

La regionalización en el estado de guerrero: antiguas y nuevas regiones

Regionalization in warrior status: old and new regions

Regionalização, no estado de Guerrero: velho e novas regiões

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Resumen

El presente trabajo analiza las distintas etapas históricas y los criterios utilizados para definir la regionalización en el estado de Guerrero, para lo cual toma en cuenta la discusión de distintas disciplinas sobre el tema. Los criterios económico-geográficos y políticos siguen prevaleciendo por encima de otros criterios como la lengua, la cultura o la planeación. En la conformación de las regiones no sólo intervienen los grupos dominantes —los poderes central y local las planifican según sus intereses—, sino también las relaciones de parentesco, la identidad étnica y la cooperación intercomunal, lo que define espacios que no necesariamente coinciden con el ámbito de influencia de los núcleos de poder.

Palabras clave: regionalización, estado de Guerrero, conformación municipal, territorio.

Abstract

This paper analyzes the different historical stages and the criteria used to define the regionalisation in the State of Guerrero, which takes into account the discussion of different disciplines on the subject. The economic-geographic and political criteria prevail above other criteria such as language, culture and planning. The formation of regions not only involves key groups -central and local powers planning them according to their interests- but also the relations of kinship, ethnic identity and intercommunal cooperation, what defines spaces that do not necessarily coincide with the sphere of influence of the core power.

Key words: Regionalization, Guerrero State, municipal conformation, territory.

Resumo

Este artigo analisa as diferentes fases históricas e os critérios utilizados para definir a regionalização no estado de Guerrero, para o qual leva em conta a discussão de diferentes disciplinas sobre o assunto. Os critérios económicos, geográficos e políticos ainda prevalecem sobre outros critérios, tais como a língua, a cultura ou planeamento. Em regiões de formação envolvidos não só os poderes central e local -o o plano de acordo com seus próprios interesses, mas também de parentesco, etnicidade e de cooperação intercomunitária grupos dominantes, que definem espaços que não coincidem necessariamente com a esfera de influência dos núcleos de poder.

Palavras-chave: regionalização, estado de Guerrero, cidade território conformação.

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Introduction

One of the objectives of this paper is to provide an overview of the processes of regionalization in Guerrero State.

Here we intend to talk about "region" as space and context, and "regionalization" as a methodological tool, although the region is also understood as a process in constant rearticulation. In its most comprehensive sense, this concept allows the "understanding of processes and interrelations in those who have been involved different groups or segments of population that share a particular physical space and historical processes that crystallize in a given cultural configuration" (Castilleja, 2001, p. 22).

Many are theoretical approaches from which has been the division of the territories in regions that constitute an important way of addressing the knowledge of large territorial units, allowing you to analyze social phenomena at municipal and regional levels, showing the interactions of society, the environment, the environment and history.

The region is a theoretical construct that initially placed emphasis on the characteristics of the geographical environment, giving rise to the so-called natural regions, and later the emphasis put on activities and productive potential, so emerged the economic regions. On the other hand, historians recognized geographic areas where outstanding incident took place and how the historical regions were built; while anthropologists put the accent on the ethnic and cultural diversity of spaces, recognizing the shared history of its inhabitants, who generate specific processes of belonging and identity.

Currently, the social sciences, geographers, economists, historians and anthropologists have enriched the concept of region, allowing the analysis from an interdisciplinary perspective; yet remain different criteria in the regionalization of territories.

Method

The discussion on the political and administrative division of Guerrero State is valid given that conflicts persist and your solution involves balancing the aspirations of social subjects in the municipalities and regions particularly considered.

The methodological approach to the scientific and objective approach to the regional issue is systemic thinking, given that this problem is composed of a series of elements often separate in terms of space and time, but related to the same scheme. Since the problem is

approached from different perspectives, we do have a single reading about the process of regionalization in Guerrero, so we present an overview of the different criteria of subdivisions that have been devised and the most relevant history of the process, from the Prehispanic era until the creation of the new municipalities in different time periods, as well as the latest demands of remunicipalisation. This historical tour aims to highlight certain discussions and some recurrences, without claiming to have the extensive history of the entity. To do so were widely reviewed official sources that indicate the different proposals of regionalization, as well as academic work of Geographers, economists, anthropologists and historians who have contributed to generate other proposals and to review the existing ones.

