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# Research on Cross-Regional Collaborative Service Mechanisms in Rural Public Management

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**Abstract:** In response to the growing demands for governance coordination prompted by the cross-regional flow of rural public affairs, this study systematically explores the operational logic and essential technical elements of collaborative service mechanisms. The research adopts a multi-faceted approach, integrating subject system analysis, process structure modeling, the design of data interconnection mechanisms, and the evaluation of institutional compatibility. The findings reveal that establishing unified process chains, implementing controllable and secure data exchange protocols, and constructing a hierarchical institutional coordination framework collectively contribute to significant improvements in collaborative efficiency, resource allocation, and service responsiveness. Furthermore, these elements support the development of a quantifiable supervision and evaluation system, enabling effective monitoring of inter-regional administrative operations and facilitating adaptive adjustments to policy implementation. By emphasizing both technical integration and institutional harmonization, the proposed framework provides a practical reference for enhancing the systematic and coordinated management of rural public affairs. Overall, the study demonstrates that combining structured process design, robust data connectivity, and compatible institutional arrangements forms a foundation for sustained improvements in cross-regional governance and the equitable distribution of public resources.

**Keywords:** cross-regional collaborative services; rural public management; data interconnection; process modeling; institutional coordination

## 1. Introduction

The accelerated cross-border flow of regional factors has placed structural pressure on traditional public management models centered on administrative boundaries. Grassroots governance units increasingly exhibit cross-regional dependencies in service provision, task processing, and resource allocation. Moreover, disparities in administrative capacity and uneven digital infrastructure across regions further intensify interdependence, creating fragmented operational chains that cannot be effectively addressed through unilateral governance actions. The expansion of population migration, restructuring of regional industrial layouts, and deep integration of digital governance tools have made collaborative services a critical direction for enhancing overall governance effectiveness. Against this backdrop, there is an urgent need to establish a cross-regional service mechanism that supports multi-stakeholder collaboration, seamless processes, and institutional alignment to address practical bottlenecks such as information fragmentation, delayed responses, and inconsistent standards. This study conducts a systematic analysis focusing on the collaborative stakeholder framework, process architecture design, data interconnection pathways, decision support systems, and institutional rule alignment. Additionally, the rising complexity of cross-jurisdictional cases has highlighted the limitations of existing coordination arrangements, reinforcing the need for a unified analytical framework capable of supporting scalable institutional and technological innovations. Through practical case validation of

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operational effectiveness, it aims to develop a replicable and scalable collaborative governance framework, providing actionable guidance for the holistic optimization of regional public administration.

## 2. Governance Context of Cross-Regional Collaborative Services

Accelerated regional factor mobility renders existing administrative boundaries inadequate for meeting comprehensive public service demands. Matters such as medical treatment, social assistance, emergency coordination, and labor migration management increasingly exhibit cross-regional characteristics, driving governance models to shift from territorial management toward spatial collaboration. Alongside the restructuring of population demographics, industrial layouts, and transportation networks, disparities in service capacity, resource supply, and procedural standards across regions have widened. This has created significant gaps in response speed, information integration, and responsibility coordination for cross-boundary affairs [1]. These structural imbalances often result in duplicated procedures, inconsistent verification requirements, and uneven service accessibility, complicating the ability of local units to provide timely and standardized responses to cross-regional tasks. Grassroots governance units, facing increased frequency of cross-boundary matters, must align with higher-level policy directives while maintaining operational compatibility with neighboring regions. This compels the governance system to develop tighter collaborative structures at the data, process, and institutional levels. Furthermore, uneven digitalization across regions has heightened barriers to information flow. Data silos fragment the chain of task circulation, undermining collaborative efficiency. As a result, many regions rely on fragmented information channels and manual coordination to bridge systemic gaps, further amplifying delays and increasing the likelihood of procedural misalignment in cross-jurisdictional operations. Within a multi-stakeholder parallel governance framework, the establishment of coordination mechanisms has become the foundational driving force for the operation of cross-regional public management systems.

