A Survey of the Multi-planning Integration of Pilot Policy in Hainan Province

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Abstract. Under the background of "multi-planning integration", the pilot policy of multi-planning integration in Hainan Province came into being. Through the survey of actuality of the policy in Hainan Province, the author understands the people's awareness of the policy, finds out some existing problems and tries to put forward some policy suggestions.

Introduction

The meaning of "Multi-planning Integration" is from "three plans integration." "Three plans integration." refers to the national economic and social development plan, the overall urban planning and the overall land use planning. These three plans are also the most important urban development planning. From a practical point of view, the "three plans’ integration" refers to the national economic and social development plan, the overall urban planning and the overall land use planning related to the same content to the same, and implement a common spatial planning platform, the other content of the plan according to the relevant Professional requirements of their respective systems. "Multi-planning Integration" is to be involved in urban development and other important planning, such as the overall urban environment planning, marine functional zoning, port overall planning and landscape planning into the "three plans’ integration" work system, the formation of involving a broader planning and coordination.

June 2015, the central comprehensive reform of the Leading Group at its thirteenth meeting decided to Hainan as the only province of the "Multi-planning Integration" reform pilot. However, since March 2015, "Multi-planning Integration" was officially launched, the whole province from top to bottom together, with a short period of six months achieved initial results.

Investigated Subjects and Methods

During the survey, questionnaires were issued in Haikou Municipal Government Service Center, Hainan Provincial Government Service Center, Hainan Provincial Government and Hainan Provincial Planning Bureau. The questionnaire was conducted in a sample and anonymous manner. The survey object to the random sampling, the requirements of an adult; second survey respondents should have a certain understanding of "Multi-planning Integration"
pilot policy in Hainan Province; third, the investigators to answer the scene, the respondents do not understand questions, so as to ensure the quality of the survey. Investigators returned the questionnaire and immediately sealed it. After all the questionnaires were collected, the data were analyzed. The 100 questionnaires were sent out in this survey and 100 were recovered. So the 100 of which were valid and 100% effective In order to gain more first-hand materials and deepen the understanding of the actuality of the "Multi-planning Integration " pilot policy in Hainan Province, the investigators interviewed the person in charge of the exhibition hall in Hainan Planning Exhibition Hall to learn more about the actuality of the" Multi-planning Integration " pilot policy in Hainan Province

Investigation Result and Analysis

The Analysis of the Actuality of the" Multi-planning Integration " Pilot Policy In Hainan Province

The cognitive communities of the “Multi-planning Integration” pilot policy in Hainan Province is small. The cognitive communities of the “Multi-planning Integration” pilot policy in Hainan Province is small and the subject of it is more limited. Besides, most of them are people who have highly educated or the working field of whom is relevant.

Figure 1. Do you know about the “Multi-Planning Integration“ Pilot Policy In Hainan Province.

From Table 1, it is clear from the cross-tabulation that the higher education level of the policy is higher. The reasons may be the following: First, the relatively low academic qualifications of the individual is more concerned about the personal interests, only with their own short-term direct related to the state, will have the desire to understand the policy, for their own unrelated the policy of a lack of patience and energy to deepen the understanding of the policy, in addition, people with lower educational level may have a certain lack of understanding, leading to its desire to understand a policy, but the heart is weak. Second, people with higher educational backgrounds are sensitive to policies and have a comprehensive and profound understanding of policies. In addition, people with higher educational background and a higher sense of ownership, want and have the ability to go to policies. There is a comprehensive and profound understanding.
Table 1. Know*Education Background.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Background</th>
<th>High school and below</th>
<th>Junior college</th>
<th>Regular college</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Do you know about the &quot;</td>
<td>not</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-planning Integration</td>
<td>Not much</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; pilot policy in Hainan</td>
<td>Know well</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Province?</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The understanding of cognitive communities of the "Multi-planning Integration" pilot policy in Hainan Province is one-sided. As can be seen from Table 3, the cognitive community will be “Multi-planning Integration” policy content simply attributed to a content, rather than all of the content. The reason is that the degree of people's understanding of the policy is affected by multiple factors, such as the level of civic education, the age, gender, the influence of the policy itself on the interests of the people's rights and the personal preferences of political participation. Second, talking about the low frequency of political and access to information of politics through the mass media less blocked the "Multi-planning Integration" a direct and effective understanding, in which case it is difficult to ensure that most people understand the policy progress. The contemporary people concerned about the political initiative are weak.