Discussion

The regional historical conformation

The present regions of the state of Guerrero have been defined primarily by geographic and economic considerations, as will be seen below. However, some, if not all, have shared in the past historical experiences that are reflected in the specific characteristics of the regional culture.

Certainly the territory that occupies the present state of Guerrero has suffered throughout its history diverse divisions and subdivisions. In pre-Hispanic times it was part of an area known as Mesoamerica, where various cultures were settled. Indigenous tribes settled gradually, whether due to migrations, or by conquests or alliances, in such a way that they were conforming spaces that with time formed military-administrative zones that later would give form to complete regions, as was the case Of the tributary provinces of the Triple Alliance. On the arrival of the Spaniards, the present Guerrero territory was made up of six tributary provinces and two independent lands which had not been subdued.

Tlachco, Tepecoacuilco, Tlalcozautitlan, Quiauhteopan, Tlahuipa and Cihuatlan, were the provinces established after the military domination of the Triple Alliance between 1431 and 1487. The one of Yopitzingo and the one of the purépechas constituted the two independent manors. Three provinces invaded part of the territory of Guerrero: Ocuilan, Cuauhnahuac and Yoaltepec.

The location of the six provinces, broadly as follows:

Cihuatlan comprised the region that we now call Costa Grande, starting from a point around Acapulco and to the mouth of the Balsas river, in the limits of the present state of Michoacán. Tepecuacuilco extended from Tetela del Río to Tlalcozautitlan, covering parts of the middle basin of the Balsas River in the central north of Guerrero (Litvak King, 1971, p.39). Tlachco "confines with Tenango and Gueistaca, Iguala and Tepequaquilco and Tasmalaca and Tamagacapa: it has a term of four leagues and a half and three of width" (Paso and Troncoso, 1905, p.255). This province included the present municipalities of Taxco, Tetipac, Pilcaya and Pedro Ascencio Alquisiras, part of Buenavista de Cuéllar and of Zacualpan (state of Mexico).

The province that headed Tlalcozautitlan was integrated by eight towns, located in part of the municipalities of Copalillo, Huitzucó, Zitlala and Ahuacuotzingo. The province of Tlahupa or Tlappan covered most of what we now know as the Mountain Region. Quiauhteopan is the province that following the current municipal division was completely in the present municipalities of Olinalá and Cualac.

The Purépecha lordship, located in the northwestern part, comprised the entire Tierra Caliente Region. The Yopes lordships, better known as the Yopitzingo, occupied the south-central part of the state and covered the present municipalities of San Marcos and Tecoaapa, and part of that of Acapulco.

This configuration remained until the conquest. The main function of the tributary provinces was the military control of the gold, copper and cotton producing centers and, on the other hand, the obtaining of basic products for the empire. It can be said that the existence of these provinces constitutes the starting point for the following territorial changes. At first what mattered was the tribute, so after the conquest Hernán Cortés used the same structure of the Aztec empire to obtain it. Later the system of encomiendas was implanted, that generally adapted to the old tributary provinces.

When the viceroyal regime was established, during its long existence there were several kinds of divisions in the territory of New Spain, most of which coexisted; It was common at that time the overlapping of civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The church, for its part, established archbishoprics and bishoprics; And the administrative-judicial territorial division was divided into hearings, subdivided in turn into governments, corregimientos

and alcaldías majors; There was also a fiscal administration and internal provinces and intendencies at the end of the colonial period.

Thus we have that by 1750 the present territory of the state of Guerrero was comprised within the bishoprics of Michoacan, Mexico and Puebla and there were 11 alcaldías majors: Guayameo and Zirándaro, of the bishopric of Michoacán; Zacatula, Ajuchitlán and Tetela del Río, Zacualpan and Ixcateopan, Tasco, Iguala, Tixtla, Chilapa and Acapulco City and port of the bishopric of Mexico; Igualapa and Tlapa that belonged to the bishopric of Puebla (Commons, s / f, p.125).

