

Social Sciences & Humanities @ Unisa

A guide to preparing for
career opportunities



Define tomorrow.

UNISA



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The information in this publication is correct as of 28 February 2026. Visit the Unisa Counselling and Career Development [downloads page](#) to check for updates.

Please check the Unisa qualifications webpage (<http://www.unisa.ac.za/qualifications>) regularly for updates related to available qualifications and the admission requirements to study.

How will this brochure help you?

- It will provide you with some insight into what studying in the fields of social sciences and humanities.

- It will help you to explore the career opportunities and work environments linked to social sciences and humanities.
- It will help you gain more information about the skills needed in the fields of social sciences and humanities.
- It will assist you with finding relevant qualifications offered by Unisa.

What problems do you want to solve

“Don’t ask kids what they want to be when they grow up but what problems they want to solve. This changes the conversation from who do I want to work for, to what do I need to learn to be able to do that.”

Jaime Casap, Google Global Education Evangelist

One way to think about your career is by focusing on the **problems you care about**, not only on job titles. This shifts the question from “*What do I want to become?*” to “*What do I want to contribute?*”

Activity

1. Write down some problems or challenges you care about — in your family, community, South Africa, Africa, or the world.
2. Think about how you might contribute to solving them.
3. Ask: *What skills or knowledge would I need to prepare myself for that role?*

Example:

You may want to address the challenge of rising inequality and social division in South Africa.

Think about the different individuals who can contribute to solving this challenge: sociologists, social workers, political scientists, development practitioners, psychologists, historians, gender specialists, community leaders, and policy analysts.

A sociologist may research patterns of inequality and identify structural causes. A political scientist may analyse how policies and governance systems influence access to resources. A development practitioner may design community-based programmes that strengthen local economies. A social worker may provide direct support to vulnerable families. A psychologist may address trauma and mental health impacts. Historians help society understand how past injustices shape present realities. Gender specialists examine how inequality affects different groups differently.

Together, these roles demonstrate that addressing complex social challenges requires collaboration across disciplines. A qualification in social sciences or humanities equips you to understand society deeply and to contribute thoughtfully and practically to its transformation.

Before you start...

Before considering pursuing these fields of study, here are some basic questions you can ask yourself:

- Why are you interested in studying in this field?
- Where does your interest come from?
- Where are you hoping to be in five years? In ten years?
- What opportunities are you hoping to prepare for by completing a qualification in this field?

Understanding social sciences and humanities

What are social sciences and humanities?

Social Sciences and Humanities focus on understanding human experience: how people think, believe, organise themselves, govern societies, create meaning, and shape the world around them.

While closely related, these fields approach human life from slightly different perspectives:

- **Social sciences** examine social systems, institutions, power structures, inequality, development, health, and governance using research methods that generate evidence for policy and social change.
- **Humanities** explore culture, history, philosophy, religion, language, identity, and meaning, helping us interpret human experience across time and contexts.

Together, these disciplines deepen our understanding of society and equip graduates to contribute thoughtfully and responsibly to social transformation.

Study fields at Unisa

School of Social Sciences

- Development Studies
- Gender and Sexuality Studies
- Health Studies
- Political Sciences
- Psychology
- Social Work
- Sociology

These disciplines investigate social systems, human behaviour, governance, inequality, wellbeing, and social change.

School of Humanities

- Anthropology and Archaeology

- Biblical and Ancient Studies
- Christian Spirituality, Church History and Missiology
- History
- Philosophy, Practical and Systematic Theology
- Religious Studies and Arabic

Humanities disciplines explore human culture, belief systems, moral reasoning, heritage, and intellectual traditions across societies and historical periods.

What do social sciences and humanities graduates do?

Graduates contribute to many sectors, including:

- Government and public service
- Research institutes
- Policy development
- Community development and NGOs
- Heritage and cultural institutions
- Education and academia
- Social impact and monitoring & evaluation
- Consulting and advisory roles
- Corporate social responsibility
- International development

Postgraduate study may be required for research, academic, or specialised professional roles.

How social sciences and humanities differ and complement each other

Social Sciences	Humanities
Focus on social systems and institutions	Focus on culture, ideas, meaning and history
Often policy- and development-oriented	Often interpretive and analytical
Use quantitative and qualitative research methods	Use interpretive, historical and philosophical analysis
Inform social programmes and governance	Shape ethical, cultural and intellectual understanding

These fields are not separate silos. They complement one another. For example:

- Development policy draws on sociology, political science, and history.
- Social work integrates psychology, sociology, and ethical philosophy.
- Governance and public leadership require political science and moral reasoning.
- Cultural heritage preservation combines archaeology, history, and community development.

