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Management and Evaluation of Electronic Personal Information on the Knowledge and Skills of Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz

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Azadeh Namdari[1], Sorosh Mohammad Sharifi[2]

ABSTRACT

Purpose: *The study aimed to investigate personal information management activities among students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences. It sought to assess the level of students' knowledge and skills in personal information management and examine variations across age groups, educational levels, and faculties.*

Methodology: *The research was conducted using a survey approach based on the Jones model of seven personal information management activities. A sample of 297 students was selected from a population of 1300 using Krejcie-Morgan sampling. Data were collected through a structured questionnaire and analyzed with statistical correlation tests to identify relationships between personal information management, knowledge, and skills.*

Findings: *Results revealed that students' knowledge, skills, and personal information management activities were generally at low to moderate levels. Significant differences were observed across faculties, degrees, and age groups. While students demonstrated*

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[1] MS.C, Information Science and Knowledge, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz. Iran, Ahvaz; Email: azadehnamdari6626@gmail.com; ORCID: 0000-0001-7744-5591

[2] PhD, Medical Engineering, Islamic Azad University of Ghazvin, Ghazvin, Iran; ORCID: 0000-0004-5577-3321

awareness and basic skills, their engagement in actual management activities was limited. The findings also showed that effective personal information management improved the ability to organize and retrieve information, reduced loss and overflow, and enhanced the selection of relevant resources.

Implications: *The study emphasizes the need for targeted educational strategies and training to strengthen students' competencies in personal information management. Enhancing these skills can improve academic performance and ensure better handling of information resources in educational environments.*

Keywords: Electronic information, personal information management, students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of medical sciences.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, the value and importance of information and its role in the life of societies is not under scrutiny. On the one hand, the volume of information in various fields is constantly increasing, and on the other hand, under the influence of new information and communication technologies, this information is rapidly circulating between individuals and organizations, and this has led to the fact that not only organizations, but also individuals each store a wealth of information in different forms.These ever-increasing information reserves have caused their owners to face many problems in storing their information. Chaos in archives and difficulties in retrieving materials and information of interest when needed are just a few examples of these difficulties. What can reduce this chaos and difficulty in using the information that individuals have is their organization and management.

Universities, within the framework of their inherent nature, devote most of their functions to paying attention to education, training, and the production and dissemination of information. The university is responsible for a large share of functions related to information. What is of particular importance in this process is awareness and conscious knowledge. It is obvious that the information produced and used in it is within this framework and has special importance.

One of the ongoing challenges of educational institutions is related to the large volume of information and how to effectively use this information by students. Postgraduate students, as an important part of the educated stratum of society, play an important role in setting in motion the information life cycles, and identifying the right information at the right time is becoming difficult with the increasing volume of information on their personal computers.Therefore, they are constantly and potentially confused with the issue of personal information management. Given the importance of the issue of personal information management and the pervasive impact of technology on student education and learning, information, which is an important component of personal information management, appears on sensitive information storage devices such as CD, DVD) or on personal computers, files, folders, compressed information zipped) The role that these tools and the information they contain play in the way students are educated and educated, as well as the pressing need of postgraduate students for personal information activities and managing information for quick access and appropriate use at the right time, is important. The status of personal information management at this university should be examined to reveal the gaps. and problems are identified. The success of any university as an educational institution is largely related to the effectiveness and efficiency of

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its students, because the presence of students in universities causes a two-cycle process of information transfer, which, through the exchange of information and businesspeople, accelerates the growth of the institution.

It is expected that the electronic management of students' personal information will ultimately lead to the management of the university's organizational information and collective well-being, which will also play a significant role in its promotion. At the Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, the status of information management is one of the factors that can create greater sustainability in the scientific development and promotion of this university.

Because students' personal information has a direct impact on their knowledge and skills, and if this relationship is well established, students will become knowledgeable and skilled, and their performance will contribute to the growth and advancement of the university itself. Therefore, it can be expected that success in managing the personal electronic information of students at Jundishapura University will also lead to success in implementing information management will lead to the scientific growth of this university and can help bridge the gap between the need for information and the availability of information the information itself) in this university, which is due to the volume of information collections. Therefore, if personal information management is carried out well among university students, it can be expected that the university will also benefit from its light towards its growth and advancement

However, the available evidence indicates that the current status and extent of personal information and information management among students at this university is unclear. Other studies that have not been conducted at other universities also indicate that the status of personal information management is not very good in some of the components studied. The main issue in this regard is currently understanding the status of personal information management among students.

This should be made clear and explicit at Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences so that the issue of personal information management can be pursued within the university itself and its organization.

