

Review Article

A sustainable vision towards Rregenerative Oorganic agriculture to sustain climate change and combat global warming

Comment [U1]: Supplement data that supports for regenerative technologies towards regulation of climate change and global warming in the form of a table.

Abstract

Regenerative Agriculture could be considered as a part of acquiring and maintaining sustainability. RA depends on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for functioning and any enhancements related to all kinds of natural resources. Air Quality Act and Water Quality Act and capitalize on the benefits of the soil-water-air nexus, it is crucial to implement a "Soil Quality Act". The rate of annual increase in soil C is only transient, even if SOM soil organic matter rises as a result of better management. The rate of carbon accumulation slows as a new equilibrium is reached- and a new equilibrium is reached under cultivation at a lower level than under a natural vegetative cover. Most IPCC scenarios incorporate net-negative emission technologies to keep global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C, over pre-industrial levels as given at present trends in greenhouse gas emissions. Vermicompost has been proven to be a "miracle plant growth enhancer". It promotes 30-40% more than chemical and organic fertilizers and protects plants from pests and diseases. Studies have shown that composting earthwormorganic waste by earthworms significantly reduces total greenhouse gas emissions in the form of CO₂ equivalents, especially nitrous oxide (N₂O), which is 296-310 times more powerful CHG than CO₂. The study showed that the vermi-composting system emitted an average of 463 CO₂^e/m²/hour of carbon dioxide, respectively. This is significantly less than the landfill emissions of 3640 CO₂^e/m²/h. Vermicompost released at least N₂O – 1.17 mg/m²/h compared to aerobic compost (1.48 mg/m²/h) and anaerobic compost (1.59 mg/m²/h). Therefore, earthworms can play a good role in greenhouse gas reduction and mitigation strategies in municipal solid waste disposal. Oorganic systems show a nearly 30% increase in soil carbon over a 27-year period.

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Introduction

The idea that the world food system is "broken" or "in crisis" is becoming more prevalent (Adeux et al. 2019; Bakker et al. 2020a). It is in this atmosphere, when every aspect of farming and food production, distribution and consumption is being questioned, that the current interest in 'Regenerative Agriculture' and 'Regenerative Farming' has taken root (Bakker et al. 2020b).

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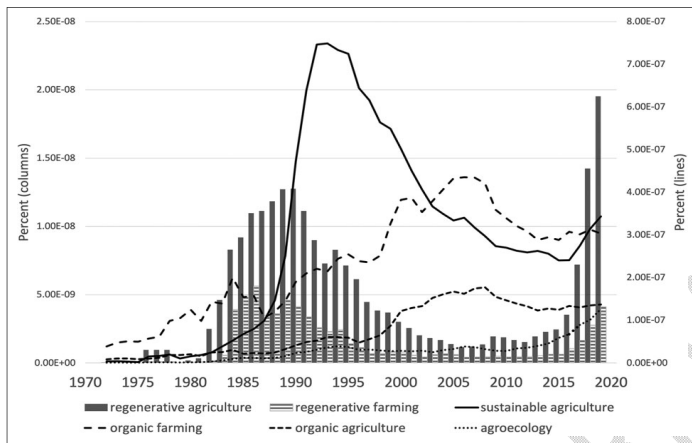


Image 1 The frequency of key terms in books (3-year rolling averages). Source: Google N Gram Viewer, Corpus 'English 1919' which includes books predominantly in the English language published in any country.

Image 1 illustrates that although the use of these terms in novels first peaked in the mid-late 1980s, by the mid-2000s they had all but vanished. Following 2015, the prevalence of regenerative agriculture expanded sharply. It is significant to observe that Regenerative Agriculture appears in books far less frequently than other phrases like Sustainable Agriculture, Organic Agriculture, Organic Farming, and Agro-ecology between 1972 and 2018. There isn't a consensus on any one definition of "regenerative agriculture" despite the recent increase of interest in the topic (Merfield, 2019; Soloviev and Landua, 2016). In light of this, it is unclear whether regenerative agriculture serves as a means or an aim in and of itself. Many definitions of regenerative agriculture, as noted by Burgess et al. (2019), place an emphasis on the idea of "enhancement," such as the enhancement of soil organic matter (SOM) and soil biodiversity (California State University, 2017); biodiversity, soils, watersheds, and ecosystem services (Terra Genesis, 2017); biodiversity and the amount of biomass (Rhodes, 2017); and soil health (Sherwood and Uphoff, 2000). Despite the potential genetic engineering offers to bestow plant resistance and lessen the need for chemical sprays, certain interpretations of regenerative agriculture are vehemently [anti-GMO](#) (Giller et al., 2017; Lotz et al., 2020).

