

<b>Study Programme: Sociology</b>
<b>Course Unit Title: Sociology of Entrepreneurship</b>
<b>Course Unit Code: 21SM012</b>
<b>Name of Lecturer(s): Assistant Professor, Vladan Vidicki</b>
<b>Type and Level of Studies: Master</b>
<b>Course Status (compulsory/elective): Compulsory</b>
<b>Semester (winter/summer): Winter</b>
<b>Language of instruction: English</b>
<b>Mode of course unit delivery (face-to-face/distance learning): Face-to-face</b>
<b>Number of ECTS Allocated: 6</b>
<b>Prerequisites: None</b>
<b>Course Aims:</b> To equip students with theoretical knowledge and methodological competence to critically analyze and study the structural and developmental dynamics of modern societies as they shape entrepreneurial activity, and to assess the implications of such work arrangements for human resource development and processes of self-formation through work.
<b>Learning Outcomes:</b> The course is designed to enable students to develop a comprehensive sociological understanding of modern entrepreneurial activity and to approach it through critical and integrative research. Such competence will be reflected in their ability to follow and evaluate existing scholarship, to elaborate new theoretical and methodological approaches to the sociological study of entrepreneurship, and to connect sociological theory and methodology with their own empirical findings and with insights from related disciplines. It also includes the development of skills for promoting entrepreneurship within society through the effective use of information and communication technologies, the cultivation of cognitive awareness of entrepreneurial practices and business ethics, and the capacity to communicate professionally in both national and international contexts while contributing to the advancement of professional ethical standards.
<b>Syllabus:</b> <p><i>Theory</i> Sociological research on entrepreneurship; analysis of the relationship between entrepreneurial activity and socio-economic power; the influence of neoliberal ideology on the stimulation and inhibition of entrepreneurship; cultural determinants of entrepreneurial activity and the social valuation of work; ethno-national and gender aspects of entrepreneurship; and the significance of social capital for entrepreneurship.</p> <p><i>Practice</i> Critical analysis of entrepreneurship research in sociology and in related scientific disciplines; examination of the contributions of individual sociologists to the study and interpretation of entrepreneurship; and presentation of methodological concepts and procedures in the sociological approach to entrepreneurship and the development of business ethics.</p>
<b>Required Reading:</b> <p>Swedberg, R. (2006). The Social Science View of Entrepreneurship. In M. Casson, B. Yeung, A. Basu, &amp; N. Wadeson (Eds.), <i>The Oxford Handbook of Entrepreneurship</i> (pp. 11–46). Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Ruef, M. and Lounsbury, M. (2007). Introduction: The Sociology of Entrepreneurship. <i>Research in the Sociology of Organizations</i>, 25: 1-29.</p> <p>Aldrich, H. E. (2005). Entrepreneurship. In: N. J. Smelser, <i>The Handbook of Economic Sociology</i> (pp. 451-477). Princeton: Princeton University Press.</p>

Dabić, M., Vlačić, B., Paul, J., Dana, L.P., Sahasranamam, S., Glinka, B. (2020). Immigrant entrepreneurship: A review and research agenda. *Journal of Business Research*, 113, pp. 25-38.

Jennings, J. E., & Brush, C. G. (2013). Research on Women Entrepreneurs: Challenges to (and from) the Broader Entrepreneurship Literature. *Academy of Management Annals*, 7(1), 663–715.

Steyaert, C., & Katz, J. (2004). Reclaiming the Space of Entrepreneurship in Society: Geographical, Discursive and Social Dimensions. *Entrepreneurship & Regional Development*, 16(3), 179–196.

Lounsbury, M., & Glynn, M. A. (2001). Cultural Entrepreneurship: Stories, Legitimacy, and the Acquisition of Resources. *Strategic Management Journal*, 22(6–7), 545–564.

<b>Weekly Contact Hours: 4</b>	<b>Lectures: 2</b>	<b>Practical work: 2</b>
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**Teaching Methods:** Lectures; seminar discussions; group and individual assignments; case study analysis; and critical discussion of selected readings.

**Knowledge Assessment (maximum of 100 points):**

<b>Pre-exam obligations</b>	points	<b>Final exam</b>	points
Active class participation	10	written exam	
Test		oral exam	70
Preliminary exam(s)		.....	
Seminar(s)	20		

The methods of knowledge assessment may differ; the table presents only some of the options: written exam, oral exam, project presentation, seminars, etc.