| Sl.No | Name | Year of Publication | Methodology used | Technology used | Conclusion | Future Work | Your Work |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Factors that affect E-Government procurement trust in Indonesia | 2019 | Quantitaive Research | Surveys taken by previous researchers | Effective supplier management, is crucial for the successful implementation of an e-government procurement system. | To further more study factors and make more detailed report | Implementing management of various things mentioned in article. |
| 2. | E-procurement platforms in the rench public sector | 2006 | Statistical based research. | On ground survey was taken. | Public e-procurement is a strategic goal in the development of e-government applications. | Digitization of sectors of government | Start research on how many domains of govt has been digitized. |
| 3. | An open public E-procurement solution to tackle corruption in Iraq | 2016 | Survey research methodology | Taken survey in local area and used it in research. | Reasons why e-procurement process has been slow and what factors are responsible for it. | How to reduce corruption in government domains. | Finding way to reduce the involvement of govt employees and enable public users to independently proceed using internet. |
| 4. | Fraud detection based-on data mining on Indonesian E-Procurement System | 2016 | Quantitative research methodology is used. | Data extraction from publicly available data. | Data mining with supervised learning is best thing to implement in fraud detection. | To explore other public administrations and how this helps in curbing frauds | Creating data mining application that finds publicly available. |
| 5. | Electronic procurement implementation in Malaysia: Suppliers' readiness | 2010 | Questionnaire has been carried out | Used surveys to create report papers | Most of the suppliers are welcoming the change of e-procurement. | Action by the government to implement this on further more domains. | Analyze the reasons why not all of suppliers are ready to welcome the change. |

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|-------|------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 6. | Weaving the Economic Linked Open Data | 2012 | Quantitative approach | Previous research data | Enabling semantic processing of open data would improve data transperancy | Setting up ways of processing open data. | Get to know about semantic open data processing. |
| 7. | Purchase Request Management System | 2021 | Case Study | Research data | System have their own limitation but relives load of officer to maintain different requests. | Enabling Transperance, Accountability | Encouraging e-procurement. |
| 8 | Online tendering and evaluation for public procurement in Tanzania | 2017 | Referred to history of Tanazania to continue research. | History is used. | The conclusion of the research is that automation and the addition of intelligence can significantly improve procurement performance and transperancy. | The future work entails the development and implementation of an automated Tender Management and Selection System to improve public procurement in Tanzania. | Learn from what researchers have done to their country & try to implement the same for my country. |
| 9 | Study on Workflow-BasedOpen Competitive Bidding E-Procurement Mechanism | 2005 | Qualitative Methodology | Based on how bidding was conducted previously | E-Procurement can be good option as saves time. | How well this gets implemented across the world. | Changes in real world after e-bidding was introduced. |
| 10 | Public E-procurement: A Research Synthesis | 2010 | Related articles were obtained from various online databases; Springer, Elsevier, ACM, IEEE. | Internet to refer to other articles | Their study has shown that although public e-procurement research is quite new , it has attracted researchers from various disciplines. | Concentrate on the suppliers or taking the approach of both contexts as the system fulfils the needs of these users. | Research on who are suppliers and recipients. |