



## The Librarian's Role In The Procurement Of IPDN Electronic Library Materials During The Covid-19 Pandemic

### Analisis Peran Pustakawan Dalam Pengadaan Bahan Pustaka Elektronik IPDN Jatinangor Di Masa Pandemi Covid-19

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**Abstract**

**Background:** Electronic library materials are more effective and efficient than printed books. Therefore, they are popular with millennials, especially when library services are only open online during the Covid-19 pandemic and the new normal era. Librarians are required to maximize e-resources services when the budget is fully refocused on handling the Covid-19 outbreak. **Purpose:** This research aims to analyze the librarian's role in procuring electronic library materials during the Covid-19 pandemic. **Method:** The method used is qualitative with a descriptive analysis design. **Results:** The results show that librarians act as administrators in selecting and procuring electronic library materials through the digital library applications "Digilib Praja" and "Smartlib IPDN." In the policy dimension, they serve as an advisory board to the head of the library in making policies, selecting information technology-based service tools, and implementing digital book fundraising policies. In the Service Object Achievement dimension, librarians play a role in gathering information needs and ensuring electronic book purchases are based on guidelines for the IPDN Library. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, the role of librarians in procuring electronic library materials was sufficiently performed. They can procure IPDN e-resources through a digital book fundraising policy, which can be applied to another university as a form of innovation.

**Keywords:** Librarian Role; Procurement of Electronic Library Materials; E-Resources; Fundraising

**Abstrak**

**Latar Belakang:** Bahan pustaka elektronik dinilai lebih efektif dan efisien ketimbang buku cetak, oleh karenanya lebih digemari kaum milenial terutama pada saat layanan perpustakaan hanya dibuka secara daring di masa pandemic covid-19 atau pada normal baru. Sementara itu pustakawan dituntut untuk dapat memaksimalkan layanan e-resources di saat anggaran pembelian eresources seluruhnya dialihkan (refocusing) untuk penanganan wabah covid-19. **Tujuan:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa bagaimana peran pustakawan dalam pengadaan bahan pustaka elektronik di masa pandemic Covid-19. **Metode:** Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan desain analisis deskriptif. **Hasil:** Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada dimensi Aksesibilitas Teknologi Informasi, pustakawan berperan sebagai administrator sekaligus actor utama proses seleksi dan pengadaan bahan pustaka elektronik (eresources), yakni melalui aplikasi perpustakaan digital "Digilib Praja" dan "Smartlib IPDN". Pada dimensi Kebijakan, pustakawan berperan sebagai dewan penasihat kepala perpustakaan dalam membuat kebijakan, memilih tools layanan berbasis teknologi informasi, sekaligus sebagai pelaksana kebijakan fundrising buku digital. Pada dimensi Ketercapaian Objek Layanan, pustakawan berperan dalam kegiatan menghimpun kebutuhan informasi dan memastikan pembelanjaan buku elektronik diimplementasikan berdasarkan pedoman pengembangan bahan pustaka Perpustakaan IPDN. **Kesimpulan:** Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa peran pustakawan dalam pengadaan bahan pustaka elektronik di masa pandemic Covid-19 berjalan sangat baik. Problem utama pengadaan eresources IPDN di masa pandemic dapat diatasi oleh pustakawan melalui kebijakan

fundraising buku digital, dimana hal ini dapat diterapkan juga di perpustakaan perguruan tinggi lain di Indonesia sebagai bentuk inovasi perpustakaan sekaligus mengatasi problem keterbatasan anggaran.

**Kata kunci:** Peran Pustakawan; Pengadaan Bahan Pustaka Elektronik; e-Resources; Fundraising

## I. INTRODUCTION

**Background.** The information age confronts the world with new challenges toward an ICT-based society (Haryanti, 2016). The most important thing about today's information society is its reference technology in digital or electronic form. This development is quite interesting because digital literacy habits can be the key to educating life, especially for Indonesian people (Puskakom UI., 2015). Most of them are millennials born in a technological siege era, commonly known as "Digital Natives" (Kurniasih, 2015).

