I. INTRODUCTION

Significant research work has been conducted on E-Procurement over the past years. E-Procurement is the sales of supplies, work and services through the Internet as well as other information and networking systems, such as TOI, TOE, DOI and EDI much more. E-procurement has the potential to strengthen the accountability, transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of this sensitive, high-value government function [10]. Electronic Government Procurement is the utilization of innovation to open division acquisition of products, works, and administrations, under a proficient, high quality administration system and includes interacting data and correspondence innovation to change associations with subjects and organizations and between the arms of the administration [11]. This presentation does not focus on electronic processing which are really just automations of information technology processes. Rather, the paper discusses a paradigm shift in how e-procurement groups function in a rapidly changing technology environment [4]. IBM started technology challenge with people who had been trained in technology procurement. In the view, there are a few hypotheses and models proposed for technology process. In general, there are two themes of those hypotheses and models; one is with supposition of same choice and utility maximization and another is silly choice because of social weight also, imitation practices. A few hypotheses and models incorporate components from the two streams. On the other hand, the thought and models can similarly be characterized into the firm level and person level, which were proposed to look at innovation acceptance of associations and of people, individually. Information technology (IT) is universally regarded as a necessary implement in enhancing the competitiveness of procurement [6]. It is commonly accepted today that IT has significant effects on the productivity of e-procurement process.

II. BACKGROUND OF E-PROCUREMENT ADOPTION MODEL

In this study, we review theories for adoption models at the procurement level used in information technology literature and discuss two more models, presented in background sections. In the earlier study on the current state of the e-commerce technologies applications in the construction supply chain management in Sydney, Australia, Zou and Seo purposely described the evolution from paper-based methods to the use of electronic commerce in construction supply chain management as a typical example of IT innovation in construction [1]. According to the Theory of Reasoned Action (TRA), proposed by Fishbein and Ajzen, posits that behavioural aim is determined by an individual's attitude toward the e-procurement process. TRA has two extensions- Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and Technology...
Acceptance Model (TAM) [2]. Several authors contend that e-procurement systems allow applying standard procurement processes using technology based controls to procuring entities. Experts highlighted that three major factors develop the e-procurement frame and also presented in figure1. E-procurement has been studied from an overall organizational, a manufacturing and an information technology perspective [16]. Indeed, in looking at the literature it is clear that many authors outline a number of taxonomies addressing different types of methods, model, approaches and guidelines such as functional aspects of e-procurement shown in the table 1.

The Model and Method applications were integrated with information, technology, environment, and employee, this study combined the Technology-Organization-Environment (TOE) framework, Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), Technological-Personal-Environmental (TPE), Electronic Procurement Marketplace (EPM) and Diffusion of Innovation Theory in an effort to establish a comprehensive view and to increase the level of understanding in figure 2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Researchers</th>
<th>Existing Model</th>
<th>Effecting Factors</th>
<th>Contribution Taxonomy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Arnould, J. (2004) [12]</td>
<td>DOI</td>
<td>Observability</td>
<td>Number of specialized reports on eProcurement Initiatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Liew, Vaithilingam, &amp; Nair (2014) [23]</td>
<td>TAM</td>
<td>Perceived Ease Of Use (PEOU)</td>
<td>Development of eprocured services at different levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Dr. Nikhat Praveen (2017)[17]</td>
<td>TAM</td>
<td>Efficiency</td>
<td>Focused on e-procurement software</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Eckhardt et al. (2009) [22]</td>
<td>TOE</td>
<td>Compatibility</td>
<td>Explained Software Applications</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. SEGNIIFICANCE OF REVIEW

From the above literature, it can be well informed that these frameworks are widely used on the adoption of different innovative information technologies, software quality, and security issues proven to be validated in e procurement process. Given that the theme of this study is in regard to the e-procurement software and from the enterprises perspective, the software issue of procurement is adopted as the main research model in this research. This review will fill this gap. In the field of structural design of e-procurement software, there have been many various papers published. So, for example, reference [14] existing the model of e-procurement software upon which Web-service is based on and which offers performance of public procurement according to supply chain management scenario. Problem statement and gap will present in figure 3.

| 17. | Al-Zoubi (2011) [15] | | Improved the predictability of intention in various fields17 |
| 18. | Awan, M. A. (2007) [18] | | Introduced use e reverse auction is explained by subjective norms, perceived behavioral control, and perceived usefulness18 |
V. GAP ANALYSIS

There are many e-procurement process, techniques, method, and approaches which are customarily applied to implementation level, but there is no standard process for enhance to technology evaluations in e-procurement process. This research specifically addresses technology enhancement and software issues. There is no any technology framework in TOE, TPB, DOI much more, which can ensure that enhance each part of technical issue of e-procurement process. There is gap in e-procurement process adoption in implementing web based platform.

Different problems are identified in technical specification for e-procurement. Requirement for technical issues as security, quality are hard to specify because of the absence of e-procurement practices. When any change in technology terms, it creates inconsistencies among the technology and e-procurement system and make it difficult to trace the security, quality issues throughout the implementations technical issues. There are a lot of specification tools are available in the e-procurement process, but these evaluation can only help you in enhance the process.

V. SUGGESTION

After successful completion of the systematic literature review some important critical observation are as follows. If we improve the e-procurement software at different phase of software development process may greatly supports to e-procurement software system. In first view we found that technical issues of e-procurement process are important and essential, so experts cannot deny the technical issues.

1. In order to enhance security factors, quality factors, cost factors, risk factors and schedule factors much more in e-procurement software at different phase of software development life cycle which has positive impact on e-procurement process.

2. A factors affecting to e-procurement software system must be identified and then the set of factors relevant at the software development phase should be finalized.

3. Further, the no of affecting sub factors must be selected in e-procurement software system then matching with the correct issues of procurement system.

VI. CONCLUSION

From the above mentioned work, it is concluded that technology issues is a powerful used to represent an e-procurement process. Several approaches or application have been proposed in the literature for supporting the e-procurement process.

A survey of the relevant literature shows that maximum efforts have been put at designing, maintaining, and operating to e-procurement software systems need, for their solution and maximum number of accurate data which are common to many of them. However with the support of technology issues, E-Procurement process finds a bright future in the firms and the scope of further enhance.

The study revealed that information technology concepts and theory on the effective implementation of e-procurement in the county governments.

REFERENCE


Author Profile

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