Considering the importance of personal information management and the comprehensive impact of information on student education and training, the emergence of information storage media, the use and role of these media in the education and training of students, and the urgent need of students for these information media and managing information in these media for access and use can also be further investigated.

Also, in order to be able to use their personal information collection in an optimal and efficient manner, students need to employ and follow a set of activities called personal information management activities. By using these activities, the provision, organization, and use of information can be accomplished in the desired manner.

If students are not familiar with the activities and elements of personal information management and cannot use them appropriately in their personal information collection, it will result in a lack of proper and timely access to information and the loss of valuable information, resulting in a waste of time, energy, and money Proper information management, fast and easy access to information, management of educational and research issues, improvement of information literacy, reduction of confusion and prevention of loss of valuable information and

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improvement of efficiency, promotion of educational success and correct and optimal use of personal information will be in line with the achievement of students' goals.

Another point is that since information has a very broad concept and format, some aspects of which are not easily accessible and controllable, and dealing with it requires a lot of time and expense; therefore, this research will only focus on electronic information, which is easier to access and control.

Therefore, this research seeks to answer the question of what effect does personal electronic information management have on knowledge and skills, and whether the preservation and storage of one's electronic information can play a mediating role in this effect?

Given the importance of personal information management and the pervasive impact of technology on student education and training, the use of information storage tools and file applications, information clustering, information summarization and compression, and personal information management through seven self-directed activities can lead to the desired use of information and timely access and loss of information.

And students will also have easier access to personal information as researchers who will need some knowledge and skills to conduct their research among the volume of information, to meet and identify information needs by organizing their activities in managerial roles.

In the present study, the relationship between students' personal information management and knowledge and skill variables will be examined with an emphasis on electronic information to investigate the existence of a relationship in Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences. Obviously, if problems and weaknesses are found, this study will help improve personal information management in students of Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences in Ahvaz by providing suggestions.

Based on the above, the problem of the present research is how personal information management is able to apply its theoretical and methodological contribution to the medical science student community, considering the difference in information production in the field of medical sciences compared to other sciences. Because if the method of application is not smooth and complete.

It will have far-reaching consequences in terms of how information is organized, and ultimately the advancement and growth of information will be hampered and damaged.

1.1. Background of the research

With the passage of time and the expansion of the personal information space, which was caused by the increase in the number of formats and media for storing information, a situation has arisen.

It is no longer possible to manage personal information accurately and efficiently without the use of technologies designed to facilitate the management of personal information, such as files in the user's personal computer memory, web advertisements, television advertisements, email, search engines, personal websites, bookmarks, and calendars.

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And with a brief look at the developments in the field of technology, it can be said that the scope of this type of personal information space has expanded significantly. Instead, the field of personal information management has emerged (Abramz,2008). It should be noted that the research field of personal information management uses concepts and theories from various research fields.

Such retrieval, database management, information science, human-computer interaction, cognitive psychology, and artificial intelligence emerged to respond to information needs, and were mainly due to three reasons: the unprecedented increase in scientific information production information explosion), the emergence of the Internet, and software design in the 20th century.

On the other hand, the production and unlimited increase of information on the one hand, the limited cognitive resources on the other hand, and the emergence and spread of globalization have led to the challenge of information spillage. All of these provide many research areas for this satirical issue in terms of controlling and managing personal information.

Among them are individuals who have structured and defined personal information management and, in comparison to the three processes of information entry, storage, and retrieval that exist in the traditional view, they propose a view that examines the issue of personal information management in a more in-depth and complex manner (Amozandeh,2011), as they state in their research.

The activities in the Jones Personal Information Management process attempt to bridge the gap between the need for information and the information itself. (Information is always moving toward information needs.) Belloti,2002 In relation to the management of individuals' personal information, the Jones Personal Information Management process has presented seven categories of "personal" information.

Which includes the activities of "maintenance", "information organization", "information storage", "information" and "information evaluation and evaluation", "information security", "information". Jones' model provides a comprehensive classification of "information management and conceptualization" of electronic information management activities, one person at each of the stages of personal information management.

And more comprehensiveness is a ratio to model the situation of personal information management of students at Jundishapur University with personal information management activities, and to determine the most important activities aimed at each of the model's figures, and to know to what extent the Jones model is effective at Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz.

And the performance of personal information management and the level of students' familiarity with the issue of personal information management, as well as the level of knowledge and skills of students in the postgraduate studies of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, should be examined and evaluated. The set of skills that can be examined in this research is adapted from Jones' personal information management model. 5 All of the above is evidence of the problem in conducting such research.

