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ARTICLE

Ecocentric Governance

Sustainability Between the Availability of Resources and Needs

Celia Yaneth Quiroz Campas ¹, Javier Carreón Guillén ², José Marcos Bustos-Aguayo ³, Arturo Sánchez Sánchez ⁴, Francisco Espinoza Morales ⁵, Cruz García Lirios ⁶

¹Instituto Tecnológico de Sonora, Mexico

^{2,3}Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mexico

⁴Universidad Autónoma de Tlaxcala, Mexico

⁵Universidad de Sonora, Mexico

⁶Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México, Mexico

✉ cgarciali@uaemex.mx

Abstract: The objective of this study was to corroborate the dimensions of ecocentric governance: conflict between authorities and users, negotiation and agreement between the parties, and co-responsible self-regulation between the rulers and the ruled regarding energy and water resources and services. An exploratory, cross-sectional and psychometric study was carried out with a non-probabilistic selection of 100 officials and electricity and water service users. This study used the governance inventory, and the three preponderant factors were obtained: conflict, negotiation-consensus, and self-regulation-co-responsibility. The three factors refer to governance oriented towards resource conservation concerning the literature consulted. The third factor of self-regulation and co-responsibility suggests policies oriented toward the availability of energy and water resources. Empirical testing of the model in a scenario and a sample exposed to resource scarcity is recommended.

Keywords: water; energy; scarcity; governance

1. Introduction

Within the Sustainable Development Goals framework, the conservation of resources such as electricity and water are the central axis of the public agenda (Tapia-Fonllem et al., 2013). Public policies unfold between scarcity and abundance. Intermittent supply leads to savings for users (García-Lirios, 2021). On the other hand, the permanent availability of electricity and water encourages greater consumption.

In this sense, the objective of this study was to establish the governance structure, considering five phases: conflict, negotiation, consensus, self-regulation, and co-responsibility. This study establishes the differences between anthropocentric governance and ecocentric governance concerning energy and water resources and services management. The orientation towards the conservation of resources for the benefit of future generations versus the consumption of current generations defines the type of government. Complexity is an approach from multiple natural or social sciences that accounts for a phenomenon's recursion, emergence, or fractality (Tapia-Fonllem et al., 2013). In terms of uniting science around a common problem, the world economy is increasingly complex in the relationships between its economic and political actors and the public and private sectors. What's new is that the relationship between humans and nature is getting further away (Quezada-Castro, 2019). Sustainable development obliges stakeholders to conserve the environment for future generations (Bustos Aguayo et al., 2017). On the other hand, science as an observatory and record of the unsustainable economic reality is a self-verifying testimony of the complexity of the relationship between humanity and nature.

The proposals for scrutinizing the unsustainable reality between the availability of resources and human needs have been explained as a fractal (Quintero-Soto et al., 2021). The complexity of a fractal phenomenon is that it repeats itself in its structure of relations between the center and periphery (Quintero-Soto et al., 2021). In this way, globalization is an economic condition of the fractality of increasingly limited resources.

Globalization allowed resources to be available in the economic centrality where the institutions and organizations that decide on resource transfers are agglomerated (Juárez Nájera et al., 2018). From the periphery, resources were transferred, after transformation into products in the industrial semi-periphery, towards the centrality of the cities (Quintero-Soto et al., 2021). The United States and Europe, from a geopolitical fractal logic, are financial and economic nodes that attract natural resources for the satisfaction of their current generations of citizens without considering their future descendants (Bustos Aguayo et al., 2017). This fractal globalization of the availability of resources generated an anthropocentric consumer consciousness.

Anthropocentrism is distinguished by its high degree of consumerism without considering future generations (Hernández-Valdés et al., 2020). It is assumed as an exclusive right of current humanity concerning the resources it can consume (García Lirios, 2018). Against this dominant ideology stands ecocentrism, which puts the availability of resources before any need of any generation (Juárez Nájera et al., 2018). This is a complex nature conservation approach. The foundation of ecocentrism is in the recursion that assumes the relationship between resources and needs as non-linear.

