

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 52753

Date: 12/07/2025

Title: "Traditional Governance System of the Olo Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh"

### Recommendation:

Accept

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

Reviewer Name: Dr Abdul Haseeb Mir

Date: 12/07/2025

### Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

The manuscript titled "Traditional Governance System of the Olo Tribe of Arunachal Pradesh" provides a detailed ethnographic and historical exploration of an indigenous governance system that remains underrepresented in scholarly literature. Focusing on the Olo tribe of Tirap district, the paper offers a comprehensive analysis of its hereditary chieftaincy system, customary law mechanisms, and dispute resolution practices like Benshong, alongside the role of traditional councils such as the Losavang. The study is grounded in qualitative methodology and draws effectively from oral narratives and local traditions.

The paper's key strength lies in its ability to trace the evolution and resilience of the Olo governance structure amidst modernising forces such as state integration, the Panchayati Raj system, and religious conversion. The nuanced treatment of continuity and change enhances the paper's academic relevance.

### Detailed Reviewer's Report

The manuscript presents a thoughtful and well-documented study of the traditional governance system of the Olo tribe, an indigenous community in Arunachal Pradesh. It aims to explore the chieftaincy-led system rooted in customary laws, village councils (Losavang), and culturally embedded rituals (Benshong) that have governed the community for generations. The author uses a qualitative and ethnographic approach, though the methodology would benefit from clearer articulation regarding fieldwork duration, sources of data, and the nature of community engagement.

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The study traces the historical continuity of the Lowang (chief) and Ngongpa (deputy) leadership roles, offering a rich narrative on how these hereditary institutions govern dispute resolution, property rights, and social harmony. Particularly commendable is the analysis of customary punishment systems, including rituals, fines, and communal processes of justice, which reflect deep-rooted cultural norms. The inclusion of specific roles (e.g., Nokpa, Kongkang, Rumsu) within the council adds valuable detail to the governance hierarchy.

Strength of the paper is its historical contextualization, highlighting the gradual imposition of colonial and postcolonial administrative structures, such as the Panchayati Raj system and the appointment of Gaon Buras. The study's focus on the interface between traditional and modern governance systems is a vital contribution, especially in a region where such hybrid structures continue to shape political life.

### **Final Recommendation:**

The article is the article covers an important topic with relevant discussion.

This article falls within the IJAR domain.

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