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Personal information management is the set of processes and activities that individuals use to manage, organize, preserve, retrieve, and use various pieces of information that they use every day to perform various work and non-work tasks in various roles. (Henderson,2009)

It is human nature to collect and hoard. People accumulate what they find around them, whether printed or digital. Some of these objects they collect voluntarily and others they subject to collection.

Now, in order to be able to access useful and appropriate information at the right time from the massive amount of information that has been accumulated voluntarily or involuntarily, information management is required. Today's users of complex information spaces are grappling with a challenge called information overload

By using the right information management and proper storage and organization for information retrieval, these problems can be solved. (Jones,2006) They also investigated personal information management on groups of students in their research. (Oasa et al 2010, Capra2015, Dalghandi2015,)

Conducted by faculty members at three universities in Iran, PIM activities were studied focusing on four aspects: access, maintenance, organization, and retrieval). Findings showed that 75 percent of participants used PIM computers and most preferred Romanized tools. (Razaghi,2016)

Among the research scholars in the science faculties, PIM was examined in a study conducted at the University of Kerala. The respondents reported difficulties in updating information, but had above average skills in information retrieval and retention. 14 At a higher education institution in Kuwait, the performance of researchers in the Department of Education and Health Sciences was examined.

The findings indicated that researchers are engaged in research. Personal data sets were supplemented with new information throughout the research (Alrukaibani & chaudhry,2017), so the sets were large, diverse, mixed, and fragmented. Key factors contributing to these problems were research pressures, limited time, the quality of available space, and lack of technology.

The study surveyed schoolteachers. The results showed that the participating teachers were aware of various information sources such as digital and school libraries) but did not use them. The information was organized alphabetically by subject. The standard for teachers was to store information in various ways for example, physical storage in cabinets, closets, and shelves). They also used digital computer storage space, school group drives, and author bookmarks. They also discovered the phenomenon that teachers used information from their predecessors' "information heritage."

Companies offer a variety of Internet-based services e.g., Gmail, Yahoo, Hotmail, and Google, as well as Office Online, Facebook, and MySpace). Many of these services include functions that provide users with a customizable storage space to manage their personal information. (Jones,2010)

A similar study was conducted by (Lush,2013, Mizarchid,2014). Their findings showed that students demonstrated creativity and diversity in the use of resources and other tools used to

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support their academic work, both automatically and manually. These results provided an indication that both the overall learning program and management practices were preferred. Commonly studied

PIM uses email as a tool. Participants reported using self-addresses to support information management emails, for example, were used to store task lists). Researchers found that self-E more images, movements, travel routes, and phone numbers to URL because of the use of metadata e.g., content flagging), which facilitated search(Van hevoert,2012)

examined the use of mobile phone personal information PIMA) contact list) facilities. The prototype results showed that their use and efficiency in mobile phone devices were improved and suggested that designed software architecture should be supported to improve the usability of PIM through a natural language interface that has the ability to overcome physical limitations. (Molazadeh,2017)

They examined the sensitivity of personal information and how PIM tools were used. The findings showed that awareness of ethics affects awareness of information security. They found that awareness of information security was not significantly related to personal information management tools or Internet use. On the other hand, awareness of information security was significantly related to personal information sensitivity and awareness of information ethics. (Kim &Hur,2018)

In fact, this research aims to determine, by modeling the Jones model, at what level the personal electronic information management activities of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences are; under the Jones model, a comprehensive classification of personal electronic information management activities has been considered in each of the stages of personal information management.

And according to the results of this study, it is necessary to identify the problems that students face in managing their personal information and, while recognizing the existing weaknesses, take steps to strengthen them. Another goal of this research is to respond to the role that this research can have in the situation of managing students' personal electronic information at Ahvaz Jundish University of Medical Sciences.

And how research can help advance the field of personal information management at this university; because the activities that exist in the Jones personal information management process are trying to bridge the constant gap between need and information so that information always moves towards information need.

In general, it should be noted that personal information management can play an effective role in managing students' educational and research issues, as well as the optimal use of personal information, and can also be conducive to the realization of students' goals.

Because, given the importance of the issue of personal information management and the pervasive impact of technology on student education, there is also a pressing need for students in further education to engage in personal information activities and manage information for quick access and appropriate use at the right time.

As a result, the present study aims to use this personal information management framework to examine the level of knowledge, skills, and personal information management activities of

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postgraduate students at Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences and ultimately determine the contribution of each activity to the practice of personal electronic information management of postgraduate students at Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz.

Therefore, it can be expected that the success in managing personal electronic information of students at Jundishapur University of Ahvaz will lead to both the success in implementing information management at this university and its scientific growth, as well as to closing the gap between the need for information and the availability of information the information itself), which is due to the volume of information collections.

