

The latest Dynamic of Chinese Governance After 18th CPC National Congress --- based on the visiting of Members of the Political Bureau

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ABSTRACT: Based on the Axial Coding from the visiting spot and theme of the Member of the Political Bureau between 2013 to 2016, this article is used to explore the recently dynamic of governance after 18th CPC National Congress. The Chinese Member of the Political Bureau have been to all provinces in China, however, the visiting spot or theme are not balance, In order to achieve governance objectives, they have to think about the national policy and the particularity of each province. All the Member of the Political Bureau have been pay more attention on decentralization and innovation. As we can see, the decentralization between government and market has been made a policy. We found that the reform and innovation are the main policy and dynamic. The Power of Chinese government and the activity of market has consisted. They are willing to make a difference. Members of the Political Bureau are the third energy of Chinese reform or economy.

Key words: the latest dynamic of Chinese governance; visiting density; market-augmenting government; axial coding

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I. RESEARCH BACKGROUND AND METHODS

Chinese President Xi Jinping has illustrated the “Two Centenary Plan” : “ The first Centenary Goal that is to comprehensively build a moderately prosperous society can be realized. The second Centenary Goal that is to build a modern socialist country that is prosperous, strong, democratic, culturally advanced and harmonious can be realized.” The realization of the “Two Centenary Plan” is based on the modernization of national governance system and capability. After 18th CPC Congress, Chinese governance system shows numerous new features and dynamic. According to the visiting track and hotspot issues of Members of the Political Bureau, the research of latest dynamic of Chinese Governance can be conducted in practice and theory aspects respectively.

“Grounded Theory” is one of the most famous methods of qualitative research, which was raised by Glaser and Strauss. Aiming at a specific phenomenon, Grounded Theory can be concluded and guided by applying systematic program. The research is based on grounded theory and Axial Coding method. Axial Coding means by the mode of “reasons and conditions→phenomena→situations→intermediate conditions→interaction strategies→results”, all the concepts obtained in open code can be organized and linked to become the axial. The research process is that “collection of full sample of cases—exploration and code of secondary theme—summary of first theme—extract of theory skeleton”.

- 1) Collection of Full Sample of Cases. Members of the Political Bureau have been to 31 provinces from January 2013 to June 2016. All the visiting cases are collected completely and accurately. Visiting samples are derived from CCTV news broadcast: “ We should not only continue to collect data for specific use in traditional ways, but also make full use of modern internet information technology and all the other database to collect relative data.” This database is not sampling, instead, it forms the structure of full samples with high reliability and efficiency.
- 2) Exploration Secondary Theme from Visiting Cases. According to the visiting theme of Members of the Political Bureau, we can extract visiting themes by Grounded Theory, then forming secondary themes and adding codes to explore the change of visiting spot.
- 3) Grounded Theory focuses on improving theory from data, and concentrating data by summarizing from bottom to the top. Based on secondary theory, first theory can be formed by Axial Coding.
- 4) Extract of Theory Skeleton. The dynamic of Chinese Governance since 18th CPC National Congress can be analyzed based on the scatter and data analysis of first and secondary theories, “Unlike other general

theories, rather than logic deduce of previous assumption set by researchers themselves, Grounded Theory analyze and conclude subjects based on data.”

II. DISTRIBUTION OF VISITING SOURCES

“Trial before promotion” is a typical feature and successful experience of the change for society during China’s reform and open process. The innovation followed the model of “system design—test at selected places —improvement—popularization”. Before promoting systematic adjustment in the whole country, government generally selects pilot areas to have trial, and applies favorable and special policies in test regions. By testing and solving problems, previous design can be adjusted and modified and then popularized to national wide. During practice, “pilot” is a kind of experimentation under hierarchy, which puts dynamic grassroots suggestions and local experience into national policy decision process. President Xi said: “We should persevere in and improve the decision-making mechanism, in which the research should be done before making decisions.” Based on the top-level design, state leaders investigate the model of regional institution innovation and assess the performance of the pilot area to improve and popularize new policies, in order to promote the modernization of governance. From 2013 to June in 2016, 7 members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee had full-covered visits to 31 provinces for 149 times in total. Each member has had 21.2 visits and each province has been visited 4.81 times on average.