Ecocentric ideology is an alternative to the right to private and public resources (García-Lirios & Bustos-Aguayo, 2021). To conserve resources, ecocentric governance suggests assuming that the environment is common to any human generation (Sandoval Vázquez et al., 2017). Therefore, the fractality of the central node cities concerning the suburbs or periphery is established from a logic of public resources in which the periphery pays tribute to the centrality. Or from the private resources of the centrality that give value to the common resources of the periphery.

In ecocentric governance, the centrality and the periphery share the availability of resources (García Lirios et al., 2021). An increase in resources in the periphery

impacts centrality and vice versa. In this way, the scarcity of resources affects both entities. In an energy or water crisis, the periphery does not solve the necessary work to pay taxes to the centrality (Bustos Aguayo et al., 2017). Even a bonanza in the centrality inhibits the development of the periphery accustomed to scarcity and without a strategy for abundance.

Unlike anthropocentric governance, which distributes resources according to asymmetric relationships between centrality and periphery, ecocentric governance assumes a co-management model in which centrality and periphery are interdependent (García Lirios, 2020a). An example is the coupling of central and peripheral institutions in the face of a resource crisis.

Ecocentric governance is distinguished from other forms of State, government regimes, or political systems in terms of its logic of construction and deconstruction of asymmetries between rulers and ruled (Sandoval Vázquez et al., 2021). The purpose of ecocentric governance is to achieve intercultural co-government. Each minority will be represented to have a voice and a vote in the decisions concerning resources. Ecocentric governance achieves its goal of co-government based on recognizing differences, negotiations, agreements, and co-responsibilities between stakeholders, political and social actors, and public and private sectors.

The conflict between the public administration and the users of public resources and services represents the beginning of the deconstruction of anthropocentric governance (García-Lirios, 2021). The asymmetries between the policies of forgiveness, subsidies, and unit cost inflation begin a debate between the parties involved.

State management instruments such as payment forgiveness, debt reduction, or cost increases are disseminated as conflicts increase (Vilchis-Mora et al., 2021). Demonstrations emerge, blockades of avenues, rallies in esplanades, confrontations between the authority and dissatisfied users. The first phase of governance emerges; it is confused as a class struggle that should be directed toward the dictatorship of the proletariat through the stewardship of the State.

Therefore, the objective of this paper is to describe the differences between political systems, government regimes, and anthropocentric and ecocentric forms of State concerning the public administration of the problems of scarcity, unhealthiness, and scarcity of energy and water services in the centrality urban and the rural periphery.

Are there significant differences between the dimensions of the ecocentric governance of energy and water resources and services in the urban centrality and the rural periphery concerning the observations made in the present study?

The premises that allow approaching the question suggest that: 1) The availability of energy and water resources depends on anthropocentric or ecocentric management. Consequently, 2) the public administration of energy and water services distances itself from users' needs. 3) The policies of cancellation, subsidy, and increase in rates exacerbate the differences between the public administration and the demands of the users. 4) The users' needs depend on their location in the urban center and the rural periphery. 5) Centrally located users develop anthropocentric expectations of comfort and recreation in energy and water consumption. 6) The users of the periphery demand the regularization of energy and water services because they allocate up to 20% of their income. 6) The users of the centrality and the periphery coincide in a post-materialist policy that allows them to inhibit consumerism, scarcity, unhealthiness, and famine.

The theoretical and conceptual frameworks that explain the differences and similarities between the rulers and the ruled are 1) Giddens's theory of social structuring, 2) Bourdieu's theory of habitus, and 3) Lefebvre's theory of spatiality.

As a co-government system, governance emerges with a conflict between the rulers and the ruled. The differences between public administration and energy and water services users are controversial. The theory of social structuring warns that the asymmetries between the parties are due to the dialectic between agents and

institutions (García Lirios, 2020a). The hegemony of the rulers over the ruled is exercised through the institutions responsible for structuring society (García-Lirios et al., 2015). In this sense, the citizen's constitution crosses norms and moral, civic values that border him to the agency, or conformity and obedience. In the debate between the State and society, the energy and water services users are constituted by the policies of forgiveness, subsidy, and price escalation, which are executed based on the conflicts between the parties.