Advances in science and technology are marked by changes in people's behavior in seeking information through digital media. Many students think "everything" can be obtained through the internet (Kurniasih, 2015). Even though 6% of the 4 billion websites contain educational elements, the average age is only 75 days. This is the effect of freedom of information publication without any validation (Credaro, 2002). Therefore, students should understand that not all information obtained from the internet has benefits and high validity.

Libraries, as information provider institutions, have a very important role in the literacy function. Usually, service information can be seen in the library portal (Verdugo et al., 2020). As a service to users, librarians are required to work professionally and have certain competencies. According to Pendit, "when a community has difficulties in dealing with information problems, it needs information workers" (Pendit, 2008). Library and librarians have a very important role in information management (Ariyani, 2015). Librarians act as mediators, users, institutions, and technology (Guenia, 2003).

They should provide professional service to users (Sinaga, 2020), have expertise in librarianship, possess good communication competence, be innovative, and utilize information technology, including procuring sources/digital library materials (Rochmah, 2016). This is in line with current developments, which always increase the e-resources of librarians to keep up with the times (Pambayun, 2021). Librarians are required to be friends with technology, especially during the pandemic (Hapsari et al., 2020a). This also requires libraries to adapt to the rapid development of digital methods (Pambayun, 2022a). E-resources are also growing rapidly, and publishers are developing their platforms and technologies (Davis, 2020). The existence of digital libraries has gone beyond physical, all collections are provided with remote access and are open source, where full-text information can be accessed easily.

One of the principles of the collections development policy issued by the National Library of Indonesia in 2012 is the procurement of materials. This is a technical service activity to provide the latest information users need (Ratnaningsih, 2010). The process can be conducted through several models, including subscriptions or renting access, purchasing titles simultaneously, perpetual access, *patron-driven acquisition* (PDA), and *evidence-based selection* (Marcevicute et al., 2014).

This research will raise the importance of librarians' role in procuring electronic materials at the Institute Government of Home Affair (IPDN) Jatinangor, with various limitations. It aims to obtain solutions where librarians can still innovate in procuring materials and presenting them to users. Furthermore, readers can apply the solutions taken by librarians at IPDN, especially related to the lack of budget from the institution.

**Research Problems.** The IPDN Library is an important part of the Tri Dharma of higher education, especially supporting educational and research activities. During the Covid-19 pandemic, university libraries spearheaded research for academic purposes. The IPDN Library experienced significant budget cuts for handling the viral infection. However, the budget for procuring electronic and printed books was abolished. Librarians are required to maximize e-resources service activities for users whose physical activities are not restricted.

Subsequent problems are related to the high cost of subscriptions or purchasing of e-resources, confusion over selecting a digital library, and the unavailability of a platform for periodical collections in the Android-based IPDN digital application. Furthermore, the procurement of foreign collections is still not optimal due to the lack of overseas purchasing networks, as stated by Hermawan (Hermawan, 2021). Before the pandemic, foreign language e-resources services were only of interest to postgraduate and doctoral program students. Meanwhile, undergraduate/diploma students need more electronic reading materials. At the start of the outbreak in early 2020, the IPDN Library did not have Indonesian language digital book e-resources.

**Previous Literature Review.** Research related to electronic library materials has been carried out before. For example, Jamil's findings related to problems arising in buying books, e-book platforms available and suitable for users, selection and evaluation of publishers/vendors, and purchasing models used to obtain e-books. The research method used is qualitative. According to the study, the library can undertake efforts to minimize the complexity of the e-book purchasing process, such as identifying the type of format and platform, vendor reputation, and purchasing model (Jamil, 2021). Subsequent research by Mentari et al. found that 30 students implemented the e-book. They were 19, 7, and 3 who think very creatively, creatively, and quite (Mentari et al., 2018). Furthermore, Kawet used qualitative methods to show the benefits of selecting library materials in the Unsrat Faculty of Economics library (Kawet, 2015). Previous results utilized qualitative methods by Hermawan to indicate the phenomenon of procurement of materials by comparing case studies at the Bogor Agricultural University Library, Surakarta Muhammadiyah University, and Pelamonia Kesdam VII Libraries Wirabuana Makassar (Hermawan, 2021). Swadie adopted a qualitative method to discuss efforts to improve the quality and quantity of library materials (Swandie., 2018).