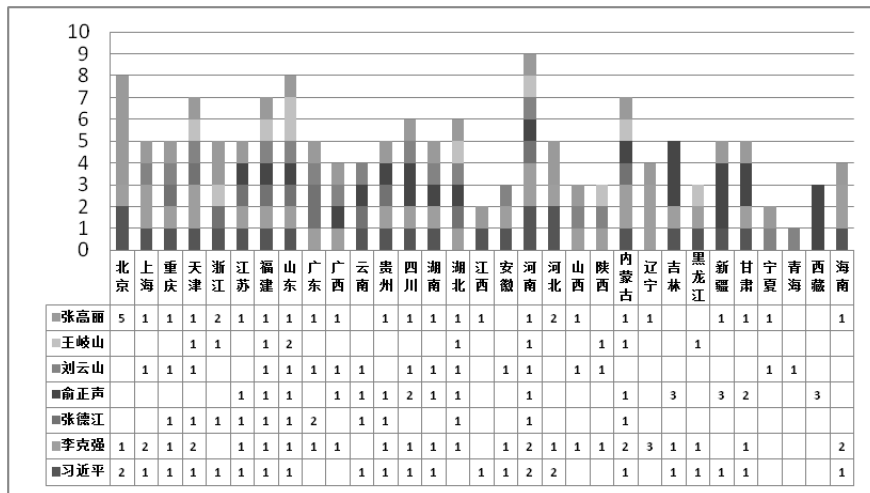


Fig.1 Frequency distribution of the visits to 31 provinces of Members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee (2013.1-2016.6)

From the frequency of visits, those 31 provinces can be divided into 3 levels. The high-density provinces that have been visited for more than 7 times include Henan (9), Beijing (8), Shandong (8), Fujian (7), Tianjin (7), Inner Mongolia (7). Seven members of Standing Committee have visited Henan province. President Xi has visited Henan twice in 2014: for the first time, he visited Lankao County(Mar. 17th, 2014) to examine the practice of mass line of the Party; for the second time, the route of visit (May.10th, 2014)is Lankao County—Weishi County—cross-border trade and E-commerce service pilot area in Zhengzhou, international inland port, and China Railway Engineering Equipment Co.Ltd. Themes of visit include the education and practice of mass line of the Party, the three agriculture-related issues, industries of trade and commodity circulation and enterprise sci-tech innovation. The medium-density provinces (4-6 times) include Sichuan (6), Hubei (6), Shanghai (5), Chongqing (5), Jiangsu (5), Zhejiang (5), Guangzhou (5), Guizhou (5), Hunan (5), Hebei (5), Jilin (5), Xinjiang (5), Gansu (5), Guangxi (4), Yunnan (4), Liaoning (4), Hainan (4). The low-density provinces (1-3 times) include Anhui (3), Shanxi (3), Shaanxi (3), Heilongjiang (3), Tibet (3), Jiangxi (3), Ningxia (2), Qinghai (1).

Is there any relationship between visit density of state leaders and economic growth of each province? Aiming at this question, we use exploratory scatter diagram to analyze (Diagram 2), and test the relativity by SPSS and then get the result that the related coefficient of two groups of data is 0.045, and the significance evaluation indices is 0.811, which illustrate that the growth rate of GDP does not have obvious relativity with visit frequency of state leaders. Further evaluating the relativity between visit density of state leaders and economic growth of each province from eastern-middle-western regions, we find the related coefficients are 0.32, 0.349,0.142 respectively and the significance evaluation indices are 0.311,0.357,0.695, which illustrate

that the frequency of being visited of each province does not have obvious relativity with the growth rate of GDP. The visit of state leaders is not simply based on economic development conditions, but the comprehensive evaluation of revolutionary tradition, red culture, economic performance and regional balance, etc. The core spirit of visit should be understood by analyzing the theme rather than visit density, then leading to the discovery of new features and dynamic of governance institution after 18th CPC National Congress.

