

**Urdaneta, J. (2018). *Bastard Justice. Study on the administration of justice by the FARC-EP in the southeast of Colombia.* Bogotá: National University of Colombia.**

It analyzes the dynamics of social regulation developed by the FARC-EP in the departments of Meta and Guaviare during 2016, in order to contribute to the understanding of the internal armed conflict from the critical tools of law.

It makes a review of the history and territory; regulations and conflict; and the administration of justice.

It is possible to speak of law in the face of the guerrilla regulation phenomenon, which is recognized within the model of legal pluralism proposed by Boaventura de Sousa Santos, based on the institutional abandonment that operates in the peripheries.

The FARC-EP law can be read from three axes of analysis: the conflicts that shaped the social space; the regulations that regulated social relations, whether they be social, state or guerrilla norms; the administration of justice proper, where the rhetorical, bureaucratic and coercive mechanisms used by the guerrillas to intervene in conflicts as judge and guarantor are explored.

Colombia is a fragmented territory due to the consolidation of different powers other than those of the State, among which was the FARC-EP guerrilla. Colombia is divided into a center and some peripheries, the latter susceptible of being studied through three interrelated dimensions: the economic, the ethnic and the institutional.

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In the absence of the State, the guerrillas took their place in the administration of justice, deploying a series of procedures, forms and their own content, in order to build a social order different from that of the State, in some aspects coinciding with this and in others opposed. More than one legal order is produced in the same self-proclaimed territory as sovereign, which is called legal pluralism.

Through the imposition of sanctions, the FARC-EP created its own reciprocity system where fines, community work, expulsions from the area and even executions configured a system of correspondence and reciprocity that differs from the national legal order.

The institutional integration of the peripheries is not enough for them to begin to be part of the national legal order, it should be borne in mind that the production of these spaces is linked to their exclusion from legal economic circuits and to the symbolic construction of the rural as backward, violent and atavistic.