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Regenerative agriculture (RA) is a term that is still relatively new and does not have a strict definition; rather, it refers to a farming concept that is based on the notion that "no-size-fits-all" and is a system-specific, holistic approach that is necessary to accomplish [SDG](#) (Lal 2020). The idea of sustainable agriculture emerged as an essential strategy to resist the

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detrimental effects of climate change on agriculture and as a means of bolstering food security for the growing world population without damaging the environment (Pretty 2008). Global policymakers worked with scientists and thought leaders to develop plans for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), which were presented by researchers from all over the world who claimed that conventional farming methods would deplete all significant natural resources, including land, water, and air (UN 2016).

(1) A path towards sustainability

Regenerative organic farming is a concept that seeks to restore soil and keep it productive for as long as possible in order to prevent, for example, extending to new areas at the price of forest logging. Not only do crops for human consumption require fertile soil, but also ones that can be used as cow feed. For this reason, if grazing pastures are more productive, animals will have more food. Regenerative agriculture techniques involve reclaiming land that has been left idle owing to farming activities or that is no longer in use, in addition to protecting the fertility of already farmed regions. For instance, this comprises ecological aquaculture, buffer zone fortification, peat land restoration, reforestation, and more. A system for preserving and restoring food and farmland is called regenerative agriculture (Singh et al.,2022).

Regenerative organic farming primary goal is to restore or restore severely damaged soil, which benefits water quality, plant growth, and land output in a symbiotic manner. Rhodes (2017). According to Kastner, "we could trap more than 100% of present yearly CO₂ emissions with a move to widely accessible and reasonably priced organic management approaches, which we dub "regenerative organic agriculture" (Rodale Institute, 2014). Yet, other experts are dubious about the potential of regenerative agriculture to help achieve long-term sustainability goals. (McGuire, 2018;)

1.1 About Regenerative Sustainability

The term "regenerative sustainability" has been referred to as the future of sustainability (Lovins et al.,2018) and it represents an important paradigm change and perspective for sustainability. Regenerative sustainability considers people and the rest of life as one auto poetic system in which the particular essence and potential of each area or community are represented through developmental change processes. The aspirational goal of regenerative sustainability is to bring about thriving living systems (as well called as complicated adaptive systems) in the fully integrated individual-to-global system. It urges people to live in conscious harmony with the principles of wholeness, change, and relationship found in living systems, much as does nature [Plessis, 2012]. Recent scientific understandings in ecology, quantum physics, systems theory, developmental change theory, psychology, neuroscience, design, planning, and sustainability support the idea that this is feasible and a goal that is rational, essential, and desirable, as well as older ways of knowing and being in the world(*i.e.*, indigenous knowledge and practices, eastern spiritual traditions, and philosophies (Gibbons et al., 2018)

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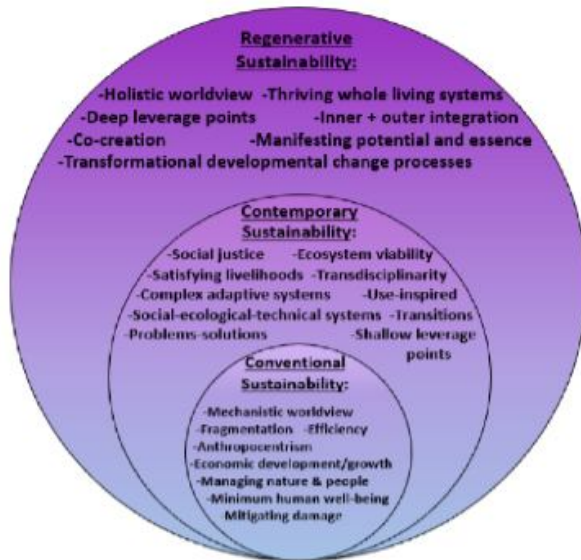


Figure 1. concepts for sustainability (Gibbons L., V., 2020)

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Over time, various paradigms for sustainability have emerged, each of which builds upon and transcends the previous. Sustainability as practiced traditionally and today is mostly anthropocentric and based on a mechanical viewpoint. Justice, complex adaptive systems, and transdisciplinarity are examples of contemporary sustainability principles that advance traditional sustainability. The next phase of sustainability, known as regenerative sustainability, bases its goals on healthy, fully-functioning biological systems and takes a comprehensive approach to problem-solving. It combines the inner and outer spheres of sustainability and concentrates on altering deep leverage points in systems for transformative change on various sizes.