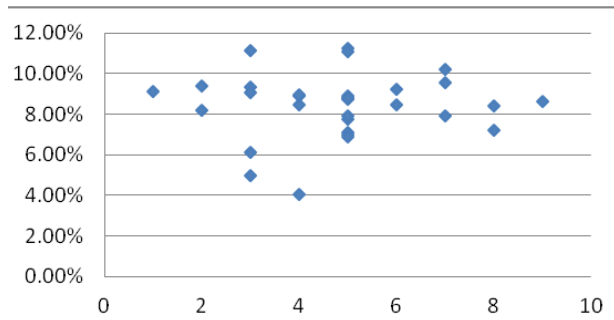


Fig. 2 : Visit frequency of 31 provinces and growth rate of GDP (2013.1—2016.6)
Data from State Statistics Bureau

III. THE CHANGE OF VISIT THEME AND HOTSPOT OF GOVERNANCE

Compared to the visit frequency and regions, the visit theme of the top decision-makers can better reflect new features and dynamics of governance structure of China after 18th CPC National Congress. According to the visit track of members of Standing Committee, we code the themes on full sample, forming 22 themes of visit content in total (Diagram 3). The visit themes of 7 members of Standing Committee have different focuses because of the different duties, but there are also some similarities.

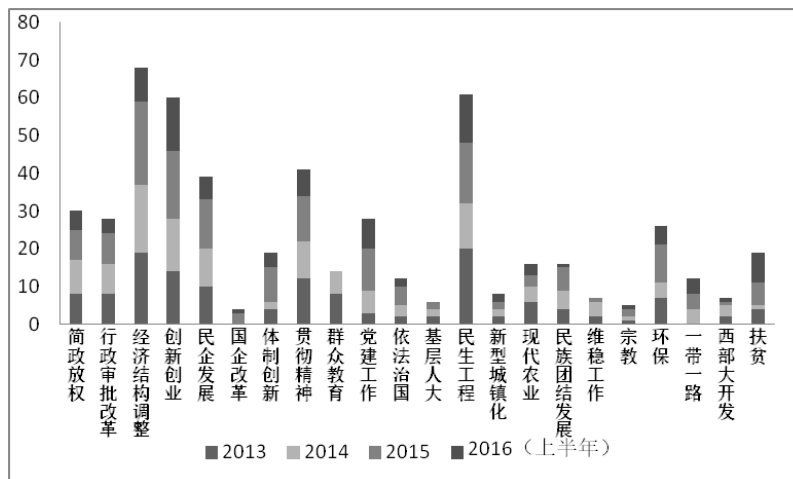


Fig. 3 : The distribution of visit themes of members of Standing Committee (2013.1-2016.6)

Since 2013, President Xi has visited regions outside Beijing for 25 times, covering 19 themes. Not only the visit frequency is high, but the visit themes are also diverse. Main four themes are Adjusting economic structures (18), Innovation and Entrepreneurship (18), People’s livelihood projects (16), Private enterprises development (10). Prime Minister Li Keqiang has visited other provinces 31 times that included 14 themes. He paid more attention to economy, people’s livelihood and national strategies. Main four themes are Innovation and Entrepreneurship (24), Adjusting economic structures (18), Streamline administration and delegate power to the lower levels (12), The reform of administrative examination and approval (12). Chairman Zhang Dejiang of the Standing Committee has visited 13 times that included 13 themes. Main themes are Construction of grassroots People Congress institution (6), Rule by law strategy (4), Implementation of central instruction (3), Adjusting economic structures (3). Chairman Yu Zhengsheng of the Chinese People's Political and Consultative Conference (CPPCC) has visited 21 times that included 17 themes, paying attention to the development and stability of ethnic minority regions. Main four themes are National unity and development (14), People’s livelihood projects (14), Implementation of central instruction (8), Adjusting economic structures (8). Director Liu Yunshan of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee has visited 17 times, including 10 themes. Main three themes are Grassroots party construction (12), Implementation of central instruction (10), Poverty

alleviation (8). Secretary Wang Qishan of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Central Committee of the CPC has visited 10 times that covered 5 themes, focusing on Grassroots party construction and discipline (7), Implementation of central instruction (3), Education and Practice of mass line (2). Vice Prime Minister Zhang Gaoli has visited 30 times, including 15 themes. Main three themes are Adjusting economic structures (20), Ecological and environmental protection (16), Innovation and Entrepreneurship (15).

