Translation And Accountability In Electronic Procurement (E-Procurement) Of Goods And Services

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out how translation and accountability are in the procurement of goods and services. The method used in this research is a literature study with a narrative review model. The research method used is a qualitative research method with the data source used in the form of secondary data obtained from several international journals, national journals, articles and previous research. The results of this research are that the implementation of translation and accountability in electronic procurement of goods and services is very good. This can be seen from the ease of accessing auctions online via the page provided and the responsibilities are also very clearly reported.

Keywords: Translation, Accountability, Procurement of Goods and Services, E-Procurement.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a developing country. Where Indonesia consists of several provinces. Each province is headed by a governor. However, the government system that is run still originates from the center. A good government system or good governance is a government system that meets the needs of the people. The good governance government system is contained in the MPR XI/MPR/1998 years 1998 with the principles of democracy and UU No. 28 years 1999. Good governance (Widodo Aris, 2018) is the implementation of development management that is strong and responsible and in line with the principles of democracy and efficient markets, avoiding misallocation of investment funds and preventing corruption, both politically and administratively to implement budget discipline as well as the creation of a legal and political framework for the growth of business activities.

In reality, the problem of the current government system is that it is not in accordance with the wishes of a nation that implements good governance. This can be seen from poor bureaucratic governance. There is still the dominance of leaders to force service so that staff can progress. Apart from that, there is also the dominance of leaders in the bureaucracy which causes public services to be non-transparent.

Transparency is easy access to information related to the functions and performance of government. This convenience is provided to the community who are the main actors in good governance. The aim of this transplantation is to avoid corruption which is the nature of current leaders. Transparency is very important for the implementation of government functions in carrying out the mandate of the people. Considering that the government has the authority to make various important decisions that impact many people, the government must provide complete information about what it does. Thus, transparency becomes an important instrument...
that can save people's money from misuse of money that is not under their authority. Three aspects of transplantation: (1) related to the availability of information; (2) clarity of roles and responsibilities among institutions that are part of processes requiring transparency; and (3) the system and capacity behind the production as well as guaranteed systemic information (Modik, 2013). This aspect is a benchmark for how the government is performing. The government should be able to satisfy the community's curiosity about the running of their government by making transparent reports of activities carried out by the government and also how the government can find out the aspirations of the community by providing tools for the community so that the community can take part in controlling the running of their own village government.

Another thing that is also very important to study in government bureaucracy is accountability. According to Nordiawan (Raharjo et al, 2022), accountability is taking responsibility for processing resources and implementing policies entrusted to the reporting entity in achieving goals that have been set periodically. Accountability is providing information and disclosure of government financial activities and work to parties who have an interest in the report. Accountability is the spearhead of the success of a clean and authoritative government. Without accountability, community initiatives and trust as state power are difficult to build. Therefore, accountability is the key to good governance.

One of the bureaucratic voyages that requires translation and accountability is the procurement of goods and services. Procurement of goods and services, or what is better known as auction, is mostly carried out by government agencies. This activity is carried out to obtain goods and services by an agency/institution, the process starts from planning needs until completing all activities to obtain these goods and services. Based on Presidential Regulation Number 4 of 2015 Article 3 concerning Government Procurement of Goods/Services, the Implementation of Goods/Services Procurement is carried out through: 1). Self-Management; 2). Selection of Goods/Service Providers. According to Yusri (2017), the availability of goods/services needed in each government agency is a factor that determines the successful implementation of the duties and functions of each work unit. For this reason, the procurement of goods and services in government installations plays a very important role. Procurement of goods and services can be done electronically or called E-Procurement.

Palmer (2003) states that e-procurement is a technology designed to facilitate the management of all procurement activities via the internet, which covers all aspects of the procurement function which is supported by various forms of electronic communication. The benefits of e-procurement are not only for the agencies and system developers themselves but also for providers of goods/services as well as the general public who want to know about the government procurement process for goods and services that can be accessed openly. With e-procurement, procurement organizing agencies get higher bid prices and the administration process is simpler, while goods/service providers can expand business opportunities, create healthy business competition, open up business opportunities to anyone and reduce administrative costs.

Based on the explanation above, I am interested in researching how translation and accountability are in electronic procurement of goods and services (e-procurement).
RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

The type of research used in this research is literature review research with a narrative review model. The narrative review model is comparing data from several international and national journals which have been analyzed and summarized based on the author's experience, existing theories and models.