1.2 Principles of Regenerative organic farming towards sustainability

Five guiding concepts towards regenerative agriculture

1. Field treatments including mechanical, chemical, and physical methods are no longer employed. This regenerative agriculture idea is reminiscent of pre-industrial regenerative agriculture.
2. Usage of cover crops year-round to prevent bare soils and lessen soil erosion. Furthermore, this regenerative agricultural technique offers pasture and grazing material for chickens and cattle.
3. Expanding the biodiversity (e.g., with crop rotation, agroforestry and silvopasture techniques).
4. Making use of cattle to assist in agricultural production.
5. Living roots are retained in perennial crops.

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All of these concepts aim to preserve a regenerative agricultural cycle from one year to the next. But, they are not all-inclusive, and each farm's particular qualities will determine how to combine and employ them (Singh et al.,2022).

1.3 The substitution of regenerative development goals with sustainable development goals

By being more all-encompassing, increasing living systems' capacity for self-organization at all scales, combining inner and outer sustainability, and setting healthy communities as their ultimate goal, development goals can help bring about regenerative sustainability. This calls for the substitution of regenerative development goals for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (RDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide goals, objectives, and principles for modern sustainability, but they do not support whole, flourishing living systems. They have also proven challenging to combine in a way that is synergistic, leading to tradeoffs that further distance communities from sustainability (Kroll et al.,2019).

The main goal of RDGs is to develop the traits (*i.e.*, capacity) of regenerative biological systems. As was previously mentioned, communities must co-create and co-implement place-based indicators and strategies to direct thinking and action while adhering to general indicators and strategies for regenerative living systems and regenerative development principles, integrating ecological and sociocultural aspects of living systems, as well as process and product domains of development and design endeavours across scales of space and time. In addition, a variety of perspectives, as well as quantitative and qualitative data, are combined. The major objectives are to enhance residents' and stakeholders' capacity to make these integrations and to synergistically integrate RDGs (*i.e.*, think holistically). Self-organization, emergence, and viability stem from these linkages (Jørgensen, 2015)

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1.4 The scale and productivity of sustainable system

Since the Amish have "maintained their culture for hundreds, if not thousands of years," there is no question that some farming systems, including theirs, are sustainable at the farm level. (Stinner et al.,1989, p 77; Zook, 1994) Does this type of agricultural production offer a route to sustainability that other people can follow? The problem that tends to hinder this view from being widely accepted is the level of productivity, if one removes the specifics of the religious and cultural features of these communities and concentrates on the production system. This productivity issue merits considerable thought if one is thinking about the sustainability of agricultural systems. In emerging nations, where the population is increasingly urbanization and disengaging from agricultural production, the challenge is to create sustainable farming systems with productivity rates high enough to maintain the current demographic trends. The only requirement for a farming system to be sustainable is that the people who depend on it can live independently. It's also important to solve the problem of feeding the non-agricultural people food and Fiber. Does sustainable agriculture necessitate a large-scale return to the land and the end of much of today's industrial and manufacturing production if it necessitates small-scale, labor-intensive farming because such

large urban populations could not be supported in the context of this form of agricultural production?

The solution is unclear, but it would be wrong to automatically lump sustainable agriculture together with low-yield farming. Although organic farming and traditional crop rotations may play a significant role in a sustainable future state, "We do not believe that the keys to sustainability are the technologies of the past. Wwe cannot turn the clock back and still feed the current human population." Avery, a former agricultural expert for the US Department of State, is one of the strongest defenders of this point of view. Save the Earth with Pesticides and Plastic. The Environmental Triumph of High-Yield Farming contrasts organic farming with "high-yield farming," arguing that the latter poses a serious threat to biodiversity because, in his opinion, the lower yields it generates would result in the loss of large areas of species-rich wildlife habitats to cultivation: "the public has been told that the organic approach to farming is kinder to the environment. The general people haves not been informed that its low yields will need the eradication of further millions of square miles of wildlands. (D. Rigby & D. Cañeres., 2001).