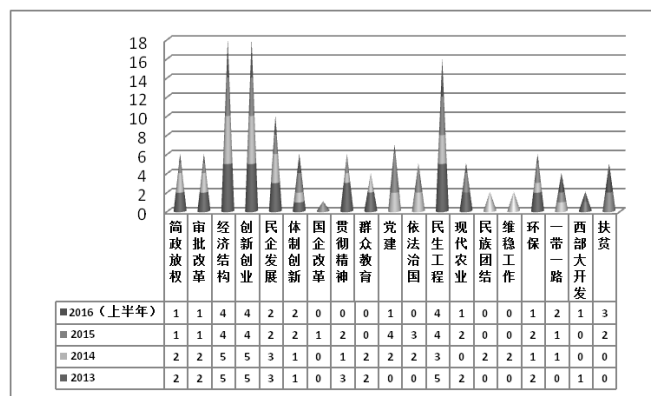


Fig 4 : Hotspot visit themes of President Xi (2013.1-2016.6)

As is shown above, each member of Standing Committee has their own focus due to division of duties: President focuses on the overall situation, Prime Minister pays attention to economy and people’s livelihood, Secretary Wang Qishan is for party construction and discipline, and Chairman Yu Zhengsheng’s key aspect is development and stability of ethnic minority regions. Though there are differences among visit themes, all of the 7 members emphasize Streamline administration and delegate power to the lower levels, Innovation and Entrepreneurship, and People’s livelihood projects. As economy of China is now in the condition of “New Normal”, the reform has stepped into the most difficult part. The hotspot of visit could reflect dynamics and new tendency of national governance. If summarizing the core governance thought and main theory from those 22 themes, we should use Axial Coding method to form first themes, as well according to second themes of visit. During this stage, the code directly points to theoretical dimension to shape the explanatory theory.

IV. THE LATEST DYNAMIC OF CHINESE GOVERNANCE AFTER 18TH CPC NATIONAL CONGRESS: BASED ON AXIAL CODING

Main line of theory is the reasonable connection among different theme concepts, relating to each other closely to form a whole with inner connections. Axial coding shows latest dynamic of governance after 18th CPC National Congress clearly by the first theme construction. Based on the visit spot of state leaders, national governance has the development motivation that derives from three parts: market, government and visit.

- (1) From the market motivation, government plays a role as “market-augmenting government”. Government lets market forces play a decisive role in the allocation of resources by streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels, in order to inspire innovation and entrepreneurship.
- (2) From the government motivation, on the one hand, central government, in order to promote standardization and legalization of the execution of power to make it fit into legal governance. On the other hand, central government puts diverse governance power into strategic plan by top-level design.
- (3) From the visit motivation, under the present China’s national conditions, visits of state leaders are valuable sources. Visit has effective dynamic motivation for policy adjustment. On the one hand, aiming at key issues, state leaders visit selected provinces frequently based on top-level and regional conditions. On the other hand, during the practice of trial and error, state leaders adjust strategic plan gradually and make decisions on proper time to promote the implementation of fundamental policy effectively.

Table 1 : Axial coding and theory structure

First Theme	Percentage	Second Theme	Percentage	Case
Separation of powers between	47.16%	Streamline administration and delegate power to the lower levels	5.70%	2013.3, Prime Minister Li Keqiang visited Jiangsu and Shanghai, focusing on local government duties
		The reform of administrative examination and	5.31%	2013.12.29, Prime Minister Li Keqiang visited Tianjin Da Ying Men Industrial and Commercial