## 3. Operational Framework for Cross-Regional Collaborative Services

### 3.1. Role Definition of Collaborative Entities

The core system of cross-regional collaborative services comprises grassroots governance organizations, regional coordination platforms, and specialized technical support departments, with each entity undertaking progressively specialized functions in practice. Grassroots units handle cross-regional matters, verify foundational information, and initiate collaborative workflows. The quality of their data collection and preliminary assessments directly impacts subsequent coordination efficiency. However, their capacity to perform these tasks is frequently constrained by variations in staffing levels, data-handling capabilities, and institutional readiness, which may lead to inconsistencies in the initiation and verification stages of cross-regional cases. Regional coordination platforms handle core functions such as cross-regional task assignment, process scheduling, and escalation management [2]. Through rule matching and resource coordination, they ensure seamless task handoffs between administrative regions. Specialized technical departments provide supporting capabilities including data exchange, system maintenance, and security controls, establishing a secure environment for cross-domain information flow. As case complexity increases, third-party service providers become more involved in risk assessment, specialized consulting, and emergency support, evolving the coordination system into a multi-center interactive framework. Inter-entity coordination is achieved through standardized interfaces, permission systems, and accountability chains, laying the operational foundation for unified cross-regional responses. Moreover, as collaborative chains expand, adaptive coordination protocols and real-time monitoring tools become essential to align entity behaviors, prevent task bottlenecks, and maintain operational continuity across heterogeneous governance

environments. The coordination system exhibits both hierarchical and networked characteristics in its multi-entity division of labor and interaction structure. Figure 1 illustrates the functional relationships and operational dynamics among these entities.



**Figure 1.** Collaborative Entity Relationships and Functional Distribution Diagram.

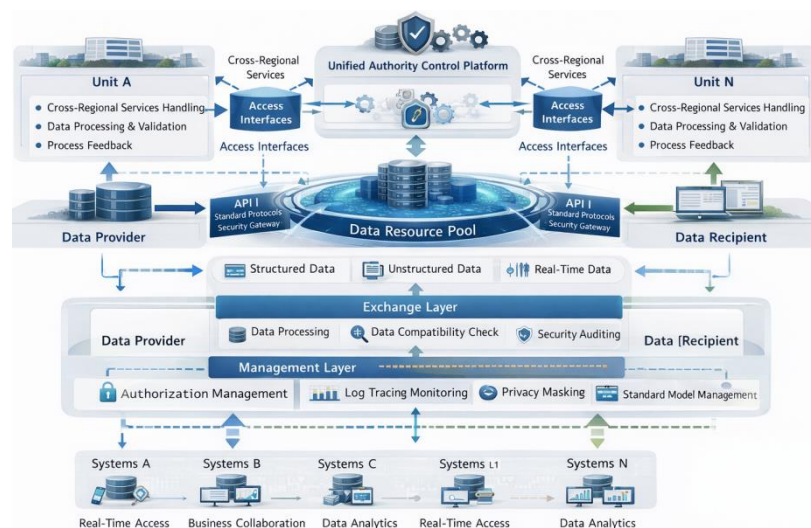
### 3.2. Structural Design of Collaborative Processes

The cross-regional collaborative service process centers on a matter-triggered chain, forming a complete operational pathway through unified entry acceptance, cross-domain task assignment, remote collaborative processing, and result feedback [3]. Upon entering the process, the system first generates matching rules based on business category, administrative division, and resource availability, automatically pushing tasks to the corresponding collaborative regions. To accommodate fluctuating workloads and heterogeneous administrative requirements, the system incorporates dynamic scheduling parameters that adjust task-routing priorities, ensuring balanced distribution and preventing processing delays in regions experiencing high operational load. The receiving region then initiates the processing procedure according to configured permissions and transmits progress in real time through a node-based recording mechanism, ensuring the upper-level platform maintains continuous oversight of the process status. During cross-regional collaboration, all jurisdictions must coordinate key actions—including data mutual recognition, approval element extraction, and processing node synchronization—to prevent chain interruptions caused by standard discrepancies. The final processing outcome, validated by the platform, is returned to the applicant's jurisdiction, achieving closed-loop management. Additionally, continuous monitoring modules assess node responsiveness and data exchange integrity, enabling early identification of potential bottlenecks or inconsistencies that could compromise end-to-end process stability during cross-regional operations. Task flows, information flows, and oversight flows operate in parallel within the process, endowing cross-domain services with visualizable, traceable, and schedulable operational characteristics.