Table 2. What do you think is the specific content of Multi-planning Integration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>The percentage of case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National economic and social development planning</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18.2%</td>
<td>54.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban and Rural Planning</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
<td>75.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Use Planning</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecological environmental protection planning</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>64.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Else</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>26.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>291</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>296.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is a contradiction between expectations and reality in cognitive communities. In the conversation with the local people, we learned that most of the people for the central government put forward a series of policies, principles, strategic layout is more agreeable. The reason why the people of the pilot is positive attitude is that the policy involve. The people concerned about number of issues, mediation of economic and social development, land use,
urban and rural planning and other contradictions between the various forms of leading the province's construction and development of a "blueprint." Co-ordination arrangements cover the province's production, life, ecological space elements, to avoid waste of resources and homogeneity, duplication.

Cross-tabulation can be seen by people with higher education that the policy better. The reason is that people with higher educational backgrounds are more likely to have a comprehensive understanding of the policy, naturally more inclusive of the policy, because it can take into account the coordination between a number of planning constraints and other factors. Is a lower education can only understand their own interests with the policy, when the policy because of some constraints when problems arise, it is difficult to tolerate, to the general view that the implementation of the policy is not it is good.

Table 3. The relation between the policy progress and the education background.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Background</th>
<th>High school and below</th>
<th>Junior college</th>
<th>Regular college</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What do you think the progress of the &quot;Multi-planning Integration&quot; pilot policy in Hainan Province?</td>
<td>Well</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not bad</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not well</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Else</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An Analysis of the Causes of the People's Understanding of the "Multi-planning Integration" pilot policy in Hainan Province

We try to analyze the reason why the people understand the problem of the "Multi-planning Integration" pilot policy in Hainan Province from the angle of the policy subject:

Policy Makers. Policy makers are no more than three entities: the state, the political party and the government. In the "Multi-planning Integration" pilot policy of Hainan Province, the national subject that is the National People's Congress; party is the main body of the Chinese People's Communist Party at all levels of the Committee; and the main government here specifically refers to the Planning Bureau.

From the policy makers to formulate a series of policy-making process can be seen that policy-makers are accustomed to a macro point of view to consider policy-making, and this policy is the main body of the dialogue between leaders and leaders. The unity of decision-making on the subject makes the policy in thinking there is a certain narrow. In other words, there is a lack of citizen participation in the process of policy making, leading to a gap between policy formulation and policy implementation.

Policy Receiver. From the enterprise side, the fundamental purpose of the enterprise is profitable. So when a policy is introduced when the business is concerned with the industry-related new requirements and whether the provisions are conducive to the industry, enterprises how to use the new provisions to profit and so on. Different industries concerned about the difference of policy content, a wide range of policies to accept the main body of the
face of unified policy, naturally there will be a low level of understanding of the policy, because it is confined to their own areas, but not a comprehensive view of the policy of the entirety and can not be more in-depth understanding.

From a personal perspective, the level of people's public knowledge and policy sensitivity are defectiveness.

The lack of knowledge and cultural level makes the people's vision is limited to their own interests are closely related. The lack of policy sensitivity, that is the lack of a sense of ownership of political participation. If the people of a region are not the slightest interest in national policy, only concerned about their personal profits, this area is unable to get great progress and development. The lack of policy sensitivity should, in addition to personal reasons, be associated with a lack of citizen participation. When people can not participate in the policy, the individual can not have any impact on the policy situation, the lack of an incentive mechanism and a feedback mechanism to encourage people to participate in politics.

The Constructing Advice of the “Multi-planning Integration” Pilot Policy In Hainan Province

In the survey results, 34% of people believe that the policy implementation of the resistance comes from the original policy of self-protection mechanism, 30% of people think that resistance comes from local or sector protectionism, 25% of people think resistance comes from Policy information transmission loss, only 9% of people believe that the resistance comes from the policy makers personal preferences.