government and market		approval		Office to examine the practice of administrative examination and approval reform.
		Innovation and Entrepreneurship	11.42%	2013.7.17, President Xi visited Chinese Academy of Sciences, focusing on “concentrating on promoting technology innovation and implementing the innovation-driven development strategy”
		The reform of administrative examination and approval	0.76%	2015.7.18, President Xi visited Jilin province, focusing on reform of state-owned enterprises and Northeast Area Revitalization Plan.
		Development of private enterprises	7.41%	2014.9.11, Prime Minister Li Keqiang visited small and micro businesses in Tianjin, focusing on making more effort to support private enterprises.
		Adjusting economic structure	12.94%	2013.4.10, President Xi visited Hainan and appealed to promote the construction of international travel island and optimize economic and industrial structure.
		Institutional innovation	3.61%	2014.3.27, Prime Minister Li Keqiang visited Liaoning on economy and people’s living standard issues, and put forward to have institutional innovation to guarantee adjusting economic structure.
Regulation of government power execution	19.20%	Implementation of central instruction	7.80%	2015.5.23, Yu Zhengsheng emphasized on implementing the instruction of 3rd Plenary Session of 18th CPC Central Committee on the 66 th anniversary of the founding of Xinjiang.
		Education and practice of mass line	2.66%	2014.4.1, Zhang Dejiang directed education and practice of mass line.
		Grassroots party construction	5.32%	2013.5.18, Liu Yunshan visited Henan and held a meeting in Anyang about improving Grassroots party construction on service the public.
		Rule by law strategy	2.28%	2015.4.14, Liu Yunshan visited Guangxi and stated to continue promoting rule by law strategy.
		Construction of grassroots People Congress institution	1.14%	2015.9.27, Zhang Dejiang visited the Standing Committee of the NPC in Foshan, emphasizing on the construction of grassroots people’s congress institution.
Cooperation of central and local		Belt and Road strategy	2.28%	2014.11.2, President Xi told Fujian government to seize the opportunity of “Belt and Road” when visiting Fujian.
		China Western Development	1.33%	2013.2.3, President Xi visited Gansu as the first visit in 2013,

government under integrated strategic plan	33.64%			appealing to further development of western development strategy.
		Modern agriculture	3.04%	2013.4.15, Zhang Dejiang visited Shandong about agriculture issues, focusing on Consolidating and strengthening the position of agriculture as the foundation of the economy, food safety and modern agriculture.
		New urbanization	1.52%	2014.5.22, Li Keqiang examined the condition of new urbanization in Inner Mongolia.
		People's livelihood projects	11.60%	2016.4.24, Li Keqiang visited Sichuan to examine the post-disaster reconstruction in Ya an.
		Poverty alleviation	3.61%	2013.7.21, Zhang Gaoli visited Zunyi in Guizhou to instruct the poverty alleviation work.
		Ecological and environmental protection	4.94%	2015.8.31, before the military parade on Sep. 3 rd , Zhang Gaoli supervised air pollution control work at Beijing Environmental Protection Bureau.
		Unity and development of ethnic minority regions.	3.04%	2015.7.7, Yu Zhengsheng visited southern Gansu, emphasizing on maintaining national unity and stability, fighting firmly with Dalai Lama.
		Maintaining stability	1.33%	2014.4.26, President Xi emphasized on maintaining stability and promoting national unity when visiting Xinjiang.
		Religion affairs	0.95%	2016.5.23, Yu Zhengsheng visited Nanyang, Zhengzhou, etc, going to the religious sites, holding meetings and examine the grassroots religion affairs.

1. Development Motivation: "Market-augmenting Government" and Market-driven Role

After 18th CPC National Congress, motivation of national governance obviously turned to be two-wheel drive model, which is the cooperative promotion by government and market. On the one hand, government lets market forces play a decisive role in the allocation of resources by streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels, in order to inspire innovation and entrepreneurship. On the other hand, government puts diverse governance power into strategic plan by top-level design. Mancur Olson, a famous scholar from the U.S., has mentioned the concept of "market-augmenting government" in his book "Power and Prosperity". Since 18th CPC National Congress, central government has the feature of "market-augmenting government". Government lets market forces play a decisive role in the allocation of resources by streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels, in order to inspire innovation and entrepreneurship. On The 3rd Plenary Session of 18th CPC Central Committee, government put forward that restructuring the economy is the main part of comprehensively deepening reform, during which the core issue is to tackle with the relationship between government and market. "The 3rd Plenary Session of 18th CPC Central Committee focused on the decisive role of market in the allocation of resources, which means that government should get rid of remaining intervention and misrepresentation and allow the market to allocate resources. By doing this, the economy can not only develop with comparative advantages, but also solve the remaining social and economic problems since the reform and opening." According to the visit themes of the members of the Standing Committee, the separation of powers between government and market has become a main focus. "The separation of powers between government and market" accounts for 47%, which is the largest proportion among all the themes. It can also be divided into a series of second themes that are listed by the degree of concern:

industrial restructuring (68), innovation and entrepreneurship (60), promoting the development of private enterprises (39), streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels (30), the reform of administrative examination and approval (28), institutional innovation (19).