### 3.3. Information Resource Sharing

Cross-regional information resource sharing relies on unified data exchange interfaces, standardized element structures, and tiered authorization mechanisms to enable real-time circulation of business data between different regions. Before circulation, all matters undergo field format standardization and ownership verification. This preparatory stage also requires resolving inconsistencies in metadata definitions and

encoding formats across jurisdictions, ensuring that shared datasets maintain semantic coherence and can be seamlessly interpreted by heterogeneous regional systems. Regional platforms process data through cleansing, de-identification, and tagging to form shareable data units, which are then pushed to collaborating regions based on business requirements [4]. During processing, nodes access relevant data based on permission systems to perform identity verification, historical record retrieval, and workflow node verification, reducing time wasted by duplicate data collection. Log tracking and security audit modules embedded in the sharing chain monitor access frequency, call paths, and abnormal behavior, ensuring controllability of data flows during cross-domain transmission. As the variety of matters increases, the data resource pool gradually evolves into a hybrid structure comprising structured, semi-structured, and real-time streaming data, providing a stable foundation for subsequent intelligent scheduling and collaborative decision-making. Consequently, the expansion of data modalities necessitates enhanced cataloging mechanisms, adaptive storage policies, and real-time indexing strategies to support rapid retrieval and maintain system performance under increasing collaborative demand. The flow relationships of cross-regional information elements during collection, exchange, and utilization are clearly illustrated by the shared system architecture shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Information Resource Sharing Architecture Diagram.

## 4. Key Technologies and Systems for Collaborative Service Mechanisms

### 4.1. Cross-Regional Data Interconnection Pathways

Cross-regional data interconnection establishes unified data channels through standardized interfaces, protocol conversion, and secure gateways. The system first calibrates multi-source data formats based on business field specifications, then integrates regional platforms via API-Gateway to perform request parsing, traffic control, and key verification. Subsequently, the data exchange bus handles protocol mapping and queued transmission, employing asynchronous messaging mechanisms to ensure stable data flow under high-concurrency scenarios. During cross-domain calls, access tokens are configured through a tiered authorization module, combined with field-level data masking strategies to control visibility [5]. Data transmission latency is managed using

$$T = T_t + T_p + T_s \quad (1)$$

for real-time quantification:  $T_t$  represents link transmission delay, dynamically calculated based on bandwidth and message length;  $T_p$  denotes exchange node processing delay, encompassing parsing, conversion, and queuing time;  $T_s$  indicates security verification delay, arising from certificate validation and fingerprint comparison. The



system automatically adjusts routing policies based on monitoring results to ensure continuity and controllability of cross-regional interconnection.

#### 4.2. Collaborative Decision Support System Construction

The collaborative decision support system constructs a cross-regional integrated analysis chain through multi-source data aggregation, metric computation, and rule-driven engines. At the data ingestion layer, the system first performs unified modeling of event data, resource load data, and historical processing records, writing them into a time-series database as key-value pairs. Subsequently, the metric calculation module quantifies key parameters based on predefined weights. Decision outcomes are generated by

$$D = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i x_i \quad (2)$$

Where  $x_i$  represents the real-time value of the  $i$  collaborative indicator sourced from platform monitoring data or external interfaces,  $w_i$  denotes the corresponding weight configured via the rule repository or expert configuration module, and  $n$  indicates the indicator dimension. The calculation results are fed into the decision engine, which matches task paths, intervention strategies, or resource allocation plans based on business rules. In high-concurrency scenarios, the system achieves millisecond-level response times through an in-memory computing framework. The audit module records decision process nodes, enabling a traceable collaborative analysis mechanism.