**Statement of Scientific Novelty.** A different and new research focused on the conditions of the Covid-19 pandemic, which caused the need for e-resources to grow rapidly, was performed. Other results have not achieved this regarding procuring electronic library materials.

**Purpose** This research aims to analyze the role of librarians in procuring IPDN Jatinangor electronic library materials during the Covid-19 pandemic.

## II. METHOD

The research used a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis design. Observation records, written documents, and other records not recorded in data collections were analyzed at the Institute of Domestic Administration (IPDN) Jatinangor library. During the Covid-19 pandemic, the IPDN Library conducted fundraising activities to acquire electronic library books to find a solution. The location was selected because the IPDN Library's fundraising efforts yielded intriguing results. Furthermore, interviews were conducted with 5 librarians



in the field of IPDN procurement and resource services and 2 study program officials who provided input on user needs surveys. This is based on the curriculum to dig up information regarding the procurement of electronic library materials. The research was carried out for 6 months, from October 2021 to March 2022, and focused on Information Technology Accessibility, Policy, and Achievement of Service Objects.

### **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**IPDN Jatinangor Library Electronic E-Resources.** The process of procuring library resource collections is performed in various ways, including self-management, procurement of direct appointments, and allocating sources of funds from donations to subscribe. Sources of funds for the IPDN's e-resources collections are divided into purchasing from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) and community/academic/alumni donations.

The e-resources service consists of several web and smartphone-based applications. Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN are applications supporting smartphone-based IPDN e-resources services. Meanwhile, other services based on the site include purchasing e-resources in the EBSCO database, IPDN E-Journal E-Prints, and E-Reader. The e-resources service is provided offline in the multimedia service through a tool in the form of a CD/DVD, read through a reader.

"Digilib Praja" and "Smartlib IPDN" became the most popular IPDN digital library platforms because of their smartphone-based advantages. The existence is a form of IPDN Jatinangor library support for the Institute in implementing the Smart Campus program. The IPDN Library collections database that was most frequently accessed in completing theses was Digilib Praja (Pambayun, 2022b). However, the digital collections offered are not sufficient for all programs. There are approximately 869 titles and 1,327 copies of digital books. Smartlib IPDN has an initial collection of 200 titles because donation points cannot be processed by librarians (Pambayun, Personal Communication, 2022).

Apart from smartphone-based digital libraries, other book collections that could be accessed came from the procurement of the IPDN, namely EBSCO. To access this database, one can go through the website on the IPDN network, namely [www.search.ebscohost.com](http://www.search.ebscohost.com), or remote access, which can be asked directly by the librarian. EBSCO provides access to various databases providing scientific information in full text or bibliographical information only in various disciplines. The EBSCO database, which IPDN Jatinangor users have the right to read or download, is a collection of the procurement of the library, which began in 2013 to 2019. All services available are added to the database apart from Ebsco, which has been subscribed to by the IPDN Library, and digital book donations from the academic community.

The IPDN e-resources subscription database and purchases is illustrated in table 1 below.

**Table 1.**

E-Journal Database Subscribed by the IPDN Jatinangor Library in 2013-2019

<b>Year</b>	<b>Subscribed Journal Database</b>	<b>Procurement of Electronic Books</b>
<b>2013</b>	Proquest	Ebsco
<b>2014</b>	Proquest	Ebsco
<b>2015</b>	Proquest	Ebsco
<b>2016</b>	Proquest	Gale
<b>2017</b>	Cambridge Core	Cambridge University Press
<b>2018</b>	Cambridge Core	Cambridge University Press
<b>2019</b>	Ebsco Political Science	Springer
<b>2020 (pandemic)</b>	-	-
<b>2021 (pandemic)</b>	-	Kubuku
<b>2022 (new normal)</b>	-	Gramedia

Source: IPDN Library, 2022 and Pambayun Research Data, 2020(Pambayun, 2020)

Table 1 shows that the IPDN Jatinangor Library has purchased and provided electronic/digital collections services from 2013 to 2022. The e-resources spending model before the pandemic (2013-2019) was carried out through pure APBN budget sources. In 2020, the IPDN Library budget decreased due to the refocusing policy and the impact of the budget diversion for handling Covid-19. Therefore, from 2020 to 2021, the IPDN Library will not use up e-resources sourced from the APBN. In 2020, resources were not procured e- because there was no budget for purchasing e-resources. Furthermore, in 2021 and 2022, the IPDN Library can provide e-resources from donation activities. This service can be accessed through smartphone-based applications Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN.