What skills do these fields develop?

Students develop highly transferable skills, including:

- Research and data analysis
- Critical thinking
- Logical argumentation
- Ethical reasoning
- Policy analysis
- Cultural and cross-cultural competence
- Report writing and communication
- Problem-solving
- Digital and information literacy
- Independent thinking

- Interpretation of complex issues
- Engagement with diversity and social justice

Some fields may require additional technical skills (e.g. GIS in geography-related work, fieldwork methods in archaeology, statistical analysis in sociology).

Why study social sciences and humanities?

These fields prepare you to:

- Understand complex social problems
- Engage with questions of justice, identity and power
- Inform public policy and development
- Preserve and interpret cultural heritage
- Contribute to social change
- Think independently and ethically
- Lead responsibly in diverse contexts

They are fields for students who are curious about people, societies, history, belief systems, and the forces shaping the modern world.

Future trends in social sciences and humanities

Social Sciences and Humanities are evolving in response to rapid global change. Graduates in these fields are increasingly working at the intersection of research, policy, technology, and ethics.

Digital transformation and society

Digital platforms, artificial intelligence, and social media are reshaping communication, politics, identity, and work. Social scientists and humanists are needed to:

- Analyse the social impact of technology
- Address misinformation and digital ethics
- Protect privacy and human rights
- Study online communities and digital cultures

Understanding technology is no longer optional — interpreting its social consequences is essential.

Inequality, justice and inclusion

South Africa and many global societies continue to grapple with inequality, unemployment, gender-based violence, migration, and social exclusion. Social sciences and humanities contribute by:

- Conducting research to inform policy
- Designing inclusive social programmes
- Promoting gender and social justice
- Strengthening democratic governance

There is increasing demand for professionals who can combine evidence-based thinking with ethical reasoning.

Climate change and sustainability

Environmental change is not only a scientific issue. It is also social, political and cultural. Social scientists and humanists help to:

- Understand community responses to climate change
- Develop sustainable development strategies
- Analyse environmental justice issues
- Facilitate community engagement in environmental policy

Globalisation and identity

Migration, urbanisation and global interconnectedness are reshaping identity and belonging. Fields such as sociology, anthropology, history, religious studies and political science help societies navigate:

- Cultural diversity
- Social cohesion
- Conflict and reconciliation
- Nation-building

Evidence-based policy and monitoring

Governments and organisations increasingly require:

- Monitoring and evaluation specialists
- Policy analysts
- Social researchers
- Community engagement practitioners

Strong research and analytical skills are highly valued in both public and private sectors.

Anthropology

Anthropology is the study of human beings: their cultures, beliefs, social systems, languages, and ways of living across time and place. It asks fundamental questions about what it means to be human and how societies organise themselves.

Anthropologists explore myths, rituals, kinship systems, economic practices, political structures, belief systems, and identity. The discipline encourages deep cultural understanding and critical reflection on one's own assumptions.

Subfields of anthropology include:

- **Biological (Physical) Anthropology**
Examines human evolution, genetics, and biological variation. Researchers may study fossil remains, primate behaviour, or forensic identification.
- **Linguistic Anthropology**
Investigates language as a social and cultural practice. It explores how language shapes identity, power, and social relationships.
- **Social and Cultural Anthropology**
Studies contemporary societies, institutions, customs, and social change through fieldwork and ethnographic research.

Anthropologists conduct literature reviews, fieldwork, interviews, and participant observation. They analyse patterns of behaviour and write reports that inform policy, development, and cross-cultural engagement.

Career relevance

Applied anthropologists contribute to:

- Social impact assessments
- Community development
- Public policy
- Conservation initiatives
- Land restitution processes
- Migration studies
- Business and design research (e.g. user experience research)

Anthropology is increasingly relevant in globalised and culturally diverse societies.

Why study anthropology?

- To understand cultural diversity deeply and respectfully
- To analyse social problems from multiple perspectives
- To develop qualitative research expertise
- To strengthen intercultural communication
- To challenge ethnocentric assumptions
- To gain strong analytical and reporting skills

Archaeology

Archaeology studies the material remains of past societies to understand how people lived, worked, believed, and adapted to their environments.

Archaeologists investigate artefacts, structures, landscapes, and ecological evidence to reconstruct historical lifeways. The discipline combines fieldwork, scientific analysis, and interpretation.