#### 4.3. Coordinated Alignment of Institutional Rules

The coordination of institutional rules is achieved through the hierarchical alignment of matter standards, authority systems, and process specifications, enabling institutionalized cross-regional collaboration. Differences in processing scopes, approval elements, and time limits across regions are structurally analyzed through rule and element extraction modules. Such divergences often result in fragmented approval pathways and inconsistent compliance thresholds, requiring additional reconciliation procedures to ensure that rule alignment does not compromise legal validity or operational continuity across jurisdictions. Essential matter components are decomposed into comparable field units, forming unified matching matrices based on inter-regional agreements. During process integration, the system automatically executes node mapping according to differentiated rules, translating local process nodes into collaborative regional workflows to prevent link interruptions caused by inconsistent processing stages. The permission verification module synchronously updates cross-regional authorization scopes during rule matching, performing tiered identification for matters involving oversight, filing, and final approval authorities to ensure complete and traceable accountability chains. In scenarios requiring dynamic rule adjustments, regions synchronize updates to institutional texts via version control mechanisms. To mitigate governance risks arising from frequent institutional modifications, the system incorporates automated impact assessments and conflict-detection algorithms that identify incompatible provisions and recommend harmonization strategies before final deployment. The platform automatically compares new and old rules, flagging potentially affected business nodes to maintain the stable operational structure of the cross-regional institutional framework.

### 5. Analysis of Cross-Regional Collaborative Service Practices

#### 5.1. Regional Joint Response Mechanism

The regional coordination response mechanism initiates upon cross-regional event triggers, forming a complete response chain through real-time monitoring, node scheduling, and cross-domain collaborative handling. During the event identification phase, the system classifies incoming alerts, rapidly locates collaborative regions based on spatial coordinates and event severity, and automatically generates dispatch instructions pushed to corresponding grassroots units or specialized forces via the scheduling module.

To enhance early-stage accuracy, the system incorporates multi-source data fusion and anomaly-filtering algorithms that differentiate genuine cross-regional events from routine fluctuations, thereby reducing false dispatches and improving the precision of initial task routing. Once a cross-regional task is initiated, all collaborating nodes must report their acceptance status within specified timeframes. Progress synchronization is maintained throughout processing via message queues, enabling higher-level platforms to continuously monitor link load and resource utilization. In complex scenarios, regional coordination centers can engage external specialized agencies for auxiliary handling, forming a multi-stakeholder coordination structure by integrating emergency, technical, and administrative resources. Furthermore, real-time coordination protocols regulate resource contention across jurisdictions, enabling the platform to reassign workloads or adjust priority levels when unexpected congestion or conflicting operational demands emerge during joint handling. All operational records generated throughout the process are logged for subsequent performance analysis and workflow optimization, ensuring the stability and dispatchability of the coordination chain during high-frequency operations.

### 5.2. Resource Allocation Effectiveness

To validate the operational effectiveness of the cross-regional resource allocation mechanism, quantitative statistics were compiled on processing efficiency, resource utilization rates, and cross-domain invocation rates before and after allocation across different regions. The aggregated results are presented in Table 1. The data covers three regional categories (A, B, C) and reflects actual business volumes collected within a unified time window, demonstrating resource response performance under varying load conditions.

**Table 1.** Resource Allocation Effectiveness Statistics.

Region	Average Processing Time Before Allocation (min)	Average Processing Time After Allocation (min)	Resource Utilization Change (%)	Cross-domain calls (times)	Task Matching Accuracy (%)
Zone A	47.3	31.8	+12.4	186	88.6
Zone B	53.1	36.5	+15.8	204	90.2
Zone C	41.9	28.7	+10.7	159	86.3
Regional Average	47.4	32.3	+12.9	183	88.4

Table 1 shows that the resource allocation mechanism significantly reduced processing times. Zone A decreased from 47.3 min to 31.8 min, while Zones B and C saw reductions of approximately 16.6 min and 13.2 min respectively. This demonstrates that the allocation algorithm effectively alleviates regional congestion under high-load scenarios. Resource utilization showed positive growth across all three zones, with an average increase of 12.9% across the entire system, indicating that idle resources were more fully activated. Cross-region invocation counts remained relatively stable within the range of 159-204 times, indicating that the allocation strategy maintains consistency under varying regional load conditions. Task matching accuracy generally exceeded 86%, with Zone B achieving 90.2%, further validating the high compatibility between capability labels and task structures during the allocation process. Overall, the data in Table 1 demonstrates that the allocation mechanism delivers quantifiable improvements in efficiency and resource balance.