The study focuses on several indicators (Hartono., 2017), where the indicators in question are modified, as described below:

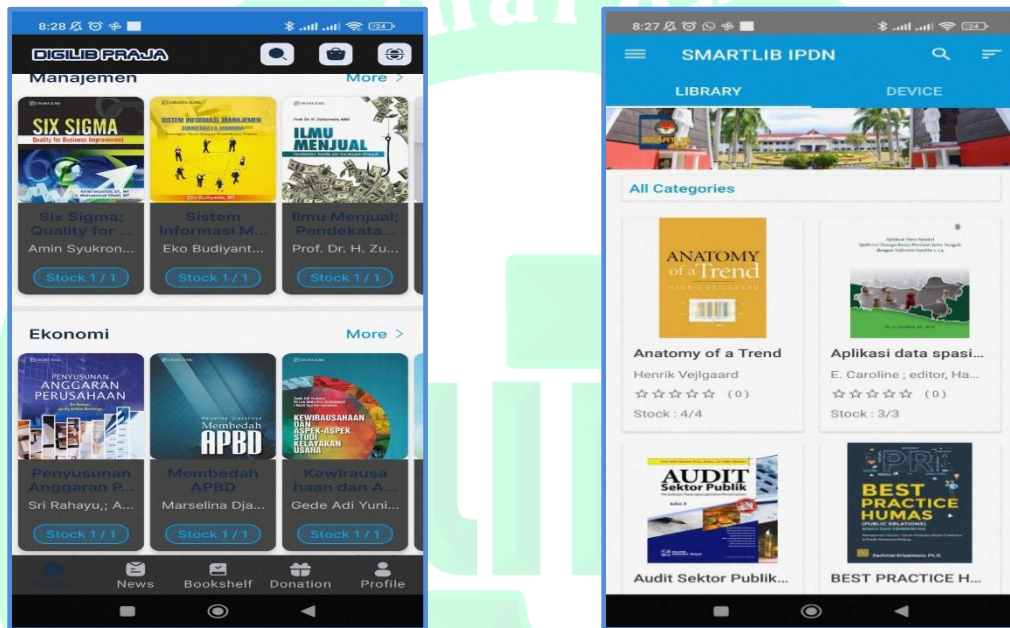
**Information Technology Accessibility.** The implementation of information and communication technology has given rise to a concept called a digital library. This involves the role of librarians in ensuring easy access to digital content. Digital information technology greatly assists the procurement of library materials. Furthermore, this section can also accommodate various ideas and suggestions for library needs by users. IT implementation in library services will continue to develop according to the demands of the times (Widayanti, 2015).

Before the pandemic, IPDN's Digital Library was only web-based, sourced from subscription databases, backup databases, and publications from the academic community. The IPDN Library focused more on smartphone-based digital library services, namely Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN. The interview showed that the library has started developing a digital platform in collaboration with ENAM KUBUKU Company since the pandemic, but Digilib Praja was only launched in April 2021. It continues to collaborate in developing digital libraries with Gramedia Pustaka Utama Company in early 2021, and the Smartlib IPDN application can be realized in 2022 (Pambayun, Personal Communication, 2022). Library services during a pandemic have become easier with these IT tools. Digilib Praja is an IPDN digital library opened on Windows and Android versions with collections from the Graha Ilmu Group database. In

contrast, Smartlib IPDN is more smartphone-based, namely Android and IOS.

The “Digilib Praja” and “Smartlib IPDN” applications provide facilities, user profiles, news pages, and bookshelves. Furthermore, the difference in the Digilib Praja application is that there is a feature for donating books directly through the user’s account, while Smartlib IPDN has to go through the admin. A user’s account contains available and currently borrowed collections information and account transactions. Digilib Praja can be downloaded on the landing page [www.kubuku.id/download/digilib-praja/](http://www.kubuku.id/download/digilib-praja/). Meanwhile, IPDN Smartlib can be obtained through <https://unduh.eperpus.com/smartlibipdn>.

