INTRODUCTION

Presentation of the project

METHODS

Research in the sciences or social sciences will often include a section on how the research project was conducted.

DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation of findings.

CONCLUSION

Final analysis of the findings and comparison of research to initially stated hypothesis or thesis.

REFERENCES

List of references referred to in the article. Reference lists will often be extensive in scholarly articles.

ANATOMY OF A SCHOLARLY ARTICLE

Positively post-socialism: Reconceiving post-modernism, post-Fordism and social welfare education

RICHARD HOWSON

Oxford

Social work since the industrial era has been fraught with different intellectual trends and paradigms. Starkly, in the mid-twentieth century, it was the social services that came to be seen as a crucial aspect of societal change and development (Tocqueville 1835). The post-modern period has witnessed a paradigm shift in social work, with a focus on the individual and the context of their life (Bourdieu 1991). This paper discusses the implications of this shift on social work practice.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A section that lists and summarizes important research previously conducted on the topic.

METHOD

The methods used to collect and analyze data in the research.

RESULTS

The findings of the research, including data analysis and statistical tests.

DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation of findings.

CONCLUSION

Final analysis of the findings and comparison of research to initially stated hypothesis or thesis.

REFERENCES

List of references referred to in the article. Reference lists will often be extensive in scholarly articles.

NOTES

Note: Not all of the article components listed here will appear in every scholarly article. Different academic disciplines and types of research require varying information. For example, an article from a publication on Ancient Greek translations is not likely to have a “Methods” section, while a study of American history may.