

Valero, J. (2016). *Autonomy of the Nasa indigenous movement from the 1991 Political Constitution of Colombia*. Bogotá: National University of Colombia.

Establish the configuration of understanding and the autonomy claimed by the Nasa people since the Political Constitution of 1991.

He proposes a definition towards the concept of autonomy; autonomy from the Nasa; an interpretation of encouragement and challenge for the autonomy of indigenous communities with the 1991 constitution; and conclusions.

The 1991 Constitution has been influencing the way of understanding and carrying out the defense of autonomy and the main elements of resistance of the indigenous movement of the Nasa people against the presence of the institutions of the Colombian State.

Communities have been recognized as subjects of right in a system where individual rights have long prevailed. This has been used by indigenous people to defend their rights and to denounce the abuses of which they are victims by different sectors and even by the places in which they are located.

For most of the Nasa movement, autonomy includes not only self-government or the opportunity to create rules to govern themselves as a community, but it also includes broader elements such as the possibility of organizing their life according to the law of origin, living a life based on its identity, in harmony with life and mother nature under the principle of the defense of life, living according to its principles, traditions, customs, beliefs and, in general, according to the people's worldview.

The process of defense of autonomy among the Nasa has gone through different historical moments that have strengthened and expanded what is understood by autonomy, these processes have had different characteristics, but in recent years the ones with the greatest impact are: The Regional Indigenous Council de Cauca- CRIC- in which several communities participated, among them the Nasa, the CRIC represents a milestone in the indigenous organizational process not only regionally but nationally.

The 1991 Constitution in the vindication and recognition of the so-called minorities in Colombia, among which are the indigenous people, represents the appearance of new challenges for the vindication processes of the communities, to maintain their identity, their traditions, their autonomy.

In the constitution of 1991, the territories established as a reservation are instituted, the ancestral ones and the spaces traditionally occupied by indigenous people were recognized as their own, which meant changes in the requirement of the territory, where legal instruments began to gain ground in this area.