

Mejía, O. (Ed) (2017). *The scenarios in the post-agreement in Colombia. The elements for discussion.* Bogotá: National University of Colombia.

It identifies the social, political and cultural patterns to which the new dynamics of the population in Colombia respond, which have prevented the peace process from culminating in good term.

It gathers debates on the mafia culture and corruption in Colombia; corruption, capture and co-optation of the armed forces and the police; mafia territorial control; socio-political elements for discussion in the post-agreement; conflicts uncovered in Colombia; and peace in the territories and in the hands of the people.

The concentration of wealth and income has caused the polarization of the different social sectors, a phenomenon accelerated with the implementation of the neoliberal model, where the reproduction of a poor and abandoned peasantry is consolidated as a support for the guerrillas, who, given the inability to State institutions to formulate comprehensive social policies aimed at including historically excluded sectors, produces an increasingly polarized society.

The causes of the armed conflict, among others, lie in a political culture of violence; the weakness of the Colombian State; a closed political class that limits the participation of the different social sectors; unequal access to land, natural resources and income, among others. The foregoing factors have generated as a consequence patronage, corruption, lack of fiscal monopoly and force on the part of the State, resorting to a state of emergency continuously, impunity in the application of the law, minimization or disappearance of the opposition, displacement of large sectors of society, the emergence and consolidation of drug trafficking and the organization of criminal groups.

The country's structural problems are about an accentuated, dispersed regionalization with an endogenous tendency that hinders political integration; the political weakness of the State, which is expressed in the little credibility of its institutions and the impossibility of settling the population's conflicts, which leads to violence; the fragility of civil society, which is evident in few civil organizations.

The phenomena of corruption, capture and co-opted reconfiguration of the State, together with the effects and consequences that they bring for society, have been the subject of studies and definitions that are especially useful in Colombia, due to the high levels of complexity that criminal actions have reached within the State.

The erosion of morals, the impossibility of seeking respect for the law and legality, the distortions of the economy, the ineffectiveness of governments and the loss of legitimacy of state institutions are negative consequences attributed to corruption as insurmountable obstacle to consolidate the rule of law.