Research focus

Research focus The main focus of this research is translation and accountability in electronic procurement of goods and services (E-Procurement). This study aims to see how translation and accountability in electronic procurement of goods and services (E-Procurement)

Types And Sources Of Data

The data used in this research is secondary data obtained from several international journals, national journals, articles and previous research which have been analyzed by the author regarding the problems that will be examined in this research. Researchers use descriptive analytical methods by collecting, identifying, compiling and analyzing various data found.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Procurement of goods and services that was previously carried out manually has been abandoned. This is because there are many opportunities for corruption. Apart from that, manual procurement of goods and services requires more time intensity to carry out face to face and the location can be determined. This causes manual systems to have a great chance of avoiding public control. In fact, society is the main factor in the formation of good government. In the internet era, procurement of goods and services can be done electronically (e-procurement).

The e-procurement system for procuring goods and services is a system for procuring goods and services carried out using electronic media consisting of an electronic procurement system (SPSE) and other supporting systems. The aim of using E-procurement is to make it easier for the public to access the procurement of goods and services carried out using auctions without having to work in the place concerned.

The research results of Mukarom, Suryanto and Rumiasari (2023) state that E-procurement has succeeded in realizing accountability in purchasing goods and services for the West Java Provincial Government because it was able to build an accountable and responsible system at every level of purchasing goods and services. Apart from that, E-procurement also guarantees transparency and successful purchases of West Java Provincial Government goods and services run smoothly. The entire process of procuring goods and services has been stored in one system on the portal since the online auction system was implemented. So, both providers and non-providers can access all information by entering the page.

In research, Sholeh, Widjajati, Lestari (2023) stated that transportation in the West Java Province environment in procuring goods and services using E-procurement has been very good. The public can see and access information via http://lpse.jatengprov.go.id, and to see the General Procurement Plan (RUP) on the syrup lkpp.go.id page. so that the procurement of goods and
services via e-procurement is very clear and the public can easily access it via SPSE. Meanwhile, accountability in the West Java Province environment in procuring goods/services via e-procurement is carried out by recording the implementation of provider selection via the portal http://lpse.jatengprov.go.id as well as event minutes uploaded on the SPSE page and for answers to objections to complaints from participants were answered via the SPSE application system. However, there are shortcomings that occur in using E-procurement, namely server disruption, lack of facilities and infrastructure, potential intervention from outside parties and so on.

The results of research from Nugroho and Zulkifli (2019) state that the translation in the implementation of e-Procurement in the Yogyakarta Special Region Regional Government is very clear and good. The public can easily access auction results on the SPSE application without having to go through complicated bureaucracy and access is easy for everyone. Achieving public accountability in the implementation of e-Procurement in the Yogyakarta Special Region Regional Government is generally going well.

The research results of Putra, Muhammadiyah and Abdi (2021) state that the translation in electronic procurement of goods and services in the city of Makassar is very good. The public can access https://lpse.makassar.go.id/eproch4./lelang. to see the process of activities in fulfilling and providing needs for the supply of goods or services under contract or direct purchase. Procurement of goods and services in the city of Makassar is the auction of goods or services needed by the community in the provision or procurement of goods managed by the regional government. And this auction is publicly viewable and accessible.

Procurement of goods and services using E-procurement has been proven to be effective. In terms of transportation, E-procurement provides easy access services and can be accessed at any time, making the procurement of goods through auctions able to involve every level of society without any relationship. The installation provides web pages that have been created which can then be shared via local government accounts. People only need internet access. Meanwhile, in terms of accountability, E-procurement provides detailed and clear reports so that responsibility for activities can be seen.

However, from all this, the procurement of goods and services using e-procurement has many shortcomings both externally and internally. From an internal perspective, this can be in the form of changes to the organizational structure which allows for a mismatch in output with what is needed or desired by the work unit and externally it can be in the form of budget cuts from the higher authority that regulates state finances, in this case the Ministry of Finance (Raharjo et al, 2022)

These shortcomings can be covered by the advantages possessed by E-procurement. E-procurement is more efficient to use in terms of time and place. Apart from that, e-procurement does not require a lot of paper to collect data on the provision of goods and services.

So it can be said that accountability and transparency in procuring goods and services using E-procurement is better than using manual.
CONCLUSION

This highlights the importance of translation and accountability in the electronic procurement of goods and services which is important and will create good governance and build public trust to avoid negative things. By holding the public's trust, the dreamer succeeds in bringing a government system that is clean and free from corruption, collusion and nepotism.

REFERENCES


