سوال ۱:

Aim/purpose:

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of environmental psychology, e-learning, learning style and school design on the behavior of elementary students, in order to determine their implications for school design.

Background:

Although recent researches have shown the importance of environment and technology in students' behavior and learning outcomes, there is still a lack of knowledge regarding the specific factors that influence the behavior of elementary school students in schools.

Methodology:

Data were collected using questionnaires from 400 teachers in the elementary schools of Tabriz and analyzed with the Smart PLS 3.2 program.

Contribution:

The study provides a new model for determining the effect of factors affecting the behavior of elementary students. It highlights the importance of environmental psychology, e-learning, learning style, and school design in improving the behavior of elementary students.

Findings:

The results show that learning style has the most significant impact on the behavior of elementary students, followed by school design, e-learning, and environmental psychology. The findings suggest that learning styles should be taken into

account in the design of elementary students' learning environments.

Recommendations for Practitioners:	School planners and policymakers should consider students' educational requirements such as suitable facilities and physical designs, information and communication technologies, and correct learning spaces. Schools should offer useful indoor and outdoor qualities to inspire their students.
Recommendations for Researchers:	Future research should examine the effects of learning style (e.g. accommodating, diverging, converging, and assimilating styles) on the behavior of students and examine the impact of other factors on performance and behavior of students.
Impact on Society:	Understanding the behavior and reactions of students to various environmental factors can positively impact the environmental psychology of elementary schools and inspire architects in the design of indoor and outdoor learning spaces, therefore having significant implications for the field.
Future research:	The study presented valuable insights into the impact of environmental factors on elementary school students' behavior and performance, but there are still many areas that require further research. Future studies should focus on examining the effects of learning styles on students' behavior and performance. Longitudinal studies would be useful in determining the long-term effects of environmental design on student outcomes. In addition to behavior, future studies should also examine the impact of environmental factors on students' reading and writing skills. It

would be beneficial to include participants from different parts of Iran and teachers from diverse settings, such as urban and rural areas. By doing so, we can obtain a more comprehensive understanding of how environmental factors influence student academic achievement and behavior.

سوال ۲:

الف)

در چکیده‌ی این مقاله، ساختار تعریف شده برای e-governance و نحوه‌ی ارتباط آن با قانون IT Act به طور واضح توضیح داده نشده است.

این مسئله که خوانندگان بخش چکیده‌ی مقاله، افراد متخصص در این حوزه و آشنا با اصطلاحات نیستند، رعایت نشده است. و توضیحی برای e-governance و IT Act داده نشده است. این موضوع باعث می‌شود تا خوانندگان با خواندن این چکیده از مقاله، به درستی متوجه موضوع کلی مورد بحث در مقاله نشوند و نتوانند درباره‌ی خواندن / نخواندن بقیه‌ی بخش‌های آن تصمیم بگیرند.

همچنین، این چکیده بر روی فصل ۳ از قانون IT Act تمرکز دارد. و با دید کلی‌تر به توضیح این قانون نمی‌پردازد. این مسئله موجب می‌شود تا خوانندگان این مقاله، تاثیر کلی این قانون بر e-governance را درک نکنند.

در هنگام نوشتن یک چکیده، مهم است که جزئیات کافی به خوانندگان داده شود تا موضوع مقاله و یافته های آن را به وضوح درک کنند. یکی از روش‌هایی که برای این کار مورد استفاده قرار می‌گیرد، ارائه مثال های خاص یا مطالعات موردی است که پشتیبان مسائل اصلی مقاله در چکیده باشد. اگر در چکیده هیچ مثال خاص یا مطالعه موردی وجود نداشته باشد، خوانندگان ممکن است در درک

اهمیت و ارتباط پژوهش با دنیای واقعی دچار مشکل شوند. در چکیده‌ی مقاله‌ی مورد نظر این سوال، این مسئله رعایت نشده و هیچ مثال و یا مورد مشابه خاصی مطرح نشده است.

این چکیده اطلاعاتی درباره‌ی یافته‌ها و نتیجه‌گیری‌های تحقیق شامل نمی‌شود.

همچنین درباره‌ی متد استفاده شده در این پژوهش صحبتی نشده است. البته این بخش می‌تواند در چکیده ذکر نشود.

بدون دسترسی به کل مقاله، نمی‌توان کیفیت کلی تحقیق را ارزیابی کرد. و از صحت و قابلیت اطمینان داده‌های استفاده شده نیز، نمی‌توان اطمینان حاصل کرد.

ب)

Abstract:
The Information Technology Act of 2000 has played a significant role in introducing e-governance in India by facilitating electronic filing of data and documents. This paper provides an overview of the defined structure of e-governance as outlined in Chapter III of the IT Act. The paper also highlights the impact of the act on various sectors, including education, tax, and law enforcement, through case studies and examples. The Functional Equivalence Approach, Adjudication mechanisms, and Penalties and Offences related to cyber-crimes are also discussed. The paper concludes with a discussion on the advantages of e-governance and the amendments made to the Indian Penal Code to adapt to the digital era. Overall, this paper provides a comprehensive understanding of the IT Act's impact on e-governance in India and its implications for the future.