REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

IOSR (Mar. - Apr. 2015) Hospitals can also be regarded as organizations based on high technology and information intensive processes. According to Lawrence and Dyer (1982), such organizations are not hierarchically structured bureaucracies, but are often based on democratic control mechanisms with institutionalized stakeholder influence in decision processes. A survey under 2752 European hospital managers indicates that technology can substantially influence hospital activities and services (Anderson, 1993). It is also expected that health care budgets and funding will depend significantly on sophisticated patient and diagnosis classifications. The use of IT in diagnostic and treatment processes will add to the development of networks of clinical, hospital and health care processes (Smith and Gert van der Pijl, 1999).

Healthcare management is a growing profession with increasing opportunities in both direct and non direct care settings. As defined by Buchbinder and Thompson (2010), direct care settings are those organizations that provide care directly to a patient, resident or client who seeks services from the organization. Non-direct care settings are not directly involved in providing care to persons needing health services, but rather support the care of individuals through products and services made available to direct care settings.

Angela Burke, Jan 2014. School of Architecture, Computing and Engineering, University of East London. Architectural products from the recent Private Finance Initiative process have provoked the latest discourse for flexible hospital design. Amongst other concerns, one predominant anxiety for Private Finance Initiative hospital buildings is that these ‘state-of-the-art’ environments are predicted to ‘be defunct within five years’ (Gates, 2005:7). To invoke the accuracy of this opinion, this section theoretically examines flexible hospital design to establish its necessity as an integrated design component to create successful hospital building life spans. Driving this fundamental exploration is a concern for future technological change which anticipates medical transformations to revolutionize future medical practice. How hospitals will adapt to change depends on their available flexible options, opening debatable possibilities for the premature invalidity of Private Finance Initiative National Health Service acute hospitals.

Development of Super Specialty Hospital in Kanpur, June 2009, Awas Bandhu. Government of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) through Awas Bandhu, UP, Lucknow intends to undertake various infrastructure projects for implementation on Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode under “Integrated Urban Rejuvenation Plan” (IURP) scheme for selected cities of the state. Projects to be developed on PPP mode are being identified, developed and implemented in various cities of Uttar Pradesh namely Ghaziabad, Meerut, Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Varanasi, Lucknow and Kanpur. Under this a need to develop a Super Specialty Hospital in Kanpur was felt. The Hospital is expected to develop as per the International standards/ Indian Public Health Standards. It is envisioned to provide Health care facilities in selected disciplines and free/ subsidized
treatment to BPL population within the city and the region. The broad scope of work is to develop a 500 bedded hospital at a site identified by KDA. The Hospital may be upgraded to have super specialty courses along with training courses for nursing and paramedical staff.

Vittal S. Anantatmula, 2005, Western Carolina University. Projects are used as a means to achieve an organization’s strategic goals. It is obvious that global spending on projects is in the order of many billions of dollars annually; however, in spite of advances in the project management discipline, the common experience suggests that many projects fail (Williams, 2005). Consequently, many current research efforts are focused on improving project success. The term project success is considered different from project management success. Project success is measured against the overall objectives of the project whereas project management success is measured against the traditional gauges of performance such as completing project within time, cost, and meeting scope and quality (Cooke-Davies, 2002); however, whenever the term success is referred to in this study, it encompasses both the above definitions and is in line with Jugdev and Müller’s (2005) notation of project success. Jugdev and Müller, based on extensive research, found that the definition of project success transitioned over a period of time from a narrow focus of completing a project within time, cost, and scope to expanding the focus by including stakeholder requirements. Further, it is worthwhile clarifying at the outset that the subject of linking general management and leadership theories with project management leadership is well researched (Turner, 2006; Turner and Miller, 2005) and, therefore, was not part of this study. The scope of the literature review in this study was limited to project management-related publications on the subject.

Hospital Planning is a planning of a comprehensive person with their specialty area. In this study, it is evaluate that what are the factors associated with the Planning of a New Hospital and what are the Legal consequences related to them. The planning for the hospital project including the project request, strategic plan and facilities needs assessment, specific program, and concept design. Opening a Private Hospital is a big task to perform. In the given research, it is explained that what are the problems and procedures to follow to open a hospital and having compliance with the different Local & Government Bodies for licensing of Hospital.

Under this research it is shown that how much we allocate the fund for construction, medical equipment, hospital design, policies and personnel. This research helps to make understand all the factors for open a Private Hospital.