This university will help. Therefore, if personal information management is carried out well among university students, it can be expected that the university will also benefit from its light towards its own growth and advancement. However, the available evidence shows that at present, the status and nature of personal information and management among university students is not clear.

Other studies that have not been conducted in other universities also indicate the not-so-well-known status of personal information management in some of the subjects studied. Therefore, this study seeks to answer the question of what effect does personal electronic information management have on knowledge and skills, and can electronic information preservation and storage play a mediating role in this effect?

By collecting the above mentioned issues, this research, by analyzing and applying these challenges and examining them, attempted to help in examining the challenges of personal information management at Jundishapurahwaz University of Medical Sciences, so that, while emphasizing electronic information and measuring the level of knowledge and skills of postgraduate students of this university, it would be able to propose the special place of information in knowledge production.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

During a study on the development of an application for information management and payment email and personal information management, the ordering and arrangement of information is through classification, placement, and arrangement in a specific way that makes it easier to retrieve information when needed and the results of the research are retrieved. (Lansdale,1988) Information is introduced as the ultimate goal of this process.

A study examined how bookmarks are used in personal spaces. According to the results, these spaces are polluted due to the abundance and low quality of information, and the user is deprived of a comprehensive view and overview due to the lack of a structure, which leads to forgetting information.

Which is eliminated by personal information management, by creating a small archive of information to prevent information overflow, and by selecting information items and choosing sources to prevent contamination, and by reducing organizational clutter and the non-integrated nature of information, information fragmentation and confusion are used. (Witaker,2009)

In a study to determine the management of personal information on the computer desktop, the results of this study showed that the four main tasks of the user when organizing include

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information movement, information classification, information archiving, and information retrieval. Revision et al, 2004)

In a study, they examined the management of personal information in electronic mail. They considered personal information management as a fundamental aspect of daily computer-based activities that are repeated by millions of users at different times. The results of this study have led to serious attention to the issue of how users manage their personal information. (Kakabi & heidari, 2011)

In his research entitled "Investigating the Management of Personal Information through Tracking Technology," he examined the management of personal information related to personal health. The data collection method was conducted using interviews. Participants were selected along with their photos, which were sent electronically, to document their behaviors.

The aim of this study was to examine how tracking technology, as an emerging technology, impacts personal information management as a subset of information behavior. The personal information management activities in this study are wristbands, smartwatches, and smartphones. The data generated by tracking technology is a form of personal information about individuals' personal health (Samson,2012). Tracking technology expands the scope of personal information the activity of organizing, storing, and using data generated by tracking devices) and explores more closely the management of personal information in relation to tracking technology, which can lead to implications for improving the technology and for meaningful use and interaction with tracking technology.

Participants used various types of tracking technology, from traditional pedometers to smartwatches, for 7 to 10 months. The study assessed the use of tracking technology for physical activity, and 4 participants stated that specific life changes affected their level of physical activity and use of personal tracking technology.

Participants used activity tracking to a limited extent and in specific cases to meet specific personal needs. Activity reporting was less evident in the data, and they performed more than one type of organized activity. The results showed that tracking technology is a high-level tool that helps activity tracker users meet their personal needs by providing information about their daily physical activities.

The results suggest that both the personal information management framework and the six personal information management activities are still valid, as individuals manage their health-related information from tracking technology. This research updated the theories of personal information management within the tracking technology framework by identifying identities simultaneously with personal information management. And it outlined an empirical outcome on improving tracking technology through its impact on user needs and patterns of activity. It serves as a model for others. It is research that aims to examine and evaluate the activities of students.

In previous studies and the present study, the connection that exists is dealing with the management of personal information, but in this research, indicators are examined that have not been examined until then and have not been considered in the university and the medical sciences sector. Therefore, the research can be from this point of view.

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Million, 2023) examined how to control paper documents in offices. The psychology of personal information management was also discussed by (Landsdale, 2023. Personal information management on computer desktops was also discussed by Baker, Abrams, and Chanel. They examined how bookmarks are used in the personal information space of the web.

Some research has also been conducted with the aim of providing an ontological framework for personal information management systems. (Bradman 2024) conducted his research and provided suggestions to improve the support of personal information management tools.

(Xiao and Cruz 2022) also proposed a layered ontology framework for personal information management systems, which aimed to provide a semantically rich environment for organizing and manipulating personal information. In this model, they increased the flexibility and reusability of the framework by using ontologies and domain and application software layer decomposition.