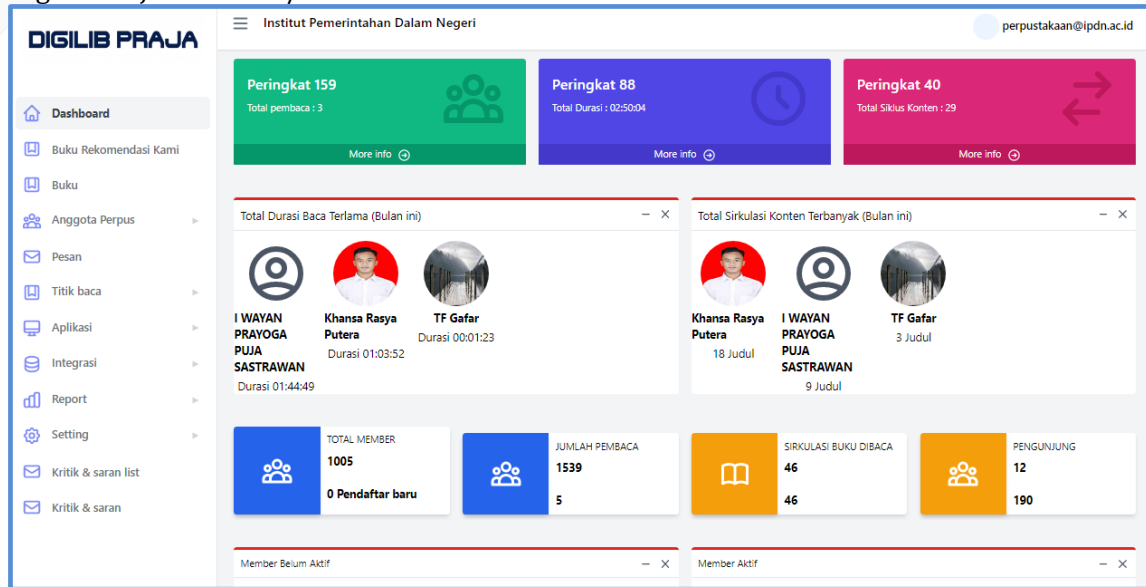
**Figure 1**  
Home Application Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN



*Source: Android version of the IPDN Digital Library (Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN)*

IPDN digital library collections were adapted to 10 study programs in the Faculty of Government Management, Politics, and Public Protection. The current collections deal with major themes of philosophy, law, social, research methodology, statistics, language and literature, management, economics, politics, religion, computers, and other socio-humanities fields. In the user interface, Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN have been equipped with features to provide input regarding user needs. Meanwhile, the direct user donation feature is only available at Digilib Praja, where users can donate digital books or points.

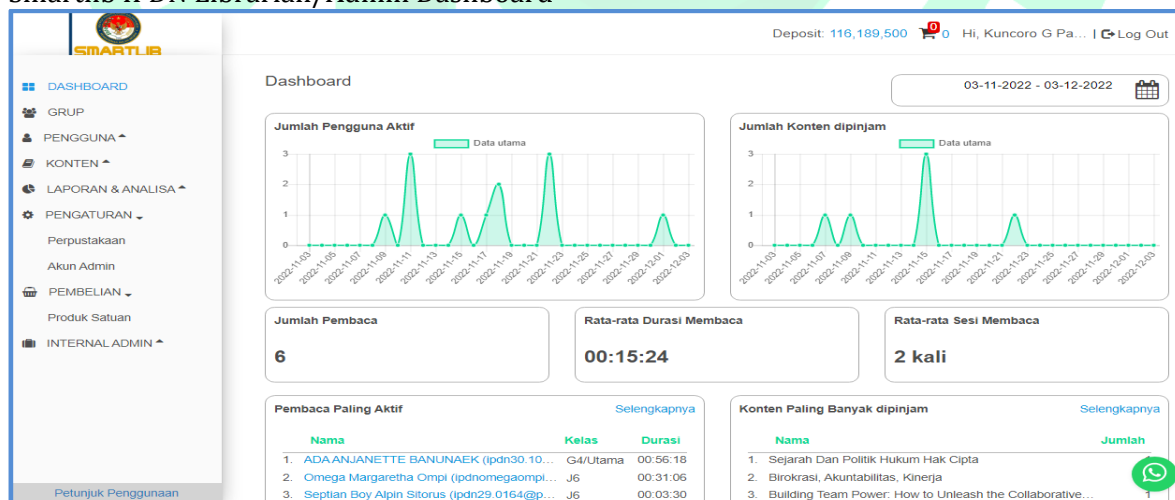
Figure 2  
Digilib Praja Librarian/Admin Dashboard



