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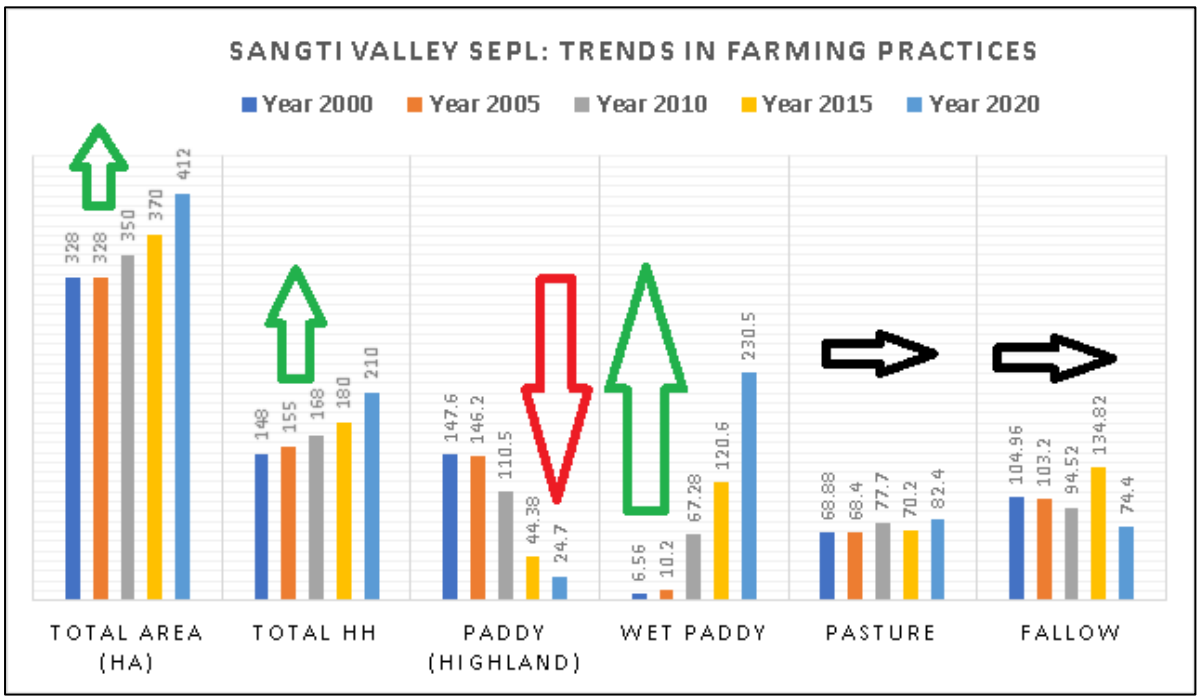
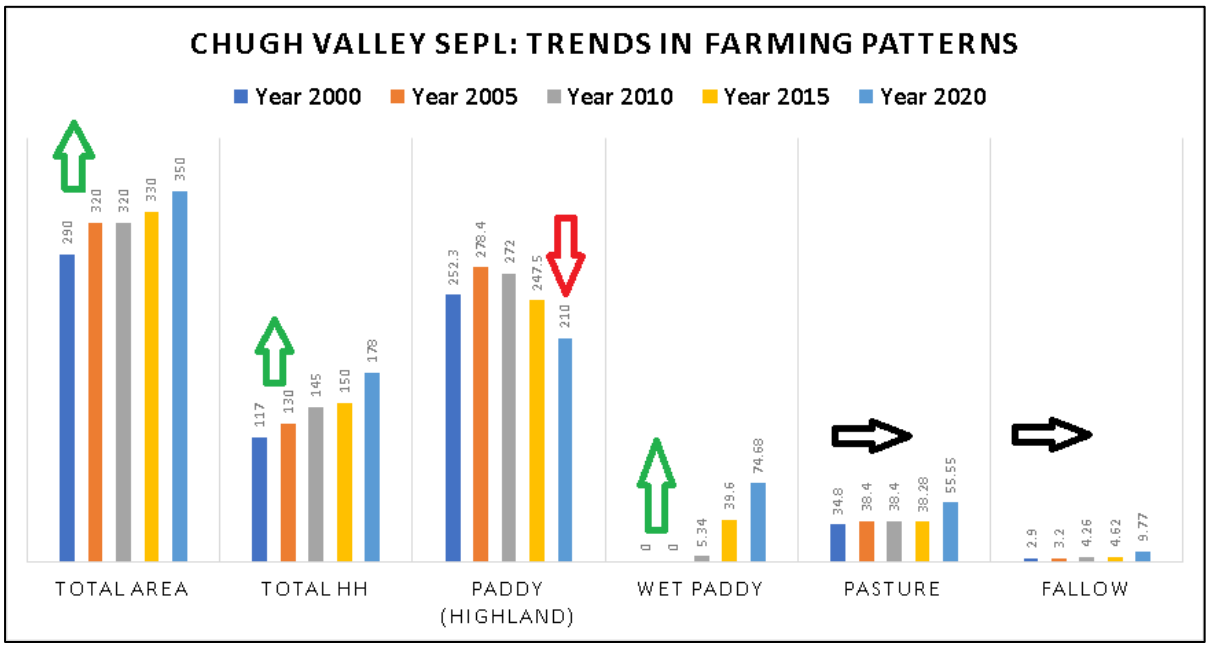
Trend Analysis in Changing Patterns in Farming Practices in Sangti Valley and Chugh Valley SEPLs in Arunachal of North Eastern India shows that with the changing weather regimes the farming practices shifted drastically from dry highland rice to wet valley rice. However, it was more in Sangti, probably because of the unban exposure and availability of HYV seeds of wet rice, whereas it cam late in Chugh owing to geographical remoteness and remained restricted to areas close to the river, The political ecology of the area has also spelt immense impact on these changing trends.





An analysis of the trend in substitution of highland dry rice with wet paddy in both Sangti valley and Chugh valley shows that in Sangti the substitution volume is much higher than Chugh, probably owing to two important factors

a) Nearness of Sangti to urban paraphernalia wherein availability of HYV wet rice was easier and capacities were built by the government agencies for adopting wet rice with the changing climatic patterns.
b) The pressure of population was more on Sangti compared to Chugh and therefore the focus on food and livelihood security has compelled them to shift to alternatives.

However, the dimension of substitution that is the rate of reduction in highland rice farming in Sangti is far more augmented than that of the rate of increase in wet paddy adoption in Chugh, whereas the rate of decrease in high land rice farming in Chugh is much less than the rate of decrease in Sangti valley. This might have arisen from geo-climatic conditions or socio-ecological factors that needs to be further studied. A comparative of these two are as here below.