services are inclined toward the English language.
6. Subsequently, because the English language is required in the major fields and professions, there are already about one billion people from all parts of the globe who understand and speak English at least in the basic level.
7. The economic and cultural influences of the United States make it possible for the English language to spread the world over.
8. The United Nations, an international mediating body, uses English as one of its six official languages.
9. The Internet, a vast resource of information and probably the best communication tool ever created, is about 95% in English.

There is no denial to the fact that English is already the global lingua franca of today. Learning of English will definitely be a key to open up the gates of opportunities for years to come.

X. PROSPECTIVE FUTURE OF ENGLISH AS A GLOBAL LINGUA FRANCA

The concept English as a global lingua franca, just like the term globalization, implicates on a homogenizing process in which the dominant language, in this case English, overrides local languages [10]. Several terms are applied to picture this kind of relationship between English and these local

The terms above give an idea that the English speaking countries are the subjects and the rests are merely the spectators, if not the objects. English is the important language, while other languages are only complement to English.

Moreover, the use of the third paired terms, without mentioning English or other names of languages, strengthen the fact that domination of English over other languages has put people into seeing English, as if it is the only language. Finally, the terms also show that English has been widely used that make it develops into various forms some of which are judged as having higher status than the others.

This eventually puts different effects on native speakers of English and non-native speakers of English [2]. For those whose mother tongue is English, the spread of English globally accords them with mixed feelings of pride knowing that their language is flourishing and of discontent realizing that their language is spoken in the way which is different from their accent, pronunciation, tone, etc.

The mixed feelings are also experienced by non-native speakers of English, but of different kinds. They are motivated to learn English because it promises a better future. They are proud when they have been successful in learning it; however, they may be disappointed realizing that native speakers of English have taken advantage of them. Especially, when their own language is in danger because of English; they may feel resentful, even offended and annoyed.

Due to such kinds of feelings, which are very natural, of non-native speakers of English, the number of which is much bigger than the native speakers [2], there will be possible changes in the configuration of the speakers of English in the world. Previously, the speakers of English as a second language tend to take native speakers of English as models. In the future, because the demands of English are higher, there will be a tendency that the outer circle will shift into inner circle and those in the expanding circle will move to the outer circle. When they are in this stage, they will be aware that the trends should be changed.

As such, they do not want to be mastered by English any more; instead, they will master English and make it submit to their will. Consequently, those in the outer circle will become increasingly conscious that they do not have to always use English in the way people in the inner circle use it. People in the outer circle will increasingly use English in the way they want it; they will determine the future of global English [4].

The phenomenon of English which is spoken with local accent, local style and local meaning is then termed as GLOCAL language [8]. The phenomena of English as GLOCAL language show that while English has its international status in its global spread, it expresses local identities of its speakers [8]. The global English is then spoken in various accents which are regarded as equal to the accents of those in the inner circle.

Thus, the three concentric circles of the speakers of English suggested by Kachru [6] will quite possibly not apply anymore. Instead, three circles standing side by side as suggested by Graddol [4] will be probably more suitable to describe the future of English and its speakers.

In the light of the above research it can be concluded that in future, English as an international language will stand side by side with local language(s). It entails the use of English which is suited to the local taste and the use of local languages for international communication in the region. For example, in addition to English, Arabic might be used in the middle east countries as the language used for international meetings or communication. This tendency arises from the awareness of people in the outer and expanding circles in that they should maintain their own language(s) while making use of English. Thus, to secure its role in the global context, English should compete, or possibly lives in harmony, with local languages maintained by their speakers.

XI. CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, although different people may have different opinion regarding English as the future global lingua franca, but, as analyzed above, it seems beyond any doubt that English is the only language that has the potency and vigor to sustain as the global lingua franca in future. Because, English already has become one part of our lives. Without English, we cannot hang out these days. People learn English now because they believe English will be the global language.