As we can see above, the separation of powers between government and market has become a strategic common sense. State power takes use of powerful centralization tools to remove market protection and interference, and also release the innovation energy of market by streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels. After 18th CPC National Congress, central government plays the role as “primary action group” of China’s institutional renovation. By breaking the rigid structure of “regional power-interest”, the government protects and inspires energy of market to innovate. The government releases power, takes steps back, and supervises the market on proper time. The market mechanism turns from “fundamental role” to “decisive role”. “On the microeconomic aspect, government should adopt negative ways to regulate, which is to establish a series of strict rules and implement them strictly. On the macroeconomic aspect, government should be positive, which means making and executing public policies to lead and adjust the development direction of market-oriented economy on the whole, in order to make the development of market-oriented economy benefit social equity and interests of all the members of the society.”

2. Government Motivation: Standardization of Execution of Power and Cooperative Governance

Market-oriented economy is a kind of contract economy, which improves gradually by liberal order that derives from market-oriented economy, and the power of government is also restricted by the “spontaneous order”. According to power operation, central government promotes the standardization of execution of power by efficient centralization and anti-corruption, and makes the execution of power fit legal governance. Members of Standing Committee highlight the standardization of the relationship between central and local government. In these kinds of themes, grassroots party construction provides 28%, implementing the guiding principles of the 18th CPC National Congress and the two sessions accounts for 40%, education and practice of mass line occupies 14%, and the proportions of rule by law and construction of district people’s congress are 12% and 6% respectively.

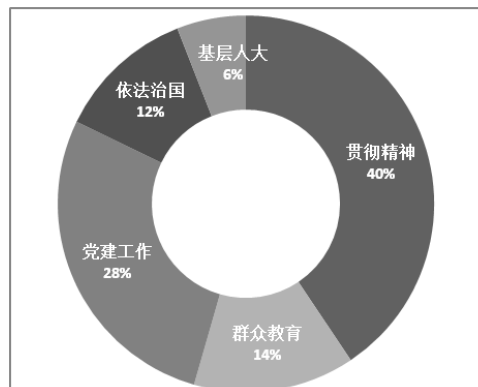


Fig.5 : Distribution of the theme “ Standardization of execution of power”

Under unitary state condition, local government is authorized by central government, and should also implement policies and convey the direction of central government. However, beside implementing fundamental policies, provincial government also has relatively independent preference. Local government sometimes chips away at the edges to promote new projects, attract investment and have constructions. It does harm to both national interests and their own development. “Recent years, there have been many regulations set by central and local government, some of them are too rigid and lack specific quantitative standard, performing practically no function; some are disjointed without connection and cooperation, which can’t become systematic institution and get comprehensive effect; some are too general and have too much flexible space, which are unable to restrain corruption and even encourage it. As the reform is getting into the most difficult part, a powerful central government is needed to have strategic plan by top-level design. The standardization of the relationship between central and local government has become a fundamental trend since 18th CPC National Congress, which is also the basis of positive relationship between them. “The rules in constitution, laws and regulations concerning about central and local government are suggested to be cleared, canceled and integrated together and included into one legal document ‘Laws of the relationship between central and local government’.” Under the structure of constitution, duties of central and local government are regulated by a series of laws and regulations, and the interdependent relationship between finance and power is formed based on it.