And they proposed a kind of three-dimensional horizontal, vertical and temporal navigation to improve the user's navigation in the personal information space and the efficient management of personal information.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research questions

Research Questions In this regard, to achieve the research goals, the following questions are raised: -

1. What is the level of knowledge of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences regarding personal information management?
2. What is the level of personal information management skills of students at Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz?
3. What is the level of seven personal information management activities Finding and Re-accessing, Storing, Organizing, Maintaining, Security, Measuring and Evaluating, and Making Sense of Things) of students at Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz?
4. Is there a significant relationship between electronic information management and its sub-components among students of Ahvaz Kijundishapur University of Medical Sciences in terms of academic level, age, faculty, and place of study?

3.2. Sampling

The present study, which was conducted as a survey, is considered applied research based on its purpose, and is descriptive and analytical in terms of data collection and nature. The research population includes all students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences. Sampling in this study includes convenience sampling.

This research was conducted in one stage; the first stage was descriptive and included two parts: studies of internal and external sources. The research population consisted of students pursuing postgraduate studies such as master's, specialized doctorate, and professional doctorate. In the second part, studies conducted in the field of personal information management were about measuring students' personal information management in the face of

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the volume of information and within the country and the status of personal information management. Stratified random sampling method is also available.

Finally, by examining the data set and content, a questionnaire was prepared with three indicators of knowledge, skills, and personal information management. To confirm the validity of the questionnaire, the professors approved the validity of its content and appearance. Then, a validated questionnaire was prepared by determining the total number of students as 1300 and using the Krejci-Morgan table, an approximate number of 297 students was prepared.

3.3. Tools for Data Collection & Analysis

To express their opinions in the form of a Likert scale of very much, much, medium, little and very little. The questionnaire was distributed in person and if they had chosen the option very much, much, medium, little and very little, points from 1 to 5 were considered for it, respectively. The data were analyzed in SPSS software version 22.

The data collection tool is a questionnaire, the main source of which is taken from adjacent research, which was used in the development of the current questionnaire due to its generality and comprehensiveness in the dimensions under study.

The research questionnaire, after demographic questions, includes demographic information such as academic level, age, and faculty of study. It examines the 7 components of electronic personal information management of the Jones model with a 66-item design. Its reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 9.

Descriptive statistics including frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation were used to analyze the data in the descriptive part of the study, and Pearson and Spearman correlation tests were used for the inferential part data. This study examined personal information management activities, including the 7 activities of the Jones model, which the activities include finding information, storing information, organizing information, maintaining information, security of information, evaluating and valuing information, and conceptualizing information. There is an approximate return rate of 297 questionnaires, of which it should be noted that the researcher collected an approximate percentage of nearly 297 by visiting the distribution locations and continuing to receive and respond to students' questions. It should be noted that its reliability was measured using Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 9.

The questionnaire was designed in such a way that the framework was formed using the adjacent questionnaire of 1392 and the seven personal information management activities of Jones

It was graded in the form of seven sections of 5 Likert scales, and the knowledge and skill variables also had a separate section, and there was an open-ended question at the end of the questionnaire that covered the respondents' opinions. The sampling was also stratified random

And it was available, and 297 questionnaires were distributed among the community. It should be noted that the controlling variables in this study, including the post-test and pre-test, were not considered.

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4. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

The purpose of this study is to investigate the personal information management activities of medical students and to assess the level of knowledge and mastery of students.

Table 1: Distribution of respondents by degree

Degree	Frequency	Percent frequency
Master's degree	17	52%
Ph.D.	245	82%
Total	297	99 %

As can be seen in Table 1; out of 297 respondents, 52 had a master's degree and 245 had a doctoral degree, and those with a doctoral degree answered the questionnaires because they were available. Therefore, the majority of respondents were individuals with a doctoral degree, at 82%.

Table 2: Distribution of respondents by age

Age Group	Frequency	Percent Frequency	Percent concentration frequency
Under 25 years	162	54%	54%
25 to 30 years	90	30%	84%
30 to 35 years	40	13%	98%
35 years and up	5	% 1	10%
Total	297	99%	100%

As can be seen in Table 2, people under the age of 25 years accounted for the highest percentage of respondents.

Table 3: Distribution of respondents according to the faculty of the place of study

Name of the department local education	Frequency	percent frequency
Health	17	5%
Nursing and Midwifery	22	7%
Medicinal	161	54%
Pera Medicinal	15	5%
Rehabilitation	16	5%
Pharmacy	43	14%
Dentistry	23	7%
Total	297	99%

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As can be seen in Table 3; the highest number of respondents is from the Faculty of Medicine, and the lowest number of respondents is from the Faculty of Paramedical Sciences. It should be noted that due to the stratified random sampling and the differences in the student population and the chosen field in different sciences, this difference in frequency is logical and It is normal.