Therefore, this paper attempts to make some superficial suggestions from the four aspects of policy self-protection mechanism, local or sector protectionism, policy information transmission, policy makers personal preference.

Policy Self-protection Mechanism
The representative of the new institutionalism North divided the system into a formal system and an informal system. Formal system is that people consciously discover and to make it become a series of mandatory and normalize rules. Formal systems include political and judicial rules, economic rules and contracts. Informal institutions, including codes of conduct, ethical norms, customs and practices, etc., it constitutes a part of social and cultural heritage and have a strong vitality.

Policy self-protection mechanism is when a policy is implemented, itself is generally unconsciously in effect, will automatically resist the formation of new policies to maintain the old function of a mechanism. And this mechanism is intended to protect the good operation of the policy, to eliminate unnecessary interference. However, for subsequent policies this creates a hidden obstacle to the exclusion of foreign policy to change the policy operation, the relevant staff are more accustomed to the original way of doing things, so as to implement the new policy caused great interference.

Local or Sector Protectionism

Local protectionism refers to the tendency of the local organs and their members of the government to abuse or to exercise their power in violation of the central and national policies and regulations in order to maintain or expand the local interests. Despite the diversity of forms of local protectionism, the causes of local protectionism vary widely, but in general terms, there are three aspects: institutional reasons, human reasons and the legal system is missing.

Can be considered from the following aspects:

- The legal construction, pay close attention to clean up, abolish all regions and departments with local protection, industry monopoly color and national laws and regulations in conflict with local and administrative laws and regulations and the establishment of a relatively independent judicial system.
- Functional change to update the concept of changing government functions, to rectify and standardize the market economic order, create a good market environment on the prominent position of government work.
- Reform of the system, to deepen the fiscal and taxable system, to further improve the tax system, effectively rationalizes the central and local economic relations.

Policy Information Transmission

The main body of information transmission should establish a good image. The "Multi-planning Integration" pilot policy in Hainan Province has a profound connotation and systematic system, learning and understanding requires professional training and a longer time, so the Hainan provincial government and grassroots party organizations should set up specialized training institutions, set fixed Time and place, the officials together for training, so that they deeply understand its meaning, so that "know what", in the publicity will not make an error. The survey found that residents of the local government and grassroots party organizations, the overall impression is not good, it is not conducive to the policy of communication, so the local government and grassroots party organizations should be reflective and harsh self-criticism, to make everything for the sake of the masses. From time to time for the people to seek benefits, the establishment of a good public image, establish government authority, so that people believe and receive, so as to make the policy accepted by the public.

Make the information transmission process diversification and convenience. The government on their own website publicity play a certain role in the popularity. But in the
network, radio and television and other new media era, the proportion of these three is not high, which at the same time that the new media on this policy attention and coverage are very low, so that propaganda is not strong, cannot be deeply rooted. This may also be different with each medium to object, the new media to face most of the contemporary youth, middle-aged groups, most of this part of the group's focus in the entertainment, low attention for the national public affairs. The newspaper's object is middle-aged, this age of people experienced the countries as one of the world, the national public affairs has a stronger sense of responsibility, attention than youth, middle-aged.

The government can consider starting from the following aspects: to increase the transmission of information, such as the preparation of a column of special programs to enable the people through the network of media, television, newspapers and other aspects to accept the Hainan "multi-rule" pilot policy; Information and communication means, such as singing and dancing, to stimulate people's senses in all directions by singing and dancing, so that the masses can generate interest and voluntarily understand the content of the policy; to simplify information transmission links, for example, through community or village units. The village committee carries on the direct propaganda.

**Policy makers personal preferences.** Since the policy enforcer is an individual, his work will inevitably lead to personal reigns, governance habits, preferences, etc. When a policy comes down, the different rulers will have a different understanding of this. There will naturally be different ways of governing, the direction of governance, the emphasis on governance and so on, leading to the same policy in different regions of the form of expression is not the same. Without realising situation, the rulers may foster local enterprises according to their personal preferences, focusing on doing things in a field, thus deviating from the overall policy objectives, resulting in the implementation deviation. Therefore, the ruling party should enhance personal qualities, try to avoid adverse effects of the preferences.

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**References**