This division in mayors and corregimientos remained until 1786, year in which the Spanish Crown established the system of intendancies, being the territory included for the most part in the Intendencia of Mexico and another part in the Intendencia of Michoacán: the mayoralty of Guayameo and Zirándaro Belonged to that of Michoacan; The municipalities of Zacatula, Tetela del Río, Zacualpan and Ixcateopan, Taxco and Iguala, Tixtla and Chilapa, Tlapa, Igualapa and the government of the City of Kings and port of Acapulco belonged to the Intendencia of Mexico, that is, Present Guerrero was constituted by eight mayoralties and a government.

In 1792 a new change was introduced when the mayors and corregimientos were abolished, leaving the municipalities now divided into smaller jurisdictions called subdelegations; The subdelegation of Tlapa happened to belong to the intendencia of Puebla (Commons, pp. 125-129).

When Independence was completed, the Constitutive Act of the Federation, issued on January 31, 1824, established in its seventh article those that "for now were the States of the Federation," with no political entity in the South, although Representatives of Chilapa promoted a new state. Therefore, the present Guerrero territory continued to depend on Mexico, Michoacán and Puebla.

The greater part was subject to the state of Mexico: the District of Acapulco comprising the parties of Acapulco, Chilapa, Tixtla and Zacatula, and the District of Tasco which comprised the parties of Tasco, Temascaltepec, Tetela del Río and Zacualpan. Coyuca was municipality of the district of Huetamo, of the state of Michoacán. On the other hand, in the installation of the Constituent Congress of the Free and Sovereign State of the Puebla of the

Angels, also of 1824, it was established that Ometepec and Tlapa, among others, were parties of that sovereignty (Government of Puebla, 1827).

The 27 of October of 1849 the State of Guerrero was erected with territorial portions that yielded the states of Mexico, Puebla and Michoacán. The state of Mexico contributed to the districts of Acapulco, Chilapa and Taxco; Puebla with the district of Tlapa, and Michoacán with the municipality of Coyuca. On March 12, 1850, the first Local Legislature established the provisional territorial division that divided the state into nine districts.

It is not our intention to review until the twenty-first century the series of changes that this entity in Suriana has undergone in its development, nor to enumerate the long list of conflicts in the configuration of its present districts and municipalities that historically express the strong cacique and caudillista tradition Which has characterized Guerrero; However, it is important to point out that the studies of the entity, such as Danièle Dehouve (2002) and Catharine Good (2007), have emphasized in their works how the physical and ecological characteristics of the territory of Guerrero gave certain peculiarities, To the Spanish presence in the entity, defining their interests. They have also identified some particular antecedents that explain the existence of a very vital indigenous population in some regions of Guerrero.

Good highlights the important presence of Nahua communities along the Balsas river basin and to the north of the state, around Taxco and Iguala. It also highlights the past and present coexistence of Nahuas, Tlapanecos and Mixtecos in the Mountain Region and the great ethnic and cultural diversity of the Costa Chica with an important Afromexican population together with old Spanish settlements and different indigenous communities Of different linguistic groups, among them Nahuas, Mixtecs and, above all, the population of amuzgos (Good, 2007, pp. 254-255).

On the other hand, it also highlights that at present both Tierra Caliente and Costa Grande are populated mainly by peasant communities that speak Spanish. Similarly, it underlines the existence in Tierra Caliente of a local culture that is shared with the neighboring regions of Michoacán and the State of Mexico, and in that sense emphasizes that "cultural, social and historical regions transcend the political borders of the present state Of Guerrero, so it would be necessary to consider, in an integral way, part of the present states of Mexico, Morelos, Puebla and Oaxaca "(Good, p.255).

Regionalization criteria in Mexico and Guerrero

The national territory has been divided according to different regionalizations, each with clear and defined objectives, sometimes, as Cristina Hernández and Melba Pría point out, in the case of regions with a strong native presence, "with incidence in indigenous regions or taking As one of the criteria for this population, "although they are" very few those that use the indigenous population as a primary indicator in their construction "(Hernández and Pría, 2000, p.22).