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(2) A way of sustaining climate change

System-based conservation agriculture (CA), which combines no-till farming with residue mulching, cover crops, integrated nutrient and pest management, complex rotations, and blending of crops with trees and livestock, is a subset of regenerative agriculture (Lal, 2015). The site-specific package(s) of RA must be adjusted in the context of biophysical elements and the human dimensions because it is all-inclusive. The extended concept, which is based on Balfour's 1943 realization of the living earth, is particularly relevant in the COVID-19 era (Lal, 2020). The objective is to strengthen coupled biogeochemical cycling of carbon (C) with water, Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P), Sulphur (S), and other elements, as well as to increase soil organic matter (SOM) content (Lal, 2010).

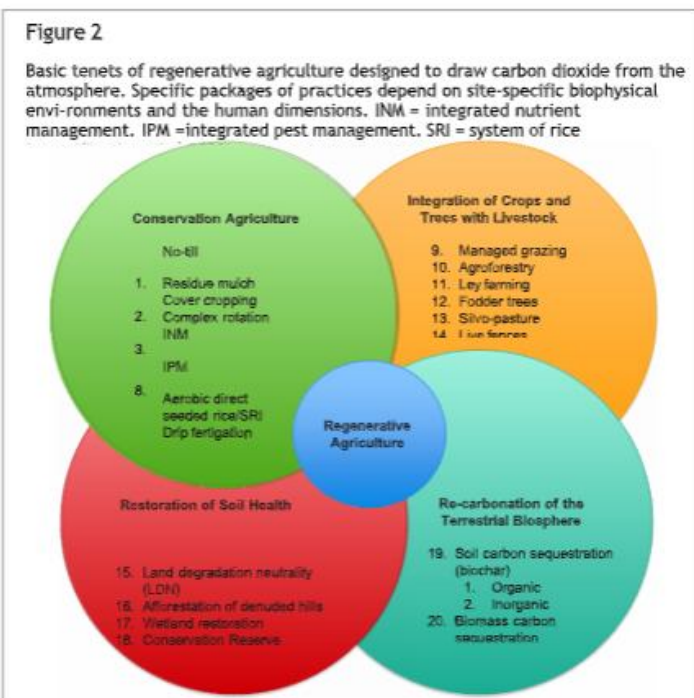
Table 1: Potential aims of regenerative agriculture. (Lal, 2020)

Parameter	Expectations and outputs
Agronomic yield and productivity	Optimum and sustainable
Input of chemicals	Supplemental, as and when needed
Resource use	Produce more per unit of land, water, energy
Global warming	Positive soil/ecosystem carbon budget in accord with the 4 per 1,000 initiatives, resilient to drought/heat waves and extreme events, minimal emissions of methane (CH ₄), nitrous oxide (N ₂ O)
Profitability	Optimal lands sustained over time
Soil degradation, land desertification	Reversed, and focused on land degradation
Carbon neutrality	Nutrition-sensitive agriculture
Food Quality	Making farming integral to restoring and enhancing the environment
Quality environment	Incentivization
Resources	Payments for ecosystem services based on societal value of natural resources
Legislation	Soil Quality Act to complement the Clean Air Act and Clean Water Act

2.1 Word on Conservation Agriculture and its adaptability

The soil-centric strategy is concentrated on achieving an optimal output sustained throughout time with little reliance on agricultural chemicals. It stands in contrast to the conventional strategy, which relies on excessive and indiscriminate use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, tillage, and other energy-based inputs in order to achieve large yields over a short period of time. Therefore, instead of asking whether or ~~whether-not~~ RA is effective, it would be more appropriate to ask how to make it so under site-specific conditions that take into account the biophysical, social, economic, and human components. Recent developments in system-based methods of CA adaptation have extended application, boosted worldwide adoption, and accelerated adoption (Kassam et al. 2019). Therefore, the aim of RA is to apply the idea of more from less to agriculture and produce more from less (Lal 2013): less land area, less chemical input, less water use, less emission of greenhouse gases, less risk of soil degradation, and less use of energy-based inputs. The strategy is to preserve land and resources for nature. Environmental pollution and food waste are crimes against nature.

