



Bachelor of Social Sciences (BSocSci)

Programme Description		Minimum Admission Requirements			
Programme	Academic Plan Code	AP	Language of instruction	Minimum duration	Compulsory National Benchmark Test
BSocSci Extended Curriculum Programme	BC1301E2	25 - 29	4 (50%)	4 years	N/A
BSocSci majoring in Criminology and Psychology	BC138001	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Anthropology and Sociology	BC138101	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Anthropology and Psychology	BC138102	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Psychology and Sociology	BC138301	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Political Science and Anthropology	BC138401	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Political Science and Sociology	BC138402	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Political Science and Criminology	BC138403	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Sociology and Criminology	BC138501	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Business Management and Sociology	BC138601	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Business Management and Political Science	BC138602	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Business Management and Psychology	BC138605	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Industrial Psychology and Sociology	BC138603	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Industrial Psychology and Political Science	BC138604	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL
BSocSci majoring in Industrial Psychology and Psychology	BC138606	30+	4 (50%)	3 years	AL, QL

Major Modules

Anthropology

Anthropology, the study of humankind across time and space, seeks to understand that which makes us human both as individuals and as a collective. Anthropologists therefore research social phenomena such as relationships, economics, politics, citizenship, ecological systems, racism and social injustice, popular resistance movements, migration and many others that embody the human condition. Through research, we demonstrate the complexity and diversity of humanity's lifeworld. Anthropology is, therefore, a uniquely humanizing discipline, teaching its students to attend to the complexity of seemingly simple social encounters and to the diversity and unity of human life.

Focus areas in Anthropology:

- Religious practices and philosophies of life
- Family and relational groupings
- Political structures
- Symbolism
- Prehistoric history of culture
- Processes of cultural change

Business Management

Focus areas in Business management:

- Manager of any type of business
- Small/General Business Consultant
- Entrepreneur – owning your own business

Criminology

This discipline area provides expert knowledge to deal effectively with crime, victimisation and conflict and to promote a democratic and just society with a human rights ethos as set out in the South African Constitution and Bill of Rights and other relevant international legal frameworks and treaties. It introduces students to biological, psychological and social dimensions of criminal behaviour and explores the application of these approaches to an understanding of the diversity of criminal behaviour.

Focus areas in Criminology:

- Criminal Justice
- Penology
- Victimology
- Research Methodology for Criminology and Criminal Justice
- Criminal Behaviour – Biopsychosocial Perspectives
- Understanding Child Justice
- Forensic Criminology

Industrial Psychology

Industrial Psychology is the scientific study of the relationship between man and the world of work as to improve the productivity and quality of life of people at work, applying techniques and principles of psychology.

Focus areas in Industrial Psychology:

- Recruit, develop and train Human Resources in the organization
- Design Learning and Development Interventions
- Influence individual and team behaviour within an organization
- Classify the complexity of Labour Relationships between individuals, organisations, unions and the state
- Conduct Qualitative and Quantitative research
- Manage Performance effectively
- Conduct effective Career Planning and Development

Political Science

Political Science encompasses the study of the rules, institutions, processes and ideas that govern and impact our daily lives. It further concerns the study of actors such as political parties, human rights groups, terrorist organisations, labour unions, religious bodies and other role-players that play significant roles in politics and international relations. Pressing issues in world politics such as power, poverty, development, globalisation and inequality

Focus areas in Political Science:

- Political Dynamics

Political theory and ideology; government systems, processes and regimes; governance; electoral politics; local government and service delivery; co-operative government; political development and transformation; democratisation; political economy; gender politics; strategic political planning; and political risk analysis.

- International Relations

International Relations theory; globalisation and world politics; foreign policy and diplomacy; international organisations; international law; international political economy; African politics; and international conflict, security and strategic studies.

Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of human behaviour. It focuses on the ways in which individuals' thoughts; emotions and behaviour develop and change over a lifetime. Although the study of individual functioning is central to this field, the systems relevant to both normal and abnormal behaviour is also included.

Focus areas in Psychology:

- Developmental Psychology
- Social Psychology
- Health Psychology
- Psychopathology
- Research Methodology
- Personology
- Psychotherapy and Ethics

Sociology

Sociology is the study of human behaviour in society. It focuses primarily on how the institutions (for example, family, education, religion, and politics) and culture influence shape what people do and think. Sociology is the study of human society. The study of Sociology offers you the opportunity to gain a better understanding of the society we live in and will enable you to make better informed decisions concerning societal issues. Knowledge of sociology can help us to recover our own immediate past and also to look to the future of society; appreciate diversity of human existence in society; deal with current societal problems; and strive for the creation of a better society for all

Focus areas in Sociology:

- General sociology
- Sociology of consumerism and consumption
- The sociology of population and the environment
- Industrial sociology
- Sociological theory
- Sociology of the family
- Research methodology