For the specific case of the State of Guerrero, regionalization, as we know it today, had its first justification in the middle of the seventies of the last century, although before, of course, the "regions" of the state. For example, Hector López, in the Geographical, Historical, Biographical and Linguistic Dictionary of the State of Guerrero, published in 1942, distinguishes three main regions in the entity: "for its configuration, climate, productions, customs, way of life And character of the people: the region called the Sierra, which is the most mountainous; The region of the Balsas basin or Tierra Caliente and the Grande and Chica coasts "(López, 1942, p 365). Also, in 1949, Moses T. de la Peña, in his classic study Guerrero Económico, grouped the municipalities into three large regions: the Coast, Tierra Caliente and the Sierra.

Some years before, Professor Gonzalo Ramírez Rodríguez elaborated an illustrated historical geography of the State of Guerrero, which unfortunately was not published, in which he defines "seven natural regions: Costa Grande, Costa Chica, Mixteco-Tlapaneca, Centro, Sierra, Tierra Hot and North "(Castorena, 2004, p.1437). This work was visionary, since it already glimpsed a future regionalization. We do not know if those in charge of the first official regionalization of the entity had access to this work that remains unpublished.

In the decade of the seventies of last century, according to the proposal of division of the national territory in regions, for the purpose of planning for the development promoted by Angel Bassols Batalla, also in Guerrero the division of the entity in geoeconomic regions was discussed . It was in 1975 when the state government began to adopt a regionalization that had the intention to regulate the functions of planning, programming and operation of the public sector, within what was called Promoting Socioeconomic Development Committee of the State of Guerrero. This initiative emerged from the federal government through the Secretariat of Programming and Budget, with the intention of homogenizing

criteria, both for gathering information and for programming its activities (Arroyo and Obregón, 1986, p.87). Without a doubt, the most serious proposal was made by the Economic Planning Directorate of the State Government and proposed the division of Guerrero territory into six zones or regions: Zona Centro, Costa Chica, Costa Grande, Zona Norte, La Montaña and Tierra Caliente (Saucedo , 1975, pp. 6-9). The entity was made up of 75 municipalities, and Acapulco was part of this first regionalization of the Costa Chica. Raul Luna Mayani, who published his *Modern Geography of the State of Guerrero* in 1976, generally shared this proposal but disagreed on two criteria with the aforementioned dependency. In the first case, he disagreed with dividing the Guerrero coast into two parts, Costa Grande and Costa Chica, as he said, "constitute a single geo-economic region, both because the different features of relief, climate, soil, hydrography, vegetation And the other natural resources are similar, as both have the same productive activities "and, consequently, concluded," had to integrate a functional region or core, whose base is the city of Acapulco, since it is the pole of attraction of All the economic activities of the coastal region "(Luna, 1976, pp. 295-296).

The second criterion with which he disagreed had to do with the inclusion of the municipality of Juan R. Escudero within the Region Costa Chica, "because it has more affinity with the Center Zone, whose base is the city of Chilpancingo. Moreover, it is notorious that the inhabitants of Tierra Colorada do not consider themselves coastal "(Luna, 296).

Paucic's criterion is similar in his *Geography*, published in 1980, where he recorded 5 geo-economic regions: Tierra Caliente, North Region, Eastern Region, Central Region and Costa Grande and Chicana (Paucic, 1980, p.13). However, the criterion of dividing the Coast in Grande and Chica prevailed.

In the government of Alejandro Cervantes Delgado, the Promoter Committee was transformed into the Coordination of Socioeconomic Development Planning of the State of Guerrero (COPLADEG), whose proposal of regionalization included physical, social, and economic conditions. Since 1983, for the purpose of economic planning and its importance, by presenting the indicators of greater economic activity and concentrating more than 40% of the population of the entity, Acapulco became the seventh geo-economic region.

Since then in Guerrero seven regions are recognized and the 75 existing municipalities are distributed in those regions.

New municipalities, new regions

As of March 1992, Guerrero had 75 municipalities. Acatepec broke off in 1993 from the municipality of Zapotitlán Tablas, segregating 45 localities, becoming the municipality number 76 (Official Journal, 1993, pp. 8-9); Marquelia did the same thing in 2001 when separating of Azoyú¹. To finish the work of the LVI Local Legislature, Hueycantenango was segregated from Chilapa in November 2002, becoming the municipality number 78, now with the name of José Joaquín de Herrera; Cochoapa the Great, also in the same month, separates from Metlatónoc². The municipality of Juchitán was created in 2004 and when the territory of the Azoyú and Iliatenco lands, it also dissociates from Malinaltepec a year later, constituting the municipality number 81.

