Agrobiodiversity maintenance in rural systems is mainly done in homegardens and rice fields. Homegardens and rice fields are integral to the rural subsistence economy. With the gradual depletion of forest resources homegardening practice is getting increasing recognition in the context of *in situ* conservation of plant genetic resources. Also the impact of green revolution on the farming systems and the subsequent erosion of crop landraces and the depletion of soil quality have caused the scientific community to shift their focus to the traditional farming systems where the smallholder farmers play a focal role in the management of crop landraces. As the traditional ecological knowledge of the farmers are the basis for the conservation and management of homegarden and rice diversity the present study was aimed to analyse and document the diversity management in homegardens and rice farming systems by the smallholder farmers and to scientifically validate the farmers’ knowledge of soil and litter. Such information can give important insights into the farmers’ knowledge basis and their utilization and can form the basis for designing sustainable agrobiodiversity management systems. The study was carried out in Dargakona village of Cachar district of Assam from the period of 2003-2006. The collected data have been tabulated, analyzed and presented in the form of chapters with graphs and tables. Chapter 4 deals with socioeconomic characterization of the homegarden owners. Chapter 5 deals with the homegarden structure, diversity and management. Soil and litter dynamics in homegardens are described in Chapter 6. Information on phenological pattern of some important homegarden tree species is discussed in Chapters 7. Diversity in rice farming systems and the prevalence and validity of folk soil taxonomy has discussed in Chapter 8 and Chapter 9. The major findings of the study have been discussed in the General discussion. The literature cited in the text has been listed at the end.