Structuring theory explains the relationship between objectivism and subjectivism (Martínez-Muñoz et al., 2022). The interaction of the macro-political and the micro-community or neighborhood. The anthropocentric policy versus the ecocentric microsystem distinguishes cities from communities. The co-presence of the systems can be observed in the supply and charging systems for public services. Oversupply policies in industrial zones contrast with austerity or tandem policies in community areas or peripheral neighborhoods. These differences lead to conflicts that the print media have recorded, from verbal to physical confrontations between users and the police.

Energy and water resources and services are fields of structuring the differences between the rulers and the ruled. The imposition of a tariff policy supposes the formation of what the theory of habitus calls a field of power (García-Lirios et al., 2021). This is the case of the operating agencies for the supply and collection of energy or water. The conflict between the parties becomes evident when the utilities establish rate increases in urban areas and subsidies or forgiveness in peripheral areas. Metropolitan energy and water policies do not inhibit protests in outlying neighborhoods and communities over service regulation.

Habitus theory explains the field of power (García-Lirios, 2021). Anthropocentric governance resembles a field of power from which habitus or dispositions emerge between political and social actors. This interaction between the anthropocentric structure and the ecocentric attitude determines a habitus between the parties involved: the public administration and the civil mobilization of users.

The structuring theory warns of a co-presence of energy and water policies concerning users' disagreement. Habitus theory observes a field of power configured by asymmetrical verbal dispositions between rulers and the ruled (Molina et al., 2020). Both theories of structuring and habitus ignore that it is a contradictory space as enunciated by the theory of spatialities (García Lirios, 2020a). A contradictory space deactivates and condenses conflicts to generate a new production of space (Hernández Gracia et al., 2018). Ecocentric governance is a new space that emanates from the contradiction between the consumerist centrality and the austere periphery.

Consequently, the theory of spatialities can analyze the differences between the policies of oversupply to the industry and the policies of scarcity or tandem for the peripheral communities and neighborhoods. Structuring theory reveals the asymmetries between the rulers and the ruled (García-Lirios, 2021). The habitus theory explains these differences from the parts as the use or appropriation of central and peripheral spaces (Martínez-Muñoz et al., 2021). Or as generations through inherited habitus in fields of power. The theory of spatiality incorporates the contradictions between the rulers and the ruled to discuss the production of a new space that the theory of habitus considers to be a field of power and the theory of structure a co-presence between the political and the subjective.

The three approaches, structuring, habitus, and spatiality, point towards converging political and social structures in users' subjectivity. The public administration of public resources and services reflects the differences between social class structures, spaces of use and appropriation, and habitus and fields of power.

Each of the three perspectives, structuring, habitus, and spatialities, emphasizes the private use of energy and water resources and services. The structuring suggests that users cannot distance themselves from the imposition of tariffs according to the capacities of the State to supply the resources and its consumption projections. The

habitus explains why the differences between the rulers and the ruled are limited to fields of power in which the rates are far from the needs. The spatialities follow this logic by indicating that policies and demonstrations coexist and even configure a negotiation scenario.

Precisely, after the recognition of the differences between the parties underlies the negotiation and the agreements that probably lead to co-responsibilities. Political actors rely on institutions to structure their supply and collection policies. Social subjects use these policies to express their disagreements and demand a better quality of energy and water services. Following the three perspectives of structuring, habitus, and spatiality, the parties agree on the new management of energy and water resources and services.

However, the theoretical guidelines to explain co-responsibility between the rulers and the ruled have not yet been established from any of these three approaches. Structuring theory only suggests overcoming the dichotomy of objectivism and subjectivism. The habitus theory proposes symbolic emancipation from the field of power where political and social actors exercise their capital. Finally, the theory of spatiality warns of the production of spaces and scenarios, but without considering the co-government, that co-responsibility is the last phase of governance.