The regional and municipal conformation that has occurred in the State of Guerrero has obeyed economic-geographical criteria and political considerations mainly. This last one we could appreciate with the creation of the municipality of Acatepec, because after a long internal conflict in the municipality of origin and in which certainly along with its annexes, Acatepec occupied more than half of the municipal territory, reason why it was decided That the solution to the problem - which had already cost human lives - was the creation of a new municipality. Similar is the case of Cochoapa, whose conflict with Metlatónoc is long-standing.³ These are only recent examples, since reviewing the history of other municipalities has presented the same situation.

The above criteria have been imposed above other considerations such as language, culture, or even planning. In that sense it would be necessary to go deeper into the theme of the socio-cultural region, which is understood as that "perceived-lived region". This last conception of the region would allow us to access its cultural composition, since the perception of the space depends to a great extent on the historical memory of its inhabitants (Giménez, 2000). Due to lack of space in this article, the topic is not developed, however,

¹ El decreto que formaliza el surgimiento de este municipio es el número 413, (29 de noviembre del 2001)

² Con el decreto No. 570 de fecha 8 de noviembre de 2002 se crea el municipio de José Joaquín de Herrera y con el decreto 588 del 10 de noviembre del mismo año el de Cochoapa El Grande.

³ Cabe recordar que Cochoapa el Grande ya había sido municipio, según decreto del 7 de enero de 1947, sin embargo fue cancelado el 2 de septiembre del mismo año por razones de insolvencia económica.

in the state socio-cultural regions have been little taken into account in the proposals for regionalization, where the above-mentioned criteria have prevailed.

It is also necessary to mention that some towns, mainly in the Mountain Region, were founded from occupations of territory of temporary way. That is to say, to take care of their lands of neighboring towns it was necessary to populate certain areas to avoid possible invasions; Is the case, for example, of communities such as Tepecocatlán in the municipality of Atlamajalcingo del Monte, Alpoyecancingo in the municipality of Tlapa and Tenexcalzingo of Copanatoyac, towns founded with such objectives. Going deeper in these aspects goes beyond the objective of this work.

On the other hand, demands for remunicipalization would have to be justified technically and legally in the formal and legal issues (basic infrastructure, population, etc.), but what really matters has to do with the will of the people to form new municipal jurisdictions that Allow to solve their old conflicts, to avoid the equally aged chieftains and to finally exercise their autonomy.

We then observe that in the regionalization of the entity are present geographical and economic criteria that, of course, recognize certain geographical features and economic features. However, not only must socio-economic characteristics be taken into account in the current regionalization of the state, since the peculiarities of its development and historical events allow us to differentiate more homogeneity in the integration of certain regions than in others, and even the political question Can be ignored. The case of Acatepec illustrates this.

With different intensity in the debate, different social, political and academic leaders have formally and informally discussed a new regionalization proposal that would include three new regions or subregions: the Sierra, the Costa-Montaña and Alto Balsas. However, the strongest proposal that has generated the greatest consensus - by microregional identity - even in the state government, is that of the Sierra. Both the people of the Basque Country and the Nahuas of Alto Balsas have been involved in different processes.

The proposal to make the Sierra as the eighth region is gaining momentum in each six-year period. As an example we will quote a note published in the newspaper Pueblo. In March 2004, leaders of the Regional Council of the Sierra de Guerrero (CRESIG) explained that it is "fifteen municipalities that encompasses La Sierra and that there is no interest on the part

of the state government for landing this issue, because to recognize La Sierra as The eighth region implies the new municipalities and review electoral redistribution. They argue in favor of Congress approving this region, the need for municipal authorities because without "institutional presence, problems of insecurity, lag in education, health, productive projects and road infrastructure will continue to rise because of the lack of Authority "(Pueblo, 2004, p.14).