Core aspects of archaeology include:

- Fieldwork: Excavation and site surveys
- Laboratory analysis: Scientific study of artefacts and remains

- Research and publication: Interpretation and dissemination of findings

Archaeology integrates methods from geology, chemistry, palaeontology, botany, and environmental science.

Career relevance

Archaeologists may work in:

- Heritage conservation
- Museums and archives
- Cultural resource management
- Environmental impact assessment
- Tourism and heritage interpretation
- Academic research

Why study archaeology?

- To understand South Africa's and humanity's deep history
- To preserve cultural heritage
- To develop field research and analytical skills
- To contribute to heritage policy and conservation

Sociology

Sociology examines how societies function and how social structures shape individual lives.

Sociologists analyse institutions such as families, education systems, governments, economies, and religious organisations. They study inequality, social mobility, race, gender, migration, labour relations, and social change.

Sociology highlights how personal experiences are influenced by broader social forces.

Areas of specialisation include:

- Social stratification and inequality
- Labour and industrial relations

- Race and ethnicity
- Gender studies
- Urban and rural development
- Demography
- Social research and policy

Career relevance

Sociologists contribute to:

- Policy development
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Social research
- Community development
- Labour relations
- Municipal planning
- Corporate social responsibility

Postgraduate study often expands opportunities in research and academia.

Why study sociology?

- To understand the structural causes of social problems
- To analyse social change critically
- To develop strong research and data analysis skills
- To contribute to evidence-based policy

History

History studies human experience over time. It investigates political, social, economic, and cultural developments that shape societies.

Historians examine primary sources, evaluate evidence, and construct interpretations of past events. The discipline develops rigorous analytical and critical thinking skills.

Studying history encourages reflection on identity, power, leadership, and moral responsibility.

Career relevance

History graduates may work in:

- Heritage management
- Archives and museums
- Research and academia
- Education (with teaching qualification)
- Journalism
- Policy research
- Public administration

Why study history?

- To understand how the past shapes contemporary society
- To strengthen analytical and interpretive reasoning
- To develop persuasive writing and argumentation skills
- To engage critically with complex sources of information

Political Sciences

Political Sciences explore power, governance, public policy, democracy, and international relations.

The discipline investigates how decisions are made, how resources are allocated, and how rights and responsibilities are structured within societies.

Political scientists analyse elections, public policy, governance systems, and political behaviour at local, national, and global levels.

Career relevance

Political Science graduates may pursue roles in:

- Public administration
- Policy analysis
- Diplomacy

- Governance advisory
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Political research
- Advocacy and human rights organisations

Why study political sciences?

- To understand how power operates in society
- To engage meaningfully in democratic processes
- To develop policy analysis and research skills
- To strengthen analytical and strategic thinking

Exploring and researching careers

Making informed career decisions means going beyond what you already know. Career research helps you explore opportunities in Data Science, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Statistics, and Operations Research, understand what employers are looking for, and identify the steps you can take to prepare yourself.

Try this:

Here are some simple activities to help you explore opportunities in Data Science, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Statistics, and Operations Research. Choose 2–3 to start with:

1. Online search

Search “career in [name of field, e.g. sociology] South Africa” or “entry-level jobs related to [name of field, e.g. sociology]” and make a list of the qualifications and skills mentioned.

2. Occupational information websites

Visit the South African Department of Higher Education and Training’s [National Career Advice Portal](#). Search for specific job titles and read about work activities, skills, and job outlook.

3. Job search portals

Check portals like [Indeed](#), [Career Junction](#) or [PNet](#). Type in specific job titles and see which employers are currently hiring and the requirements.

4. **LinkedIn**

[Search for Unisa alumni](#) who studied specific fields related to social sciences and humanities and see where they work now. What career paths do they follow?

5. **AI tools**

Use ChatGPT or Google Gemini to ask: “What are emerging careers in social sciences and humanities in South Africa?” Compare the results with what you see on job portals.

6. **Talk to others**

Set up an informal chat with someone working in the field or at an organisation you are interested in to learn more about their career journey and daily work.

7. **Attend a careers fair**

When Unisa or professional organisations host career fairs, look for employers related to social sciences and humanities. Prepare 2–3 questions to ask them about entry routes into the profession.