REFERENCES

Urban Entrepreneurship

Mohammad Yari Naserieh¹, Abbas Ferdosi², Rohullah Tavakolizadeh³

Abstract—Entrepreneurship as a modern phenomenon has found an effective role in economical development and advancement of countries. Nowadays Entrepreneurship has a key role in market-based and competitive economy. In other words, in dynamic economy ideas, products, and services are constantly changing and meanwhile it is the entrepreneur who designs a pattern to cope with these new conditions and gives advices for adapting to them. Thus in a great expanse, all active elements in the economy scene (consumers, producers, investors) should engage in entrepreneurship and be entrepreneur in their parts. In some intellectuals’ theories this period is called ”The era of entrepreneurship” because today, the cultural, social, economical and political developments of countries are achievable by existence of creative and innovative mangers. Entrepreneurship has been known as a key factor of economical growth and development in the modern age. In entrepreneurship literature, it is divided into three types: individual, corporate and international entrepreneurship. The authors of this article, regarding the necessity of this subject, have entered a new word to it which is called ”Urban Entrepreneurship”. This kind of entrepreneurship refers to the necessity of the contribution of different offices of a city to this field. It points to the use of potential capacities of each city and also the use of results and outputs of this kind of entrepreneurship which are gained about decreasing the city problems. The presented article has studied the problems, shortcomings, strong and weak points, and the usage and implementation models of this kind of entrepreneurship and finally it has given some suggestions for its deployment in different cities.

Keywords—Entrepreneurship, Urban Entrepreneurship, public entrepreneurship.

I. INTRODUCTION

For organizations which are seeking survival and effectiveness, learning and innovation are important needs. Many organizations are intensively looking for innovative and entrepreneurial strategies and procedures for the purpose of improvement of effectiveness, usefulness, and flexibility. In this direction, Urban entrepreneurship can convert to a selective weapon for the authorities of a city to make positive interactions among different offices in order to the most use of constructive potential of a city to reduce the its problems.

Urban entrepreneurship is an attempt to make entrepreneurial subjectivity and skills and indeed entering these attitudes and characteristics into the culture and activities of different offices of a city. One of the main ways of growth and development and the main devices of performing the activities and duties of each government are public sector and bureau system of that country thus, inefficiency of this section will accompany various problems for a society. Even if the bases of the private sector and non-governmental colorations are provided, the realm of government duties is highly extensive and the results of these duties affect a large number of people of a society. Generally it can be said that the main characteristics of entrepreneurial organizations equip them with a capacity that along with improving the efficiency, enable them to use the existent opportunities much better and make them more adaptable to their round environment. This article studies this matter in providing and deployment of this kind of entrepreneurship. Although the expression “entrepreneurship” has been mostly used in relation to the private sector and commerce one, nowadays, it is entered to the management subjects of public sector which is mainly resulted from the importance of the government role in different societies, the attempts to mutate the public organizations and the improvements of their performance[1]. Various studies has discussed the need of recreation, making the government more effective, entering the market mechanisms to the public sector, improving the creativity and developing those cultures which accept risk so in this direction we have introduced the concept of Urban entrepreneurship, however, researches about the role of public entrepreneurship is in its primary stages and its results are mainly based on qualitative strategies. Entrepreneurship is an important and complex concept which contains an extensive range of activities. As well urban entrepreneurship also includes various subjects and indexes so different elements effect it. Thus it is necessary that in addition to recognition and categorization of these elements, study their ideal situation for upgrading this kind of entrepreneurship. General process in Iran offices confirms this fact that the dominant situation of these offices is traditional and non-entrepreneurial and it seems that the most important reason of this inefficiency is resulted from lack of creative and entrepreneurial spirit in these offices. The pathology of the bureau system of Iran confirms that this system is bureaucrat, suffers from undesirable problems such as lack of collaborative spirit, lack of spirit of seeking collaboration, intensivism, and inflexibility, slowness and complexity of implementation of affairs, the dominance of the spirit disregarding the result of work, irresponsibility, projection, low profit and

1-Department of Management, Kahnooj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kahnooj, Iran, (corresponding author to provide phone: +9891312938522; fax: +9831495223319; e-mail: sajadya@yahoo.com).
2-Department of Social Science, Payame Noor University, I.R of Iran (abbas_ferdosi1976@yahoo.com).
3-Department of Accounting, Kahnooj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kahnooj, Iran. (rohullahtavakoli@yahoo.com).