On the other hand, Tomás Bustamante and Antonio Cervantes in Strategic Plan of development of the Sierra de Guerrero, published in 2005, define it territorially "as part of the Sierra Madre del Sur, divided administratively in the regions of Costa Grande, And Tierra Caliente ", and point out that" this region is formed by the upper part of the municipalities of Coyuca de Benítez, Atoyac de Álvarez, Técpan de Galeana, Petatlán, Jose Azueta, Coahuayutla, Zirándaro, Coyuca de Catalán, Ajuchitlán del Progreso, San Miguel Totolapan, Chilpancingo, Leonardo Bravo and the whole municipality of Heliodoro Castillo ", that is to say, 13 municipalities," with a total estimated area of 18 797 Km² "(Bustamante and Cervantes, 2005, p.23).

However, voices have also been heard that consider that neither the creation of new municipalities nor of new regions, for example José Antonio Ayala, when receiving the Municipal Civil Merit and Community Development Prize "Moisés Ochoa Campos" is not justified, On October 27, 2009, stated its arguments to the contrary, noting that, among other things, the creation of the six new municipalities has been based on "little objective circumstances, such as the eminently political agreement with the PRT in the Acatepec case in the government Of Jose Francisco Ruiz Massieu, or of the appreciations even of the origin of his ancestors in the case of the former governor René Juárez Cisneros. And supporting his arguments refers that Bassols Batalla bases "that the regions and the municipalities are not invented, but are identified", and also made to the governor Zeferino Torreblanca Galindo the following petition:

[...]That the present Organic Law of the Free Municipality of the State of Guerrero be amended, especially in Articles 12, 13, 13 A, 13 B and 14, so as to discourage the creation of Municipal Delegations as administrative bodies disconcerted by territory, Marks article 18 of the Law of reference, in order to strengthen the municipal life in our State (Ayala, 2009).

Nevertheless, in the government of Ángel Aguirre Rivero, the proposal was renewed and the governor promised to order the creation decree of the eighth region. Now it is said that the new Region of the Sierra will conform with one thousand 287 communities of 14 municipalities of the regions Center, Tierra Caliente and Costa Grande, in a territorial area of approximately 553 km². The emergence of the Sierra Region would lead to the creation of six new municipalities.

In a completely different process, which had more to do with local (and state) dynamics of an endangered territory - for the construction of the dam at San Juan Tetelcingo, which would invade the towns on the upper bank of the Balsas River -, which As we know emerged victorious at least until today, produced the union of the Nahuatl peoples of four municipalities and the reinforcement of their identity, claiming a common history.

The dynamics of their struggle, not without strong differences between their leaders, led them to approach a new regional project: the Alto Balsas region. However, when the movement was exhausted, or perhaps because the construction of the dam was prevented, the proposal declined (Honden, 1999).

The new social processes in the east of Guerrero, specifically in the regions of the Mountain and Costa Chica, are forcing a new territorial configuration, where for example we already speak of an intermediate region or subregion that would be the Coast-Mountain, which tentatively Would be integrated by communities of the present municipalities of Acatepec, Tlacoapa, Malinaltepec, Iliatenco and Metlatónoc by the Mountain, and Ayutla, Azoyú, San Luis Acatlán, Igualapa and Tlacoachixtlahuaca by the Costa Chica, having as main center of interchange to the city of San Luis Acatlán.

From the watershed of the mountain range to the coastal plains has intensified an economic relationship between the villages located in that area. This "new region", whose proposal is not yet agreed, would lead to the dismemberment of some municipalities, and regardless of whether in the future this new region can be officially recognized the demands of remunicipalización there are: Santa Cruz el Rincón de Malinaltepec, Pueblo Hidalgo Of San Luis Acatlán; Chilixtlahuaca and Zitlaltepec de Metlatónoc.

Iliatenco, who broke away from Malinaltepec, Marquelia and Juchitán, emerged from Azoyú, is a recent example of these demands; All are then concrete examples of the new configuration that is glimpsed.

The new territorial configuration would be resuming the old circuits of exchange, never canceled but taking advantage of the new communication channels, which due to the natural characteristics of this area would make it an important socioeconomic zone.

It would therefore be a bit risky to say what the future of the regions Montaña and Costa Chica will be in the current juncture where indigenous peoples are making their own decisions, the creation of new municipalities is not remote; There is talk of achieving greater autonomy, which would imply a new territorial and administrative distribution, and a different application of resources for social development.