8. **Join a professional organisation or network**

- [Anthropological Southern Africa \(ASnA\)](#)
- [Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists \(ASAPA\)](#)
- [South African Archaeological Society \(SAAS\)](#)
- [South African Sociological Association \(SASA\)](#)
- [International Sociological Association \(ISA\)](#)
- [Historical Association of South Africa \(HASA\)](#)
- [Heritage Association of South Africa](#)
- [South African Association of Political Studies \(SAAPS\)](#)

9. **Volunteering**

Look for volunteering or vacation work opportunities. Note the skills you develop through these experiences.

For more detailed steps and extra activities, see our [Career Research brochure](#).

[Download](#) career brochures related to other fields of study.

Preparing while you study

Many students believe that a degree will lead directly to a specific job. In reality, your career path is shaped by more than your major. It is also about the **skills you build, the experiences you gain, and how you prepare along the way**. While you study, there are many things you can do to get ready for opportunities.

Your degree is one part of your career journey. By building skills, gaining experience, keeping a portfolio, and investing in your confidence, you'll be better prepared for opportunities during and after your studies.

Develop your transferable skills

Your studies give you subject knowledge and valuable skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, working independently, and adapting to new situations. Reflect on what you're learning and practise explaining these skills in ways that employers will understand.

Activity

- List three skills you've strengthened this year and one example of how you've used each.
- List three skills you intend to strengthen and how you plan on doing so.

Build a career portfolio

A portfolio helps you keep track of your achievements, experiences, and goals. Include your skills, certificates, volunteering, work experience, and career ideas. Over time, this will become a powerful tool for applications and interviews.

Useful resource

- [Unisa Career Portfolio](#)

Gain experience (volunteering or part-time work)

Getting experience outside your coursework helps you explore fields of interest, build networks, and develop workplace skills. Volunteering is especially valuable when done responsibly and with respect for the community.

Think about

- Which organisations could benefit from your skills?
- What could you gain in return (skills, networks, insights)?
- How will this experience link to your career goals?

Enhance your employability

Employability means your ability to get, keep, and grow in fulfilling work. Today's careers are flexible: people change jobs and industries often, and success can mean many different things. You can boost your employability by:

- Managing your personal brand (how others see your professionalism).
- Developing job search skills (CVs, cover letters, interviews, networking).
- Exploring flexible career paths and lifelong learning opportunities.

Useful resources

- [Unisa Prepare for Job Opportunities](#)
- [Counselling and Career Development YouTube channel](#)
- [PNet Grad Pack](#)
- [GradNext](#)

Grow your self-confidence

Believing in your ability to succeed is just as important as skills and knowledge. Low self-confidence can hold you back from studying effectively, applying for opportunities, or connecting with others.

Ways to strengthen your confidence

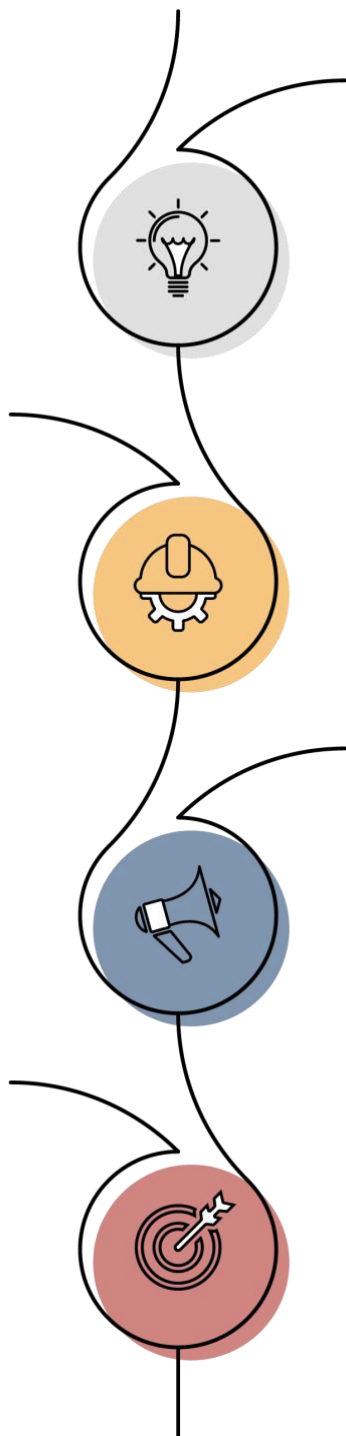
- Focus on your strengths and successes.
- Ask for help when needed: it's a sign of strength, not weakness.
- Practise self-talk that encourages growth instead of fear.

Remember: confidence grows with action. The more you try, the more you'll believe in yourself.