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2.2 Goal towards maintenance of Soil, Water and Air Quality

For science to be put into practice, policy needs to be identified and developed. In order to complement the current Air Quality Act and Water Quality Act and capitalise on the benefits of the soil-water-air nexus, it is crucial to implement a "Soil Quality Act" (Lal, 2019). The soil quality act, which aims to make agriculture a solution to environmental problems, will also reward farmers through payments for ecosystem services like the sequestration of carbon in soil and vegetation (terrestrial biosphere), improving the quality and renewability of water resources, enhancing biodiversity, and making agriculture nutrition-sensitive.

In narratives pertaining to regenerative agriculture, soil health is given significant emphasis (Schreefel et al., 2020; Sherwood and Uphoff, 2000). In fact, the most, if not all, demands for regenerative agriculture are based on the notion that soil, and soil life in particular, are under threat. But, the phrase "soil health" is by its very nature **problematic complicated** (Powlson, 2020). Similar to soil quality, soil health is a container notion that needs to be broken down in order to be meaningful. Although it can be seen as a goal worth pursuing, the underlying soil functions require significant indicators that can be measured and watched over an extended length of time. Furthermore, ten Berge et al. (2019) found that there are frequently many trade-offs in soil health and that agronomic techniques that benefit one element of soil health, like soil life, frequently have negative consequences on other functions.

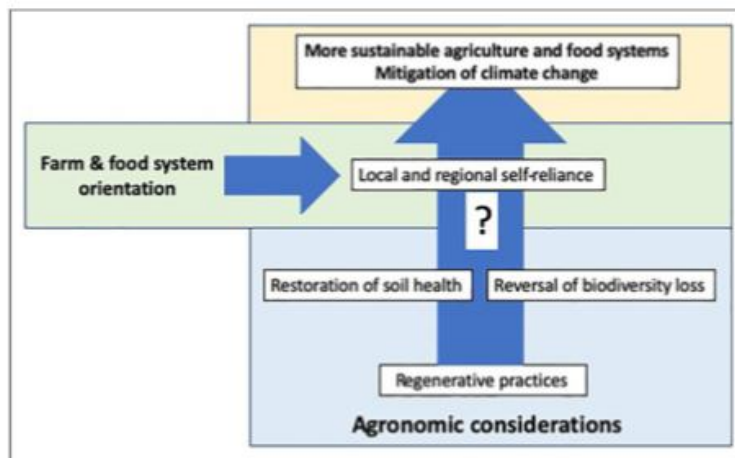


Figure 3. Regenerative Agriculture: Authors' interpretation of the commonly used theory of change in 2021. Our analysis focuses on the lower blue box: 'agronomic considerations'. (Giller et al., 2021)

2.3 SOM and GHG Emissions

In low-yielding areas, where growing crop yields increase the amount of biomass stock available and the amount of organic matter added to the soil, there are the greatest chances to boost soil carbon (van der Esch et al., 2017). The rate of annual increase in soil C is only transient, even if SOM rises as a result of better management. The rate of carbon accumulation slows as a new equilibrium is reached (Baveye et al., 2018), and a new equilibrium is reached under cultivation at a lower level than under a natural vegetative cover. Soil C stores must be protected by limiting the conversion of forest and natural grasslands to agriculture. Agroforestry, in all of its varied forms, may have the greatest potential to aid in the mitigation of climate change due to its ability to trap carbon dioxide both above and below ground (Feliciano et al., 2018; Rosenstock et al., 2019). Crop yields are mostly benefited by increasing SOM because of the nutrients, particularly N, that it offers, according to a synthesis of 14 meta-analyses conducted globally (Hijbeek et al., 2018). Yet, in order to maintain production over the long run, external supplies of additional nutrients are needed to make up for the nutrients lost through harvested crops due to symbiotic nitrogen fixation through legumes. Most IPCC scenarios incorporate net-negative emission technologies to keep global warming to a maximum of 1.5°C, over pre-industrial levels given present trends in greenhouse gas emissions (Rogelj et al., 2018). These technologies involve soil C sequestration and reforestation in addition to carbon capture and storage (Rogelj et al., 2018). This suggests that regenerative agriculture may hold the key to "zero carbon farming" or even the offset of GHG emissions from other industries (Hawken, 2017). The Rodale Institute's most recent publication "confidently states that global adoption of regenerative methods throughout both grasslands and arable areas could capture more than 100% of current anthropogenic CO₂ emissions" (Moyer et al., 2020).