This new configuration is not only territorial but can be exemplified by the new economic practices represented by migration, the introduction of new crops, cultural erosion, the articulation of the labor force to other markets and the recent social deterioration framed in A greater and constant violation of human rights, political party divisionism, the conflicts between new administrative chiefdoms and a growing climate of violence and social instability.

Considering that in our country the basis of the territorial integration of the State is the municipality, it is feasible that the municipalities in these regions are restructured, also thinking that the new territorial reorganization will end with the intercommunal conflicts and the dispersion, and will lead to a greater participation in making decisions.

We can finally say that if these "new regions" succeed and approve, in the history of Guerrero it would be the first time that the proposals came from the people and their leaders and not from the government.

Below are the seven regions and 81 municipalities that are officially recognized in Guerrero until September 2016:

Acapulco: Acapulco de Juárez.

Centro: Ahuacuotzingo⁴, Chilapa de Álvarez, Chilpancingo de los Bravo, Eduardo Neri, Gral. Heliodoro Castillo, José Joaquín de Herrera, Juan R. Escudero, Leonardo Bravo, Mártir de Cuilapan, Mochitlán, Quechultenango, Tixtla de Guerrero, Zitlala.

⁴ Ahuacuotzingo estuvo mucho tiempo con una posición territorial indefinida, pues se le ha ubicado indistintamente en la Región Centro o como parte de la Región Montaña. Fue muy formal su adscripción a esta última puesto que siempre ha tenido una mayor relación con Chilapa, de la Región Centro. La explicación se encuentra en que es un municipio que a diferencia de los que históricamente han conformado a la Región de la Montaña fue segregado del Estado de México, lo mismo que Chilapa, Copalillo y Zitlala, al erigirse el Estado de Guerrero.

Costa Chica: Ayutla, Azoyú, Copala, Cuajinicuilapa, Cuautepec, Florencio Villarreal, Igualapa, Juchitán, Marquelia, Ometepec, San Luis Acatlán, San Marcos, Tecoaapa, Tlacoachistlahuaca, Xochistlahuaca.

Costa Grande: Atoyac de Álvarez, Benito Juárez, Coahuayutla de José María Izazaga, Coyuca de Benítez, Petatlán, Técpan de Galeana, La Unión de Isidoro Montes de Oca, Zihuatanejo de José Azueta.

Montaña: Acatepec, Alcozauca de Guerrero, Alpoyecá, Atlamajalcingo del Monte, Atlixac, Cochoapa el Grande, Copanatoyac, Cualac, Huamuxtlán, Iliatenco, Malinaltepec, Metlatonoc, Olinalá, Tlacoapa, Tlaxiataquilla de Maldonado, Tlapa de Comonfort, Xalpatláhuac, Xochihuehuetlán y Zapotitlán Tablas.

Norte: Apaxtla, Atenango del Río, Buenavista de Cuéllar, Cocula, Copalillo, Cuetzala del Progreso, Gral. Canuto Neri, Huitzucó de los Figueroa, Iguala de la Independencia, Ixcateopan de Cuauhtémoc, Pedro Ascencio Alquisiras, Pilcaya, Taxco de Alarcón, Teloloapan, Tepecoacuilco de Trujano, Tetipac.

Tierra Caliente: Ajuchitlán del Progreso, Arcelia, Coyuca de Catalán, Cutzamala de Pinzón, Pungarabato, San Miguel Totolapan, Tlalchapa, Tlapehuala, Zirandaro de los Chávez.

Conclusions

All the above mentioned about the historical development of the regional organization in the state, requires more reflections conducive to propose an analysis that take into account the spatial differentiations of the same, their cultures, socioeconomic organization and resource potential, accessibility, etcetera.

Given that in the formation of regions not only intervene the dominant groups, the region transcends the space that central and local powers delimit and plan according to their interests; The region is also delimited by relations of kinship, ethnic identity and intercommunal cooperation, which define spaces that do not necessarily coincide with the sphere of influence of the power centers. This is an issue that has yet to be developed.

In order to explain the new proposals for regionalization and re-municipalization in the state, one must consider the intraregional organization, its interests and the relations

established by the region with the central power, as well as the consequences and impact of the same in the areas of The daily life of the subjects and the community.

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