

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52751

Date: 14-07-2025

Title: The Social Structure of the Ollo Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality			✓	
Techn. Quality			✓	
Clarity			✓	
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Khursheed Sultan

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

The article titled “*The Social Structure of the Ollo Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh*” presents a culturally rich and ethnographically nuanced account of a lesser-known indigenous community in the northeastern frontier of India. The study offers an in-depth exploration of the Ollo tribe's kinship, leadership, and customary practices, situating these elements within both a historical and contemporary context.

The abstract provides a concise and comprehensive overview of the paper's scope, methodology, and findings. It highlights the centrality of oral traditions, clan-based organization, and the community's resistance to external pressures such as urbanization and religious conversion. The focus on patriarchal hierarchy, patrilineal inheritance, and traditional authority figures like the *Lowang* and *Ngongpa* demonstrates a keen attention to internal social dynamics and power structures. The integration of folklore—specifically the *Voorang* folksong—adds ethnographic depth and authenticity to the analysis.

The keywords selected are appropriate and reflect the thematic emphasis of the study, particularly on tribal culture, social structure, and regional specificity.

The introduction effectively sets the geographical and cultural stage, providing a vivid picture of the Laju Circle and the Ollo people's intimate relationship with their environment. The narrative tone is respectful and immersive, reflecting the author's sensitivity to indigenous knowledge systems. The mention of their connection to the broader Tangshang Naga and Nocte traditions, while still emphasizing their distinctiveness, underscores the importance of intra-tribal diversity within the larger ethnolinguistic mosaic of Arunachal Pradesh.

The study's methodological foundation, rooted in ethnographic and historical inquiry, reinforces its credibility. The inclusion of oral histories, clan records, and customary norms demonstrates a robust and culturally appropriate approach to data collection. The mapping of the Ollo villages in both India and

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Myanmar further adds a cross-border dimension, acknowledging the complex historical and political boundaries that shape tribal identities.

Overall, the article offers a detailed and respectful representation of the Olo tribe's social structure. It contributes significantly to indigenous studies, tribal sociology, and the cultural anthropology of Northeast India. By documenting the clan system, leadership hierarchy, and cultural preservation mechanisms, the study serves as both a scholarly resource and a preservationist endeavor. It underscores the value of indigenous epistemologies and the urgent need for their recognition in a rapidly changing socio-political landscape.