Without comprehensive consideration, simple action is impracticable. Without long-term strategy, short-term achievement is impossible. “Top-level design” means that central government should play the role as

a helmsman to design the reform comprehensively and systematically. The strategic planning idea of central government can be seen from visit themes. After 18th CPC National Congress, the main focuses are people’s livelihood projects (61), modern agriculture (16), poverty alleviation (19), new-style urbanization (8), One belt and one road (12), environmental protection (26). State leaders integrate authorities of central and local government by negotiation during visit, and break the impediment of local interests to inspire the enthusiasm of central, provincial and municipal government and promote the implementation of strategic plan. Roland-Gerard said that “The special relationship between central and local government in China inspires the local government and adds flexibility when making policies, as well promotes the practice of policies in pilot areas.”

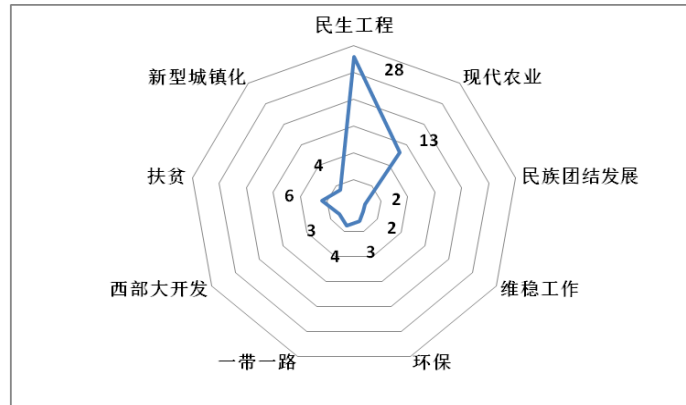


Fig 6 : Distribution of the theme “collaborative governance”

3. Visit Motivation and dual functions

Visit of state leaders is an important motivation in the modernization of governance, which has dual functions. Firstly, allocation of visit resources could fit into the focus of regional development. Visits of state leaders are important political resources, which cannot be allocated equally, but distributes according to the focus of development and allocates selectively, in order to achieve the national strategic goal effectively. With the deepening development of reform and open, China’s development shows an unbalanced condition. Conditions differ from east to west, and different regions have different missions and focuses. According to the data, allocation of visit resources could fit into the focus of regional development.

Table 2 : allocation of visit resources (2013-2016)

	East provinces	Central provinces	Western provinces
Frequency of President Xi	11	8	6
Frequency of members of Standing Committee	67	43	39
Three primary visit themes of President Xi	adjusting economic structures	adjusting economic structures	people’s livelihood projects
	innovation and entrepreneurship	people’s livelihood projects	adjusting economic structures
	development of private enterprises	innovation and entrepreneurship	poverty alleviation and modern agriculture
Visit themes of first 3 members of Standing Committee	innovation and entrepreneurship	adjusting economic structures	people’s livelihood projects
	adjusting economic structures	innovation and entrepreneurship	adjusting economic structures
	development of private enterprises	people’s livelihood projects	poverty alleviation and innovation and entrepreneurship
Comparison	economic development	economic and social development	social development

Twelve provinces in eastern China control the economic lifeline of the country. The frequencies of visits of the President and members of Standing Committee to eastern provinces are the highest, reaching to 11 times and 67 times respectively. More than 70% large and medium-sized cities are located in the 18000 Kilometers coastal economic belt. "Pearl river delta city groups" has become the primary development pole for 30 years' development. "Yangtze River Delta city groups" has become the secondary development pole, consisting of the coordination and interaction of Shanghai, Zhejiang and Jiangsu. "Jing-jin-ji region" has become the third development pole. Coastal economic belt has changed from three-pole development to extended regions. Eastern coastal region is not only the economic lifeline of the country, but also the engine of innovation-driven development and the pioneer of institutional innovation and trial of new policies. Thus, state leaders visit eastern provinces frequently to estimate the advantages and disadvantages, benefits and loss of the trial. President and the first three members of Standing Committee have similar visit themes: economic restructuring, innovation and entrepreneurship, and development of private enterprises, among which the economic restructuring is the primary hotspot.

Central nine provinces are the back-land of national development. The President and members of Standing Committee have visited these provinces for 8 times and 43 times respectively, lower than that of eastern regions obviously but higher than western regions. Top three themes are economic restructuring, people's livelihood projects and innovation and entrepreneurship. Compared to economic themes of eastern provinces, the hotspot issues of central regions are not only about economic development and entrepreneurship, but also people's daily lives, which reflects the unbalanced condition of regional economic development and different strategies of the country towards different regions.