Your roadmap to success

Embarking on a career journey while studying can feel exciting and overwhelming. This roadmap will guide you year by year, helping you to stay intentional, informed, and adaptable.

Careers are rarely straight lines. Think of this roadmap as a flexible guide: you can move between stages depending on your opportunities and goals.



Year 1: Explore and build foundations

- Reflect on your interests, strengths, and career goals.
- Research career paths linked to your qualification.
- Plan your modules and think about postgraduate options.
- Identify key employability skills to develop.
- Create a basic CV and LinkedIn profile.
- Join a student or professional organisation.

Year 2: Grow and gain experience

- Focus on excelling in your studies.
- Apply for internships, part-time jobs, or volunteer work.
- Attend workshops, webinars, or conferences.
- Gain certifications (if relevant).
- Expand your professional network.
- Update your CV and portfolio with new experiences.

Year 3: Refine and specialise

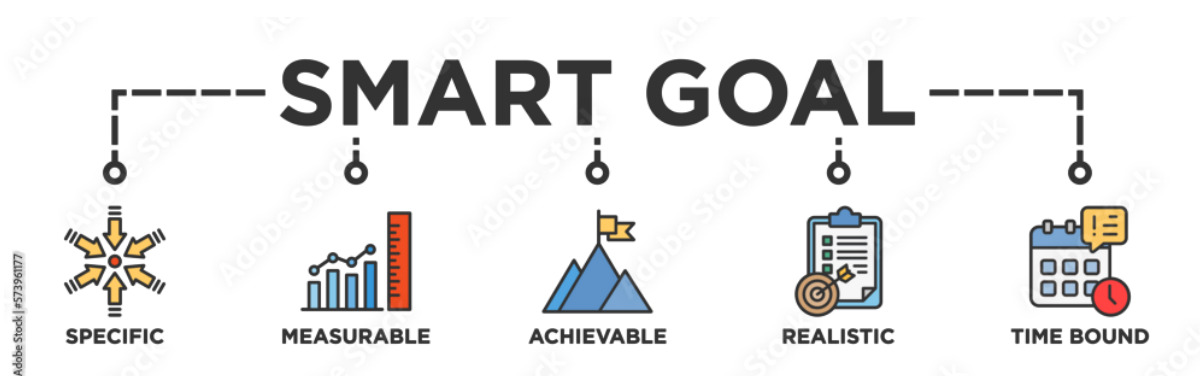
- Revisit your career goals and explore specialisations.
- Connect with alumni and seek mentorship.
- Strengthen your professional presence (LinkedIn, portfolio, personal website).
- Practise with mock interviews and improve communication skills.
- Contribute to professional discussions online or at events.

Final Year: Launch your career

- Start an intentional job search (LinkedIn, job boards, company websites).
- Tailor your CV and cover letters for each application.
- Practise interviews and refine your elevator pitch.
- Attend career fairs and networking events.
- Evaluate and negotiate job offers with guidance from mentors.
- Commit to lifelong learning and professional development.

My career learning plan: Next steps

Your next step is to plan how you will get the information that you still need to make optimal career decisions. Use SMART goals to help you plan your career research.



S – Specific: What exactly do I want to find out?

M – Measurable: How will I know I've done it?

A – Achievable: Can I realistically do this step?

R – Relevant: Does this help me make better career decisions?

T – Time-bound: By when will I do it?

What career questions do I still need answers to?

My career question	What steps will I take?	By when?	Who/what can help me?	Done?	What's next?
E.g. What jobs can I do with a sociology qualification?	Search LinkedIn profiles of Unisa sociology graduates	15 Oct	LinkedIn, Alumni page	Yes	Connect with 3 alumni

Career planning is not about having all the answers right now. It is about staying curious, setting small goals, and building momentum.

Study opportunities at Unisa

Undergraduate qualifications

College of Human Sciences

- [Bachelor of Arts History and Art History \(99311 - HAH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Communication Studies \(99311 - HCO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Criminology \(99311 - HCR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Economics \(99311 - HEC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Geography \(99311 - HGE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - HIO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Information Science \(99311 - HIS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Private Law \(99311 - HPL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Theology \(99311 - HTH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and History \(99311 - ALH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Afrikaans and History \(99311 - AHI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archives and Records Management and History \(99311 - AMH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts International Politics and History \(99311 - IPH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and History \(99311 - LHI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Politics and History \(99311 - PHI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Psychology and History \(99311 - PSH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and African Languages \(99311 - SAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Anthropology \(99311 - SAN\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Communication Studies \(99311 - CSS\)](#)

- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Criminology \(99311 - SCR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Economics \(99311 - SEC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Geography \(99311 - SGE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - SIO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and International Politics \(99311 - SIP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Politics \(99311 - SPO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Psychology \(99311 - SPS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Religious Studies and Sociology \(99311 - RSS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Public Administration \(99311 - SPA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and African Languages \(99311 - AAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and African Politics \(99311 - AAP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Anthropology \(99311 - AAN\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Archives and Records Management \(99311 - AAR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Art History \(99311 - AAH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Communication Studies \(99311 - ARS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Criminology \(99311 - ACR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Development Studies \(99311 - ADS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Economics \(99311 - ARE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and French \(99311 - AFR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Geography \(99311 - ARG\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and History \(99311 - ARH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - AIO\)](#)

- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Information Science \(99311 - AIS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Linguistics \(99311 - ALI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Mandarin Chinese \(99311 - ACH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Philosophy \(99311 - APH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Politics \(99311 - ARP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Psychology \(99311 - APS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Scripture \(99311 - ASC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Sociology \(99311 - ASO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Sociology \(99311 - ESO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Ancient History and Archaeology \(99311 - HAR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Communication Studies \(99311 - ANS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Economics \(99311 - ANE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Geography \(99311 - ANG\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and History \(99311 - ANH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Linguistics \(99311 - ANL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Psychology \(99311 - ANP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Theology \(99311 - ANT\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Criminology and Anthropology \(99311 - CRA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts French and Anthropology \(99311 - FRA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Politics and Anthropology \(99311 - PAN\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Religious Studies and Anthropology \(99311 - RSA\)](#)

College of Science, Engineering and Technology

Archaeology can be taken as a major subject for the [Bachelor of Science General \(98801 - GEN\)](#). You may combine Archaeology with a second major such as Applied Mathematics, Botany, Statistics, Geography, Chemistry, Computer Science, Microbiology, Information Systems, Physiology, Physics, Zoology, Mathematics, Operations Research (Offered by Decision Sciences), Biochemistry, Biomedical Science, or Biotechnology

One of the admission requirements for the BSc degree is that you need to have completed Mathematics and Physical Science as subjects on Grade 12 level. If you took these subjects but your percentage was below the requirement for the BSc degree, then you will need to explore the option of applying for a Higher Certificate in the College of Science, Engineering and Technology. Completing a relevant Higher Certificate programme will enable you to meet the requirements for a degree.

Visit the Unisa website at <http://www.unisa.ac.za/qualifications> for more information about the admission requirements for these degrees.

Postgraduate qualifications

Honours degrees

- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Anthropology \(99403\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Archaeology \(99406\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Gender Studies \(99439\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in History \(99412\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Sociology \(99426\)](#)

Master's and PhD

- [Master of Arts in Anthropology \(98502\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Archaeology \(98505\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in History \(98524\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Sociology \(98418\)](#)
- [Master of Philosophy in Gender Studies \(90115\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Anthropology \(90031\)](#)

- [Doctor of Philosophy in Archaeology \(90032\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in History \(90033\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Sociology \(90068\)](#)

Read more about the Research Focus Areas [here](#).

Counselling and career development services at Unisa

The Unisa Directorate for Counselling and Career Development offers career, academic, and personal counselling services to Unisa students and the broader community. You can talk to a counsellor about:

- **Career decisions.** I am not sure which career path to follow; I don't know which qualification would be best; I want to change my career direction...
- **Career information.** How can I find out more about a career in ...
- **Employability.** How do I market myself to employers? How can I look for work? How can I compile an effective CV? How do I go about networking with others? How do I put together my career portfolio? How can I meet potential employers? How can I improve my interview skills?)
- **My studies at Unisa.** How can I get started with my studies? How do I plan my studies? How can I study more effectively? I don't feel motivated to continue with my studies... I feel worried about preparing for/ writing the exams. I failed my exams – what now? I need to improve my reading/ writing/ numeracy skills
- **Personal issues and mental health.** How can I have better relationships with others? How can I cope more effectively with issues that impact my studies?

Contact us

- Send an email to counselling@unisa.ac.za.
- Make an appointment to see a counsellor:
 - [In-person at a Unisa Centre](#)
 - [Online \(on MS Teams\)](#)

Further self-help resources for career, academic and personal development

Our website: www.unisa.ac.za/counselling

Our YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/unisacareers