



Unidad 4

Scholarly articles

**Inglés Nivel II Ciencia Política - Prueba de Suficiencia Abogacía
2020**



Definición

Son artículos o “papers” escritos por expertos o académicos (scholars) publicados en revistas científicas (Journals) y evaluados través de un proceso conocido como “peer-review”.

Tipos de artículos académicos

Original research (empirical) article

Este tipo de artículo se basa en un experimento o estudio. Incluye una sección metodológica que establece cómo se ha llevado a cabo la investigación, un sección de resultados y discusión y finalmente una conclusión. Los artículos empíricos son investigaciones originales o también conocidas como artículos de primera fuente.

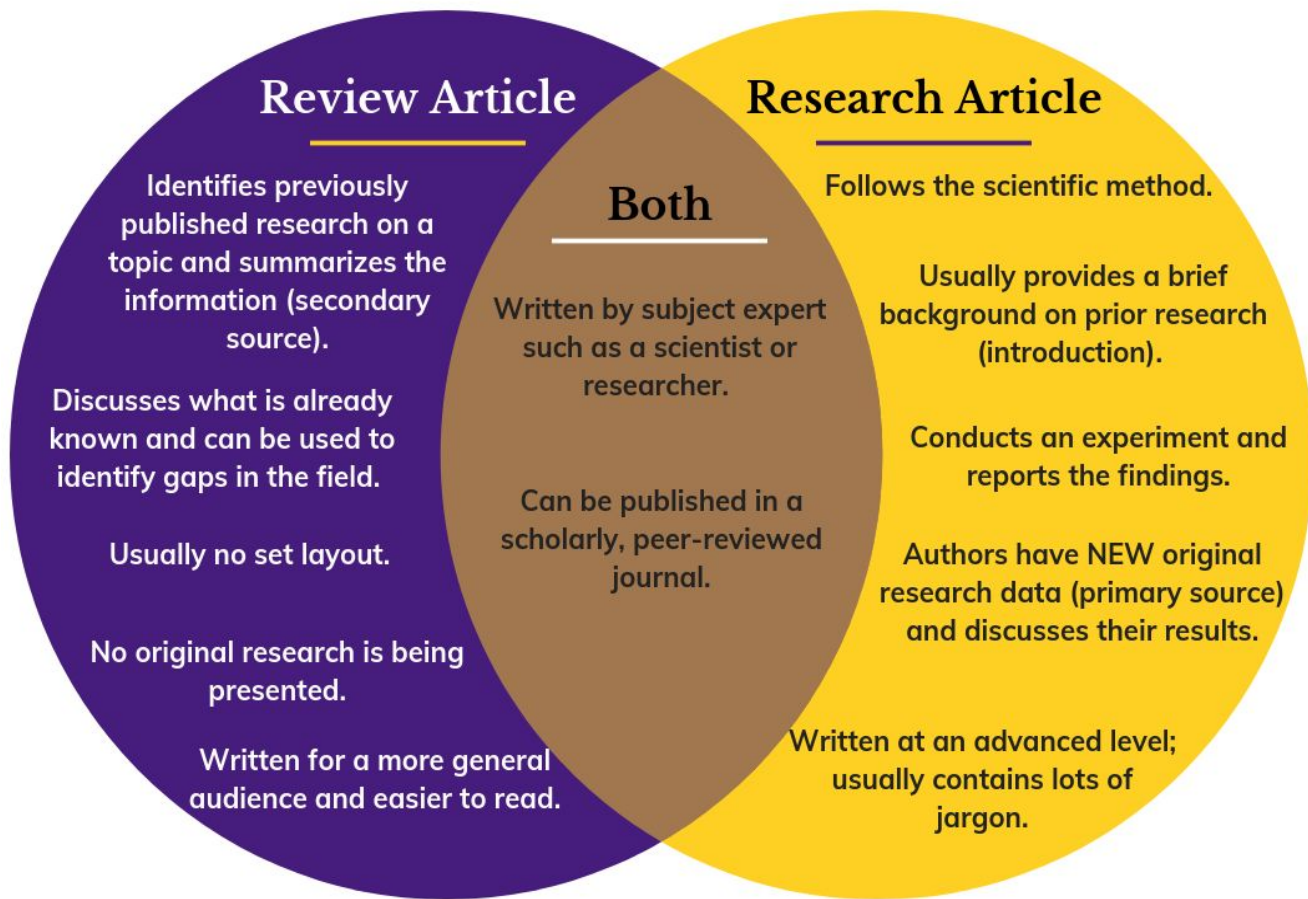


Tipos de artículos académicos

Review article (literature review or systematic review)

Sintetiza los resultados o conclusiones de múltiples artículos o estudios de investigaciones originales. Este tipo de artículos no incluye una sección metodológica. En su lugar, refuerzan teorías ya discutidas, identifican patrones de estudios de investigación existentes o sugieren futuras indagaciones respecto a la problemática que plantean. Son considerados artículos de segunda fuente.





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Ejemplos de “review articles”

Promoting Human Security: Planned Relocation as a Protection Tool in a Time of Climate Change

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Executive Summary

In light of the science and evidence on hazards and climate risk, and the scale and breadth of large-scale disasters witnessed around the world, it is time for states and other actors to begin developing national and local frameworks on planned relocation. While planned relocations have had a poor record in terms of their socioeconomic effects, it is precisely for these reasons that proactive action is necessary. Planned relocation has the potential to save lives and assets, and consequently to safeguard or augment the human security of populations living in areas at high risk for disasters and the effects of climate change. Among the challenges hampering better outcomes for people, however, are the lack of national and local frameworks, community-driven decision making, and sufficient lead times to plan and implement appropriate interventions that promote human security.

Relocation of populations is referenced in global frameworks on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) because it is a tool that will become increasingly important as a preventive and responsive measure to reduce the risks of disasters and displacement. This article recommends that national and local DRR and CCA strategies and development plans begin to incorporate planned relocation among the options under consideration to protect people and their human security. It argues that planning for relocations is an expression of a government’s responsibility to protect the human security of its people.

Keywords

planned relocation, human security, disasters, climate change, disaster risk reduction, adaptation, climate change adaption, national guidelines and frameworks

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Ejemplos de “review articles”

J. Lat. Amer. Stud. 30, 223–248. Printed in the United Kingdom © 1998 Cambridge University Press 223

Populism and Neo-populism in Latin America, especially Mexico¹

ALAN KNIGHT

*‘In all matters of importance, style and not content is the important thing’:
Oscar Wilde, *The Importance of Being Earnest*.*

Abstract. Populism is a concept which, despite repeated critiques, refuses to disappear from Latin American studies. This article reviews some of the literature suggesting that populism is best defined in terms of a particular political style, characteristically involving a proclaimed rapport with ‘the people’, a ‘them-and-us’ mentality, and (often, though not necessarily) a period of crisis and mobilisation; none of which makes it exceptional, abnormal, ‘unmediated’ or irrational. Mexican – among other – examples are invoked. The article questions some received opinions: that populism is typically urban, relates to particular historical stages or development, or distinctively derives from either multi-class alliances or elite manipulation. It also queries the fashionable notion of ‘economic populism’. Finally, the article notes the recent phenomenon of ‘neo-populism’, embodied by Salinas, Menem, Fujimori, etc., which a suitably loose (‘stylistic’) definition can usefully accommodate, thus suggesting the continued, if limited, utility of the concept.

1. This article is based on a review of the literature on populism in Latin America, especially Mexico, for the *Journal of Latin American Studies*.





Co-diseño del Trabajo Final

Búsqueda bibliográfica de artículos académicos

Credits

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