According to Table 4, the average of the final average obtained from the set of elements has been calculated.

Therefore, this numerical value of the knowledge is equivalent to 1/22

This means that the students of the Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences are in the desired range.

According to the questions answered in the questionnaire, it was found that students tried to increase their knowledge about the electron environment to a moderate extent. According to Table 4 and the final average value obtained from the set of elements is 2; it can be claimed that the students' skills / skills, which is equal to 50, are relatively well-developed and

Table 4: Averages of knowledge and skills and seven activities of students' personal information management

Index		**MD**		**Ph.D.**	
Personal information management		Mean	The standard deviation of SD	Mean	The standard deviation of SD
Knowledge		1/12	5	56/100	6/11
Skill		3/2	1	3/10	3/08
Total of seven activities		2/53	5/48	2/49	5/66
Seven activities	Finding	2/3	4/027	2/66	4/126
	Storage	2.75	3/104	3	4/088
	Organize	2/5	4/002	2/75	4/076
	Maintainability	2	6/112	2.401	5
	Information Flow Management	2/27	10/027	2/36	11/057
	Measuring and evaluating	2/28	7/038	2/43	7/0441
	Making Sense of Things	3	4/097	3	4/236

It shows that students have a moderate level of awareness of personal information management and skills in personal information management practices.

The average of the seven personal information management activities of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, which includes the seven activities of finding, storing, organizing, maintaining, managing, and securing information flow, is 2 /50 evaluating

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and evaluating, and planning and conceptualizing is equal to indicating the average of the seven personal information management activities.

The value of r is 42 as seen in Table 5; the value is 0. This means that the null hypothesis no relationship between the two variables) is rejected and there is a positive correlation between the level of education and the management of personal information of students at the Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences

Table 5: The rate of change among students in terms of degree, age and college

	spearman-	At level Sig 05/0)
Degree PIM	42/0	0001/0
	spearman	At level Sig 05/0)
Age PIM	50/0-	0001/0
	spearman	At level Sig 05/0)
PIM college local education	58/0+	0001/0

The r value is -0.50, which is much less than 0.0001.

This means that the null hypothesis no relationship between the two variables) is rejected. Therefore, there is a correlation between age and personal information management of students at Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences.

This means that with the increase in age, personal information management changes. According to the correlation coefficient of 0.50, this relationship is negative. Therefore, the negative correlation indicates that there is a significant relationship between the age variable and personal information management of students.

The value of r is 0.58, which is much less than 0.0001. This does not mean that the null hypothesis no relationship between the two variables) is rejected. Therefore, there is a positive correlation between the faculty of study and personal information management of 164 students of Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences, Ahvaz

However, considering the correlation coefficient of 58 +/- 0, this relationship is positive.

According to Table 4, the final average obtained from the set of knowledge elements is calculated to be 1/22. Therefore, this numerical value indicates that the knowledge of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences is within the desired range.

According to the answers given to the questions in the questionnaire, it was found that students are trying hard to increase their knowledge about the computer space and its management. These findings are not in line with the findings of Dalghani & Rihaniniya, 2015, Jones, 2010, and Razaghi, 2016.

According to the findings of the status of personal information management in postgraduate students, the data were close in most cases, and the indicators of the personal information management component include finding and retrieving, storing, organizing, maintaining, security, evaluating and valuing conceptualization and knowledge and skill indicators were investigated.

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Among the 3 authors surveyed, 7 items related to personal information management were raised and the personal information management data set was determined in Table 1. Table 6: Results of linear regression test for the effect of personal information management on knowledge and skills

Table 6: Results of linear regression test for the effect of personal information management on knowledge and skills

index	Sig	Regression Beta
Knowledge	.000 0/05< و significant regression and effect and power	19 less effect
Skill	.000 0/05< و significant regression and effect and power	20 more effect

The results of the linear regression test for the effect of personal information management on knowledge and skills showed that the effect and power of personal information management on knowledge and skills is confirmed and the significance of the regression was proven.

Table 7: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality of personal information management component, skill knowledge

Factor	**Level meaning**	**Amount error**	**Certify premise**	**Result**
Personal Information Management	0.547	0.05	HO	normal
Knowledge	0.624	0.05	HO	normal
Skill		0.05	HO	normal

5. DISCUSSION & FINDINGS

In general, the purpose of the present study and statistical tests were conducted to prove the following hypotheses:

Measuring the level of knowledge and skills of personal information management of students at Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences. And the purpose of personal information management activities of finding, storing, organizing, maintaining, securing and managing information flow, evaluating and evaluating, and conceptualizing) is at what level of students. And is there a meaningful relationship between academic grades and personal information management?