Source: IPDN Digital Library Dashboard "Digilib Praja" (<https://kubuku.id/perpus/index.php>)

The Librarian Dashboard on the Digilib Praja Application displays application usage statistics. The Digilib Praja dashboard shows that librarians play a full role in purchasing digital books. This is unique because the librarian can also control the titles users can donate, considering that the Digilib Praja collections only come from donations or digital book-raising activities. Furthermore, purchases through point donations will be collected in the librarian's account by logging in through the Application menu > Book Procurement Plans > Selection of Titles and Number of Digital Book Copies> Add to Cart > Click Payment through point donations collected in the librarian's account.

Figure 3  
Smartlib IPDN Librarian/Admin Dashboard



Source: IPDN Digital Library Dashboard "Smartlib IPDN" (<https://www.eperpus.com/portal/shared-library/dashboard>)



The IPDN Smartlib Application Dashboard is similar to Digilib Praja, which displays application usage statistics, and the librarian also has full authority over purchasing content. The managerial rules in this application are not much different, and only the naming on the procurement menu was dissected. Purchases of books through the IPDN Smartlib application are carried out by following the steps of the librarian entering the Purchase menu > Product Units > Selecting the Type of Content for Books/Periodic Issue Subscriptions > Selecting Titles/Number of Copies > Adding to Cart > Purchases > Deposit Points will be deducted according to the total amount spent. Librarians also have full authority over purchasing digital content resources in the Smarlib IPDN application.

This technology makes it easier to determine the book's title from the available online catalogs (Rahmadanita, Personal Communication, 2021). Librarians also get direct input from users through submissions recorded by the application. Since most of this application's collections come from donations, the number of copies is still limited (Rahmadanita, Personal Communication, 2021). Therefore, many students cannot borrow the same book due to limited availability.

In conclusion, librarians have full access to select collections titles and copies that will be held or donated. They can easily purchase digital content through the purchase menu provided in the application. Librarians act as actors in procuring electronic library materials using information technology.

#### **Policy for Procurement of Electronic Library Materials during the Covid-19 Pandemic.**

The collections development policy at the IPDN Library is based on accreditation guidelines for higher education libraries, including considering the type of collections, the number, form, subject, update, distribution, and budget. The types of collections held were in digital form with subjects according to the scientific scope of the 10 study programs in IPDN. The maximum number of copies per digital book title is only 3, considering that they are more effective and can be returned automatically through the librarian's account. An update is prioritized with publications for the last 5 years unless it is necessary for digital books. The distribution policy is quite easy, conducted by the system, and the budget is achieved through fundraising funds.

This research is interesting because the IPDN Library experienced significant budget cuts for handling the Covid-19 pandemic. The budget for procuring electronic and printed books was eliminated, especially for the 2020 and 2021 fiscal years. Librarians are required to maximize e-resources service activities in supporting online learning. They work from home because the physical IPDN Library services were temporarily closed based on the library services from home policy (Hapsari et al., 2020b).

Librarians act as a leadership advisory board in making policies related to the procurement of electronic library materials. Librarians also play an important role in choosing access to information for e-resources services because it impacts the procurement model. The policy for procuring electronic library materials is carried out through donations. This is in line with the interviews with admin e-resources where "The Covid-19 crisis had a negative impact and spawned the Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN applications which provide more benefits. The model for purchasing digital books can be easily achieved (Pambayun, Personal Communication, 2021). Due to the pandemic, the e-resources service, which previously relied on the EBSCO database and e-readers, decided to develop digital libraries (Rahmadanita, Personal Communication, 2021). The Head of the Library emphasized that "The digital book

fundraising policy was implemented for the first time by the IPDN Library in early 2021, where the librarian was the spearhead of this activity” (Suripto, Personal Communication, 2021).