Ecocentric governance in terms of administration and participation in managing energy and water resources and services suggests observing four instances: conflict, negotiation, agreements, and co-responsibilities.

The conflict around the management of natural resources and public services is a guiding axis in metropolitan governance (García-Lirios, 2021). The inclusion of the participation of civil sectors in the coupling of organizations and institutions in charge of managing the supply of electricity and water is a central issue on the public agenda. The discussion on the availability of energy and water resources is generated by regulating supply and rates. As the differences between public administration and users are reduced, risk events such as floods, frosts, fires, or earthquakes reduce their impact on the quality of public services.

Transparent tariff management implies open concessions, public investment, citizen consultations, or discussion forums (García Lirios, 2021). The differences between the rulers and the ruled have been overcome. Immediately afterward, the proposals and agreements fill the agenda of municipalities, towns, and communities. The political and social actors establish subsidy or remission agreements, but the institutional decoupling revives the asymmetries between the parties involved.

Therefore, a third actor materialized in the media promotes consensus by offering a quality service. The conflicts due to the increase in rates and the supply shortage are overcome through subsidies and forgiveness (Martínez-Muñoz et al., 2021). Such a process is susceptible if the media and networks report discovering new sources of resources and risk scenarios if differences between political and social actors persist. The promotion of water scarcity generates savings for users. On the other hand, the propaganda of abundance and subsidization of energy resources encourages excessive consumption.

The supply policies for energy and water resources and services are replaced by co-responsibility (García Lirios et al., 2021). The system in which users can read electricity and water consumption guides the acceptance of a rating system based on compared consumption. In addition, users in the media and networks are informed about the increase in rates in other communities, and localities self-regulate their needs.

Co-responsibility can be expressed in a document signed by the parties, as is the case of agreements between organizations and sectors. Still, it can also be observed in the self-regulation of consumption, the reduction of subsidies, the eradication of forgiveness, and the gradual increase in rates (Quintero-Soto et al., 2021). The result of co-responsibility in the governance is indicated by the representation of user sectors on the boards of directors of the organizations in charge of supplying or charging electricity and water. The parties' representativeness presupposes an

interculturality that distinguishes ecocentric governance from anthropocentric governance. In other words, the interested parties agree on a rating system that may or may not disobey the availability of energy and water resources.

The theoretical, conceptual, and empirical axes that explain the comprehensive management of energy and water resources agree on an intercultural co-government. Still, this ecocentric governance would be possible as long as the parties involved followed specific decision paths (Hernandez Valdes et al., 2020). The modeling of ecocentric and intercultural governance is possible from the theories and findings reviewed.

Two routes are possible: 1) The prediction of an intercultural and ecocentric scenario if the political and social actors reflect a conflict, agreement, and co-responsibility. 2) The anticipation of an ecocentric and intercultural governance scenario if the determinants of self-regulated co-responsibility can mediate urban and rural, central and peripheral differences.

Governance is, in theory, and empirically a system of co-management and co-government (Quintero-Soto et al., 2021). That is an interrelation of needs, expectations, and capacities used by political and social actors to establish a provisional hegemony of interests. The governance built in a community is not necessarily suitable for a locality or municipality. If there are differences between management territories, then the governance of demarcation may not be acceptable in another mayor's office. If inter-municipal governance is built, the process is similar: conflict, agreement, and co-responsibility between the inhabitants and authorities of a locality in front of the counterparts of another demarcation.