In the present study, a set of index elements was extracted from valid questionnaires measuring personal information management and elements that were in common with personal information management assessment indicators, and a number of indicators were provided as an initial basis for measuring the level of personal information management of students. Considering the importance of personal information management and the issues that students face in managing their personal information,

and the effects that knowledge, skills, and seven personal information management activities can have on enhancing individuals' ability to meet information needs and optimally manage

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large volumes of information; ultimately improving individuals' performance in managing information resources and selecting the information they need. This study attempted to To examine the status of students' personal information management from the three aspects of knowledge, skills, and seven personal information management activities based on the Jones Model.

The final average of the students' knowledge, skills, and seven personal information management activities, which are equal to 2.50, shows that their overall personal information management is at the level of 2.50. But for further analysis, knowledge, skills and all seven personal information management activities were examined. The average of the seven personal information management activities of the students, which is equal to 2.50, indicates the relatively high level of the seven personal information management activities.

Comparing the seven personal information management activities with their knowledge and skills shows that although students expressed high knowledge and skills regarding personal information management, their level of activities is at a low level. In response to this, we can refer to the students' 12%) responses to the question titled Comments at the end of the questionnaire.

During this time, they were asked to provide suggestions in the field of personal information management or to refer to the notes that students wrote next to some of the questions in the questionnaire. Table 7: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to examine the normality of the personal information management component, knowledge and skills

Students determined that they had sufficient knowledge of most of the elements included in the questionnaire or that they were facing such questions for the first time.

The average activity among students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences in the category “Conceptualization of Personal Information” is 3, which is at a relatively desired level. In the category “Evaluation and Evaluation of Personal Information”, the average activity of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences students is 2.43, which is at a relatively undesired level of “Security and Flow Management”.

The average activity among students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences “Information” with an average score of 2.36 is in the relatively undesired range. The average activity among students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences “Personal Information Maintenance” with 2.401 is in the relatively undesired range. The activity among students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences “Information Organization”

With an average of 2.75, it is relatively unobserved, and only in several items with an average of less than 3, information organization can be observed at a relatively weak level. The activity of storing information sensitization in the present study is relatively well-observed with an average of 3.

PhD and master's degree students deal with computers to perform their daily functions and to meet their information needs and complete their assignments, projects, and theses. In this situation, they do not have the opportunity to learn the principles and techniques of personal information management.

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Ultimately, they may not have many activities; but because of the importance that personal information management has in their academic affairs, they clearly feel the need for training in this area.

Among the "management and conceptualization of personal information", the average activity of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences is 3, which is in the relatively desired level and is in line with the findings of (Shekari et al 2015, Kokabi & Heidari 2011, Malek mohamadi & zavaraghi2018), and (Deng & feng,2011) "evaluation and evaluation of information". The average activity among students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences is 2/43, which is at the relatively unknown level.

And it is inconsistent with the findings of (Shekari et al, 2015, Kokabi & heidari, 2011,Malek mohamadi & zavaraghi, 2018). This finding is consistent with the research (Denf & Feng,2011). Among the students of "Security and Information Flow Management", the average activity of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences is in the relatively uninteresting level with an average score of 2.36.

And with the findings of (Shekari et al, 2015, Kokabi & heidari 2011, ,Malekmohamadi & zavaraghi, 2018, Deng & Feng,2011), it is inconsistent.

Among the students of "personal information retention", the average activity of the Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences is 2.401, at a relatively low level and is inconsistent with the findings of (Shekari et al 2015, Kokabi & Heidari,2011, Malek mohamadi & zavaraghi 2018, Deng &Feng,2011). The activity of information organization among the students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences,

With an average of 2.75, it is relatively uninformative, and only in several items with an average of less than 3, can information organization be observed to a relatively weak extent.

The present study is consistent with the findings of (Deng & Feng, 2011). In his study, he also achieved a mean of more than 2 for the information organization activity with a mean value of 2.88), which is satisfactory and consistent with the findings of (Shekari et al 2015, Kokabi & Heidari, 2011, Malek mohamadi & zavaraghi, 2018). (Osea et al, 2010) also found that people organize their information twice due to the high volume of their information.

The activity of storing information sensitization in the present study is performed at a relatively desirable level with an average score of 3. This finding is consistent with the findings of (Deng & Fenf, 2011, Shekari et al, 2015) in the study of "Finding Information". The present activity is performed at a relatively undesirable level with an average score of 2.66.

This is inconsistent with the findings of (Malek mohamadi & zavaraghi, 2018,Denf & Feng2011); however, (Majid et al 2010) in their study concluded that people use Internet services to store their digital items and (Capra, 2015) also found that they mainly use bookmarks and emails for storage, which is in contrast to the present study.