In line with the interview, the lack of a budget for procuring electronic books led to the idea of digital book fundraising activities. In 2021, digital books collected 869 titles with 1,327 copies, or when converted into rupiah, a donation of approximately IDR89,778,535.00 was made. All donations in 2021 can be enjoyed directly through Digilib Praja. This will continue in 2022, divided into stages I, II, and III collecting IDR84,850,000.00 as of July 2022, IDR13,150,000.00 by September 2022, and IDR18,189,500.00 in December 2022. Most of the donations came from alumni, with a total donation of 2022 IDR116,189,500.00 (One Hundred Sixteen Million One Hundred Eighty-Nine Thousand Five Hundred Rupiah), which is currently being converted into an application by Gramedia. The total donation will be from points spent through the Smartlib IPDN application.

The library selected these 2 applications because each has advantages. One of the main considerations is the availability of collections in the database. In the Digilib Praja Application, a collection of digital books is obtained from the Graha Ilmu Group, where the budget used is the result of the 2021 fundraising. The model for procuring books through the fundraising scheme at Digilib Praja is quite easy. Donors can directly select available books and donate through their respective user accounts. In this case, the librarian is important in recommending and controlling the titles chosen. In the procurement of digital books in 2021, the policy adopted is that alumni can donate through their respective accounts. However, only a few book titles can be selected for donation by librarians. Donors may also select a point the librarian may utilize in a donation scheme, where the total collected corresponds to the requirements of the library as determined by the librarian (Pambayun, Personal Communication, 2021).

The IPDN Smartlib application contains collections sourced from the Gramedia Group database with procurement using fundraising in 2022. The scheme is quite different from Digilib Praja, where Gramedia pays bills with a donation of IDR50,000.00 - or multiple. The entire budget collected is converted into points by the developer. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that in the policy dimension for the development of electronic library materials, the librarian acts as an advisory board in adopting policies for procuring electronic library materials, choosing access to information/technology, and accommodating digital book fundraising activities.

**Service Object Achievement.** The achievement indicators were measured based on the realization of digital book procurement under the results of collections. The survey conducted by the IPDN Library is carried out routinely at least 2 times a year by distributing questionnaires and interviews in print and online. Furthermore, the maximum library material using existing tools includes user input, book scale, bibliographies, annotations, publisher catalogs, and publisher websites.

The library implements a pick-up policy to obtain data and information on users' needs. A requirement form (Desiderata Form) was also prepared for the IPDN Library, which can be accessed at <http://bit.ly/DesiderataPerpustakaanIPDN>. Furthermore, librarians collect information through several options, including visiting directly or calling representatives from study programs at IPDN, distributing forms through the Whats App group for lecturers, students, and academics, or through the IPDN Library's social media. The process of selecting materials is quite a concern for librarians. This is because the procurement of materials has an important and strategic role in improving the quality of education at IPDN.

The results show that “Some of the conditions for filling out the desiderata form include: the proposed collections are published in the last 5 years and are not yet available in the IPDN Jatinangor Library <http://elib.ipdn.ac.id/katalog>” (Sumiati, Personal Communication, 2022).

The library does not own the collections that will pass the selection, and the treatment is similar for print and e-resources. Scientific fields are also considered in determining the collections according to the curriculum and learning planning documents. The proposed book title prioritizes literature that focuses more on subject areas taught in 10 study programs, including Local Government Administration, Human Resource Management, Public Finance, Government Information Engineering Technology, Economic Development, and Community Empowerment, Public Policy, Applied Indonesian Politics, Civil Service Police Practice, Population and Civil Registration, and Public Safety and Security Management Study Program.

According to the librarians, procurement through digital book fundraising in 2021 is under user requests because the Digilib Praja application has been equipped with collections. Procurement through digital book fundraising in 2022 will also adjust to information on users' needs as a result of filling out the Desiderata form selected. However, in 2022, librarians cannot select digital books according to the results of the desiderata form survey due to technical problems. This is consistent with the statement that "the election results are based on the form and consider the needs of existing study programs. However, librarians are yet to make purchases due to technical problems in converting points in the application. Therefore, They cannot spend the donations in 2022 until after Gramedia's inclusion of deposit points to the application is complete (Pambayun, Personal Communication, 2022).