Western 10 provinces are the strategic rear area of development. The frequencies of visits of President and members of Standing Committee are 6 times and 39 times, slightly lower than that of central provinces. Themes of visit show obvious differences. Compared to economic themes of central regions, the top three topics are people's livelihood projects, economic restructuring, poverty alleviation and modern agriculture. Social development is the main focus of state leaders. This shows that each region takes different responsibilities in national development and allocation of visit resources could fit into the focus of regional development: Eastern regions focus on economic growth; central parts pay equal attention to economic and social development; and western provinces highlight social development. State leaders visit selective places based on different development focuses to achieve the national strategic goal effectively.

Secondly, the adjustment of the change of power. The governance system with Chinese characteristic has flexibility and policy learning ability, which encourages trial and innovation with tolerance of mistakes. Reform and innovation is largely a discovery process of trial and errors of government actions. "Government at all levels should explore the way to learn knowledge of market-oriented economy and practice of market operation by trial and errors, then adjust the role and action model to the development and objective requirement of market system." Under current national conditions, central government develops strategic track of national development by top-level design, but there are still many barriers and unpredictable problems during the implementation. Thus, visit of state leaders drives adjustment of strategic plan. State leaders research and visit each province with practical and scientific rigor attitude to examine the advantages or disadvantages and gains or losses of policy practice. "Government usually uses more than 90% of the time to do research and less than 10% to make decisions when making policies." During this process, government widely accepts suggestions from local government and people, forming both top-down and down-top channels to transmit information and requirement. "China has developed the consensus that plans should be made before taking actions, which is a new type of democratic centralism, including a series of procedures and methods of "coming from mass and going to mass". This process is like the operation of satellite, which should not only move on track, but also make adjustment according to change of missions to fulfill the duty. After the 18th CPC National Congress, state leaders make decisions on proper time during the visit, and promote the implementation of strategic plan by flexible adjustment of financial and political power. President Xi has visited Chongqing, Anhui and Heilongjiang provinces during the first half year of 2016 and promoted reform and innovation based on different conditions. In Chongqing with rapid economic development, President Xi emphasized on improving the promotion of reform, dealing with surplus production capacity, optimizing industry structure and developing emerging industry and modern service industry, in order to maintain sustainable economic growth. In Heilongjiang, which is in the economic transforming process, President Xi focused on optimizing the structure, upgrading traditional industries, supporting innovation and developing new enterprises. Taken together, since 18th CPC National Congress, reform and innovation has become the mainline of national development, driven by motivation from both market and government. Visit of state leaders is also a kind of motivation of the policy practice and adjustment. The governance system with Chinese characteristics is formed by all of the above and become an organic relative whole. "A competent and limited government is required during the construction of modernized national governance system, which means the government should not only play the leading and core role in the governance, but also coordinate the market and other governance subjects in reform and innovation."

V. CONCLUSION

Three conclusions can be drawn based on Axial Coding of visit track of state leaders and analysis on dynamic of governance since 18th CPC National Congress. First, since 18th CPC National Congress, 7 members of Standing Committee have had full-coverage visits to 31 provinces. But the resources are not allocated in a balanced way. Different regions take different responsibilities in national developing strategy. Visit themes always fit into the focus of regional development: Eastern regions focus on economic growth; central parts pay equal attention to economic and social development; and western provinces highlight social development. State leaders visit selective places based on different development focuses to achieve the national strategic goal effectively.

Second, though there are differences of visit themes based on different duties, all of the 7 members emphasize Streamline administration and delegate power to the lower levels, Innovation and Entrepreneurship, and People's livelihood projects. The separation of powers between government and market has become a strategic common sense. State power takes use of powerful centralization tools to remove market protection and interference, and also release the innovation energy of market by streamlining administration and delegating power to the lower levels.

Third, from the Axial Coding, we can find that reform and innovation has become the mainline of national development, driven by motivation from both market and government. Visit of state leaders is also a kind of motivation of the policy practice and adjustment. The governance system with Chinese characteristics is formed by all of the above and become an organic relative whole.

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