Therefore, both governability and governance in their anthropocentric and ecocentric dimensions assume political and social roles that can be addressed from their conflicts, agreements, consensus, self-regulation, and co-responsibilities, provided that the parties establish their priorities based on scarcity, unhealthiness, and scarcity of energy and water resources and services. The differences between the dimensions reported in the literature with respect to those observed in the present study will open the discussion on the research agenda on the matter. Unlike the study of Tapia-Fonllem et al. (2013), in which the impact of the scarcity, unhealthiness, and scarcity of natural resources and public services on the consumption of users is observed, this paper reviews the dimensions that will allow systematizing the provisions, expectations, and strategies of authorities and users in the event of a maximum risk event. The interpretive analyzes of the representations or experiences of users concerning the decisions of their rulers are distant from the present work that configures a model where it is possible to investigate how related the phases of the relations between rulers and the ruled concern their environment (Quintero-Soto et al., 2021).

2. Methods

A cross-sectional qualitative and descriptive study was carried out on a sample of 100 officials and users of the electricity and water service in a community in central Mexico, considering the inter-institutional public administration of energy and water resources and services. According to the theory of environmental farsightedness, which warns of the emergence of despair in communities in the face of the informative onslaught of climate change, the margin of error is greater than the standard of five percent, and the confidentiality less than interviews on topics related to climate change (García Lirios et al., 2017). In other words, traditional media such as television, radio, or the press generate despair in the population by announcing the extinction of species, the scarcity of water, and the increase in the cost of electricity (García Lirios et al., 2021). Therefore, users tend to increase their consumption because they assume that they will not live longer than their predecessors (Sandoval-Vázquez et al., 2021). Suppose the media tells the story that climate change intensifies in rich or developing countries. In that case, users will not change their expectations and will

stick with their average consumption of water and electricity, considering that the risk situation is distant (García Lirios, 2020a). A version that scarcity, unhealthiness, and famine are already present in the communities supposes greater despair (Alvarado-Garibaldi et al., 2021). Therefore, it is necessary to develop an instrument that measures each scenario: fatalistic, optimistic, and probable. The town of La Cañada in the municipality of Huehuetoca, with a medium and low level of quality of life, shows an average income of 7'934 pesos per month and truncated upper secondary education. Unemployment is lower than the national average, even when it receives migrants from Central America. The electricity consumption (0530 kWh) and water (200 m3) are lower than the national average per capita.

The Corporate Practices Inventory was used (García Lirios, 2020b), Includes questions related to conflict (How much do you disagree or agree with: lighting, sewage, repair of leaks, electricity, and water?), negotiation (How unwilling or willing are you to request reports on spending on municipal services, follow-up on complaints or attention to demands?), agreement (How infrequent or frequent have you participated in public assemblies, basin committees, censuses, plebiscites or surveys? related to electricity and water in your locality?), self-regulation (To what extent have you participated in campaigns to save electricity and water, repair leaks, calls for help, advice or training for the maintenance of your residential and public facilities?) and co-responsibility (How often do you monitor or ignore water leaks, power outages, supply failures, poles falling, transformer fires or irregular supplies').

Public officials and electricity and water service users were selected by invitation to their institutional or personal email. The objectives and those responsible for the study were reported. The confidentiality and anonymity of their answers were guaranteed in writing, and the non-affectation of their economic status. The homogeneity of the concepts was established using the Delphi technique. The data was captured in Excel and processed in JASP version 15.

The response distributions' coefficients of normality, linearity, reliability, adequacy, homoscedasticity, sphericity, validity, correlation, and covariance were estimated. The null hypothesis of significant differences between the theoretical dimensions of governance with respect to the observed factors was tested with adjustment and residual parameters.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Results

Table 1 shows the factorial weights that explain governance in three components: conflict, negotiation and agreements, and self-regulation and co-responsibility. The governance structure suggests three main phases that explain energy and water resources management and services. The relationship between officials and users is defined by these three factors.