To examine the significance of the relationship, conducting the correlation coefficient test showed that there is a significant relationship between the set of personal electronic information activities of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences in terms of educational field master's and doctoral).

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On the other hand, the results of the Pearson correlation coefficient test indicated that there is a significant correlation between the set of electronic information management activities of an individual in terms of the faculty of study. The study used the Pearson correlation coefficient test to examine the significance of the relationship in terms of age and it was determined that There is a significant relationship between the total number of personal electronic information management activities of medical students in Jundishapur, Ahvaz, and there is a significant relationship between the groups of "less than 25 years old" and "35 years old"

The age group 25 to 30 years and above had an average of 90 and the age group 30 to 35 years had an average of 40. (Delghandi & rihanniya,2015) Overall, the results showed that the status of personal electronic information management of students of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences is at a relatively low level.

Students are relatively willing to store, organize, and conceptualize information, but they do not store this information well and do not provide it with appropriate security measures. Perhaps the reason for this is the lack of awareness and familiarity of students with the benefits of personal information management activities and the lack of use of personal information management software and tools.

Increasing personal information management skills can improve the scheduling of activities, increase information literacy skills, access information faster, reduce confusion and chaos, prevent information loss and damage, and help identify information relationships and dependencies, increasing efficiency and student progress and success (Molazadeh & Zinali, 2017).

Given the importance of the maintenance and security stages in the personal information management process, it is proposed to hold training courses and workshops in the form of basic frameworks at introductory and advanced levels for students so that we can witness the improvement of the level of student activities in academics, conferences, and scientific forums.

It is suggested that the activity that obtained the lowest average in this study i.e., maintenance with an average of 2.401) be examined in detail and coherently at a deep level, and their outputs be used in designing software and tools in line with demand. In this study, three factors were examined: age, educational level, and school of study.

6. CONCLUSION

Personal information management data and profiles in all faculties can hold the most promise for improving the quality of personal information management for postgraduate students and is also considered an important contribution to the information literacy program And it provides an opportunity for a targeted outreach program for the current student population of Farah. It also identifies students who need to benefit from personal information management activities, with the aim of collecting information about the schools of Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences.

Challenges of assessing the status of personal information management in the APIA software environment, version 22, is a comprehensive system that provides the status of personal information management and the status of students' knowledge and skills in the process of personal affairs and their learning activities from acquisition to transfer and use, and the

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detection and identification of inadequacies and lack of information or its weakness helps to improve the quality of information, education and control.

Some of the factors affecting the status of personal information management and examining the prevalence and extent of information volume, students having difficulty obtaining information and previous history of information learned and stored in their minds or without any prior information can play a beneficial role and in addition, it helps students in determining the status of personal information management and knowledge, skills and level of information development.

In this study, the level of knowledge and skills of personal information management activities and its changes in terms of age, educational level, and university of study were examined. It can be concluded that for some reason, this informational relationship and consensus between students is problematic in facilitating information among the student community of Ahvaz jondishapur University of Medical Sciences.

Which indicates the weaknesses and challenges that were mainly raised throughout the contents of this article. It can be concluded that for some reason this relationship among the student community of Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences has weaknesses. This finding can indicate the existence of weak connections between all students.

In general, there are some considerations in interpersonal communication that cannot be interpreted as indicating the existence of close and strong relationships between all students. It seems that within the community of this study, like any other educational community, there are students who do not have equal and desirable relationships with others.

Given that personal information management requires thought and planning, students are advised to purge their personal information collections of items that are no longer needed or used and to develop and implement appropriate plans for personal information management activities.

According to average obtained from answered given students about knowledge skills and seven activities personal information management Ahvaz jundishapur university of medical sciences this can conclude that among seven activities personal information management information, activity finding with an average of 2/45 and a deviation of 4/08 is lowest category and activities making sense of things while average3, and SD 3/54at up category. Student's amounts knowledge average1/22) compared to skill mean 2/05) that to personal information management is also unsafe and relatively unfavourable.

to determine significant relationship between student's information management students Ahvaz Jundishapur University of medical science variables degree, age ,and school of education to determine how these variables can affect students personal information management of statistical test was usedSpearman correlation).To direct compare the relationship of personal information management between age groups of Pearson of correlation test and spearman correlation test for compare relation personal information management among eruptional level and spearman correlation test direct was used to survey the significant relationship between schools of education was used

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Before engaging data, analysis and responding to the research questions, paid first to describe demographic characteristics studied society in terms of academic level, age, and school place study.

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