Librarians face problems selecting materials due to the limited collections of titles used in learning, and most lecturers rely on existing course modules. This is under the results of interviews that "there may be many titles related to pure technology science, unlike applied technology. Input has been provided for the basics of technology course following the acceptance of the library. However, the number is limited for those specifically related to government engineering technology, and several titles have become collections" (Ikhbaluddin, Personal Communication, 2022).

Regarding application convenience, users are more comfortable using Digilib Praja because it looks practical, organized, and colorful, attracting readers. Accessibility of information is very fulfilled because the application can be obtained easily and for free. The librarians also provide easy-to-understand tutorials through YouTube accounts. Meanwhile, registration has been carried out through socialization, digital books, and the donation program for those interested, even though the entire digital library process is performed online. Device-based digital libraries such as Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN are quite popular among students as one of their learning media. Therefore, Smart cellular-based libraries have advantages, including the appearance of digital books that are comfortable to read through Laptops and adapted to Android themes. The bookmark marks important writings, and the doodle feature gives the impression of reading a printed book. Furthermore, night reading mode keeps the readers' eyes from getting tired easily. The easy word search feature based on the typed keyword saves time giving Access to a portable device that allows readers to read anywhere and anytime.

In this dimension, this research concludes that procuring electronic library materials by IPDN Librarians has reached a service object. Librarians play a role in collecting data on user information needs through direct surveys. Hence, academicians can fill out the desiderata form according to the curriculum requirements of study programs, supplemented by in-person. They also have a strategic role in determining titles that can be added to the Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN applications for digital book fundraising. Additionally, librarians play an important role in optimizing the purchase of electronic books that consider the results of surveys on users' needs and based on guidelines for developing library materials.



**Discussion of Findings.** Library services during a pandemic focus on electronic information retrieval systems and Collections development adjusting to the technology platform used. Overall, activities at the IPDN Library are not different from Hermawan's statement, namely Community analysis, Collections development policy, Acquisition, Weeding of materials, and evaluation of collections (Hermawan, 2021). The role of librarians in implementing digital libraries is closely related to acquiring e-resources (Nurjannah, 2016). These roles are quite important, as stated by previous research, librarians with skills are needed to collect, retrieve, select, analyze, and evaluate information (Rohmah, 2020). The application of technology assists users in accessing digital information in the library (Supriyanto, 2015). The IPDN Jatinangor's digital book collections are developed in stages to fulfill the needs of study programs. This is under Mukhlis, who concluded that developing digital libraries in universities should refer to the principle of easy access to information sources (Mukhlis, 2016). The findings also support Kawet that selecting materials is very important to fulfilling students' needs (Kawet, 2015). This is slightly different from Hermawan that the procurement of materials at the Bogor Agricultural University, Surakarta Muhammadiyah University, and the Pelamonia Kesdam VII Wirabuana Makassar Libraries in 2021 is carried out with purchases, donations, and student participation (Hermawan, 2021). Meanwhile, the IPDN Library only relied on alumni and the academic community to procure electronic materials.

**Disclaimer.** This research only focuses on procuring electronic materials from digital book fundraising through the Digilib Praja and Smartlib IPDN applications in 2021 and 2022. Moreover, in 2020, the IPDN Library did not subscribe to or purchase any e-resources. Collection of existing materials also amounts to less than 2,000 titles with a budget not exceeding 1 billion and a scope of governmental science. Research in libraries with multiple disciplines and large purchases makes it possible to obtain different results.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the job of librarians in acquiring electronic materials at the IPDN Jatinangor library during the Covid-19 outbreak is carried out effectively. Under applicable laws and regulations, the library and librarians can be allies and advance the institution through innovative initiatives. Budget limitations for the procurement of materials for handling the Covid-19 pandemic can be overcome by digital book fundraising. Furthermore, librarians can influence policymaking on the use of digital library technology in streamlining services and can be tools in facilitating the process of procuring electronic materials. Fundraising results are also spent by considering the outcome on users' needs and based on guidelines for developing materials.

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