Table 1. Factorial Weights

	RC1	RC2	RC3	Uniqueness
p1			0.775	0.353
p2		0.856		0.333
p3		0.896		0.208
p4		0.824		0.307
p5		0.668		0.496
p6			0.797	0.228
p7		0.671		0.439
p8		0.753		0.430
p9			0.814	0.262
p10	0.525			0.380

	RC1	RC2	RC3	Uniqueness
p11	0.796			0.453
p12	0.811			0.323
p13	0.656			0.391
p14	0.742			0.373
p15	0.636			0.276
p16	0.894			0.237
p17	0.756			0.306
p18	0.675			0.347
p19	0.898			0.318
p20	0.847			0.330
p21	0.575			0.570

Source: Elaborated with data study

Once the components were established, the relationships between the factors were estimated (see Table 2). The values of proportion, accumulation, and correlation between the three dimensions suggest the instrument's validity that measures ecocentric governance. Conflict, negotiation, and agreement, as well as self-regulation and co-responsibility, are predominant factors in ecocentric governance.

Table 2. Component Characteristics

	eigenvalue	Proportion	Cumulative	RC1	RC2	RC3
RC1	9,773	0.465	0.465	1.00		
RC2	2,065	0.098	0.564	0.610	1.00	
RC3	1,800	0.086	0.69	0.373	0.243	1.00

Source: Elaborated with data study

Figure 1 shows the structure of relationships between factors and indicators. The relationships between the factors are lower than those with the indicators. The structure indicates the possibility of excluding the third factor, although three indicators justify its inclusion. In this way, the observed ecocentric governance suggests that the surveyed sample experiences conflict, negotiation, and agreement, but not self-regulation and co-responsibility in the same way.

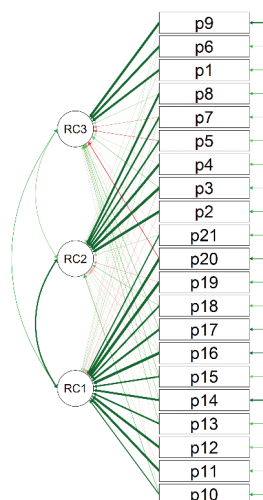


Figure 1. Route Diagram

Source: Elaborated with data study

The adjustment and residual parameters suggest the non-rejection of the null hypothesis regarding the differences between the theoretical dimensions concerning the observed ones. The model found indicates that governance is a process that begins with conflict and is reconfigured in co-responsibility. Ecocentric governance is consolidated into two phases in the administration of energy and water resources and services.

3.2. Discussion

The structure found in the present work suggests that in the face of the problems spread in the media and social networks, the expectations of ecocentric governance are structured in three columns: conflict, discussion-agreement, and self-regulation-co-responsibility. It means then that in all scenarios: fatalistic, optimistic, and probable, ecocentric governance will prevail over anthropocentric or ecocentric governance, as well as over anthropocentric governance. The hegemony of ecocentric governance suggests that although natural resources and public services are exposed as axes of the public agenda, users and public services surveyed are forced to differentiate themselves, discuss, agree, negotiate and take responsibility for their management and consumption decisions.

Ecocentric governance has emerged in cities like Los Angeles, where rising rates have reduced the risk of scarcity, unhealthiness, and famine (Martínez-Muñoz et al., 2021). In Los Angeles city, anthropocentric governance dominated ecocentric governance. Still, governance was underlaid after the rulers established a tariff system that revealed a conflict with users unwilling to pay the increase and subsidize lower-income communities. Higher-income areas implemented a saving and recycling technology to renegotiate the collection system. Poor communities transitioned to austerity and mobilized to self-manage their supply. Both groups, rich and poor, opened the discussion on water scarcity and the electricity used to pump it. As the aquifers dried up, pumping increased, and water rates included the cost of electricity. Immediately, the agreement between the parties materialized with the stabilization of the rates, and the persistence of the system until today reflects a co-responsibility between the governors and the governed.

In the municipality of Huehuetoca, it is possible that the increase in residential areas reduces aquifers and increases the cost of water and conflicts. For political reasons, the scarcity and *tandeo* policy have already been observed in Iztapalapa and San Luis. In Iztapalapa, the mobilizations reduced and abolished the tariffs. In San Luis, the shortage was due to the decoupling of the managing and administering entities of the water (Hernández Gracia et al., 2018). A third instance was enough to regulate the rates. In Huehuetoca, it is possible to observe both solutions. Shortages due to increased demand will increase rates and protests. However, the differences between native peoples, housing units, and residential areas will allow self-management and self-regulation until achieving co-responsibility materializes the stabilization of rates.