### 5.3. Supervised Evaluation Performance

To evaluate the operational quality of cross-regional collaborative services, key metrics including task processing efficiency, node responsibility fulfillment, resource matching accuracy, and policy implementation consistency were quantified and scored across representative samples from Regions A, B, and C. All scores were calculated using

a unified evaluation model, reflecting regional variations in collaborative performance. Statistical results are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Cross-Regional Collaborative Supervision Evaluation Indicator System and Scoring Table.

Region	Processing Efficiency Score (0-100)	Process Standardization (0-100)	Resource Matching Accuracy (0-100)	Node Performance (0-100)	Comprehensive Score (0-100)
Zone A	86.4	91.2	88.7	84.9	87.8
Zone B	82.7	88.5	90.3	86.1	86.9
Zone C	89.1	93.4	87.5	88.8	89.7
District average	86.1	91.0	88.8	86.6	88.1

Table 2 reveals relatively balanced yet differentiated evaluation outcomes across regions during collaborative processing. Region C achieved the highest scores in processing efficiency (89.1) and process standardization (93.4), indicating smoother cross-domain link operations. Regions A and B both maintained resource matching accuracy above 88 points, with Region B reaching 90.3, demonstrating strong task-resource alignment capabilities. Regarding node responsibility fulfillment, Region C scored 88.8, significantly higher than other regions, indicating more stable responses within its responsibility chain. The composite scores for all three regions fell within the 86-90 range, with an overall average of 88.1, reflecting high consistency across the entire system. The data in Table 2 reveals the advantages and differences in cross-regional collaboration regarding timeliness, standardization, and resource allocation, which can be used to further identify process bottlenecks and optimization directions.

## 6. Conclusion

Cross-regional public management, driven by multi-stakeholder participation, interconnected processes, and institutional coordination, has progressively formed an operational system characterized by both structural flexibility and technological resilience. The differentiation of roles among coordinating entities has strengthened hierarchical support within task chains, while the systematic design of process structures has enhanced response efficiency for cross-domain matters. Moreover, the maturation of collaborative governance mechanisms reflects not only the refinement of operational workflows but also the gradual consolidation of inter-regional trust structures. As repeated interactions accumulate, coordination costs decline and cross-boundary institutions become more capable of handling diverse and unpredictable administrative demands. Shared information resources provide the data foundation for precise resource allocation and collaborative decision-making. Driven by both technological and institutional tracks, the standardization of data interconnection pathways, the modeling of decision support systems, and the dynamic updating of rule-matching mechanisms collectively shape the sustainable operational capacity of cross-regional governance. Practical analysis indicates that regional linkage mechanisms, resource allocation strategies, and oversight evaluation systems are propelling collaborative services from reactive responses toward proactive governance, exhibiting efficient, transparent, and traceable operational characteristics. Equally important is the strengthening of data governance and security architectures, which serve as the backbone for reliable cross-domain collaboration. By incorporating anomaly detection, audit traceability, and integrity verification mechanisms, the system enhances its ability to maintain operational continuity even under fluctuating workloads or external disturbances. Future research and development should further address business collaboration needs in complex scenarios by strengthening model-driven predictive scheduling, deepening cross-domain compatibility mechanisms for institutional rules, and expanding collaborative governance frameworks for comprehensive public services. Looking ahead, sustained progress

depends on integrating adaptive governance models with scalable technological infrastructures. Establishing mechanisms for continuous rule convergence, shared digital standards, and iterative performance evaluation will further reinforce system robustness and enable cross-regional collaboration to evolve in alignment with emerging administrative needs. This will ensure the cross-regional service system maintains its coordination and adaptability in dynamic environments.

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