However, the limits of this study should be in the measurement of the dispositions, expectations, and strategies in the face of scarcity, unhealthiness and high cost of electricity and water services (Sandoval-Vázquez et al., 2021). The new settlements take between three and five years to regulate the measurement of their consumption. Therefore, the government's standard rate inhibits differences, conflicts, agreements, and responsibilities between the parties. Such appreciations can be registered in electoral season and political contests. As the elections approach, it is difficult to observe ecocentric governance because the parties are dedicated to a plan distant from the users and close to the politicians. The conflicts between the rulers and the ruled are appreciated in the elections. Still, these asymmetries do not allow progress in social self-management because the political forces assume them as *clientes*, *militants*, *adherents*, *sympathizers*, or *opponents*. In other words, political polarization inhibits ecocentric governance.

Ecocentric governance. The dimensions of conflict between rulers and ruled, negotiation and agreement between political and social actors, and self-regulation and co-responsibility are in the making. In other words, the surveyed sample reflects dimensions and indicators that the literature identifies as a co-government in the face of scarcity, unhealthiness and high cost of energy and water resources and services.

Governance theory delves into the differences between the rulers and the ruled in their immediate resources environment (García-Lirios et al., 2021). The present work found a three-phase factorial structure that denotes co-management, even when the prevalence of conflict explains the highest percentage of variance. The instrument that measures this process is valid with the structure of three factors and respective indicators. Using the scale in other scenarios and samples will show that governance is reflected in all three dimensions. The applicability of the findings to resource management policies would consist of a plan guided by the dimensions found.

Governance studies emphasize the conflictive dimension between the rulers and the ruled (Rosas-Ferruzca et al., 2019). The differences between political and social actors are more explanatory of the management because they justify forgiveness, subsidies, and rate increases. Since the conflict, the energy, and water operating agencies base the differences between the public and private sectors. A further increase in consumption suggests an increase in the rate. A low-quality service justifies waivers and subsidies.

However, suppose tariff policies are designed from a notion of co-responsibility. In that case, it will be possible to notice that the more significant the difference between the parties, the greater self-regulation in the face of scarcity. In this way, both actors, politicians, and civilians develop a co-management to achieve co-government. The public administration increases the rates based on the scarcity of resources, and civil society limits its consumption. In this process, risk communication is fundamental. The diffusion of scarcity will generate savings and promote abundance as waste. Therefore, the State must promote scarcity to encourage savings. For that purpose, negotiation, consensus, and self-regulation emerge as instruments of ecocentric governance rather than anthropocentric governance.

4. Conclusion

This study showed that the ecocentric governance of energy and water resources and services lies in conflict, negotiation-agreement, and self-regulation-co-responsibility. The instrument that measured this process warns of a prevalence of conflict and the consulted literature. In the case of negotiation and consensus, the literature consulted suggests that this instance is generated from the governance of scarcity, forgiveness, subsidies, and an increase in rates. That is, ecocentric governance coexists with anthropocentric governance. Indeed, anthropocentric governance addresses conflict in the same way as ecocentric governance. Both coexist in the phase of conflict and consensus.

However, the sample surveyed and the instrument suggest that governance differs from governability starting from the co-responsibility phase. The cancellation, subsidy, and rate increase are tools for managing the differences between the governors and the governed. The self-regulation of tariffs according to the availability of resources is the basic principle of ecocentric governance.

The differences between anthropocentric governance and ecocentric governance distinguish the design of supply or demand policies. The public policy that communicates abundant energy and water resources guides consumerism. Conversely, the communication of risks due to scarcity, unhealthiness, or famine reorients the saving of energy and water resources, reflected in residential savings. The lines of research concerning the differences between anthropocentric governance and ecocentric governance will allow progress in discussing rates and the design of co-management policies.

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