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2.4 Integrated Pest Management

IPM encompasses suggested techniques like rotations and (multi-species) cover crops, as well as strategies like intercropping and strip farming that are often disregarded in talks on regenerative agriculture. IPM needs a high level of knowledge, regular crop monitoring, and the ability to spot early indications of outbreaks of several pests and diseases. The perceived risk of crop loss is one of many complex reasons why IPM systems have not been adopted (Bakker et al., 2020a). [Integrated weed management](#) [IWM] is marketed as an eco-friendly strategy that can use diversity to control the negative effects of weeds (Adeux et al., 2019), but it is also a highly knowledge-intensive technique.

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(3) Way to combat global Warming:

3.1 Vermicomposting for sustainable agriculture

Vermicomposting is a chemical and biological process that uses earthworms and microorganisms to recycle nutrients. Therefore, vermicompost is regarded as a nutrient-rich organic fertilizer containing diverse microbial communities (Pathma and Sakthivel, 2013; Pilli et al.,2019). The vermicomposting technique is well known and widely used around the world and is considered to be a common technique. As a method of dealing with organic residues, it represents an alternative approach to waste management, neither landfilled nor incinerated, but considered a recyclable resource. It is a sustainable, low-cost, eco-friendly technology that efficiently treats biodegradable waste, so it is widely used to recycle hazardous and valueless organic waste into safe and valuable products- (Pilli et al.,2019).

3.2 Vermicomposting in mitigating and combatting Global warming

Earthworm farming technology facilitated by several versatile, chemically tolerant, waste-feeding species of earthworms that Sir Charles Darwin called "mankind's unprecedented soldier" and "the farmer's friend" promises a soft and sustainable alternative to some of the Construction Methods of development and waste management while protecting the environment. Vermicompost technology diverts waste from landfills and turns it into nutritious vermicompost for on-farm use. Vermifiltration technology purifies wastewater and makes it suitable for agricultural irrigation. Insect remediation technology treats contaminated soil on-site without excavating the soil, clears the soil for development purposes, and makes it fertile for agriculture. Vermicompost has been proven to be a "miracle plant growth enhancer". It promotes 30-40% more than chemical and organic fertilizers and protects plants from pests and diseases. They can be a sustainable alternative to 'destructive pesticides' that act as 'slow food poisoning' for humanity. It also "sequesters" vast amounts of atmospheric carbon (CO₂) and buries it in the soil as "soil organic carbon" (SOC), mitigating global warming- (Sinha and Varani, 2011; Sinha et al.,2015).

Landfills have proven to be an economic but and environmental burden for society. Waste management with vermicompost can divert large amounts of waste from landfills. Landfills emit huge and more powerful greenhouse gases methane (CH₄) and nitrogen oxides (N₂O). They are 22 times more potent than carbon dioxide (CO₂) per molecule. For every kg of waste diverted from a landfill, kg of greenhouse gas emissions equivalent to CO₂ are avoided. In 2005, landfill disposal of MSW contributed 17 million tonnes of CO₂^e (equivalent) to his GHG in Australia (Australian Greenhouse Authority, 2007).

Studies have shown that composting earthworm waste by earthworms significantly reduces total greenhouse gas emissions in the form of CO₂ equivalents, especially nitrous oxide (N₂O), which is 296-310 times more powerful CHG than CO₂. The study showed that the vermi-composting system emitted an average of 463 CO₂-e/m²/hour of carbon dioxide, respectively. This is significantly less than the landfill emissions of 3640 CO₂-e /m² /h. Vermicompost released at least N₂O – 1.17 mg/m² /h compared to aerobic compost (1.48 mg/m² /h) and anaerobic compost (1.59 mg/m² /h) . Therefore,

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earthworms can play a good role in greenhouse gas reduction and mitigation strategies in municipal solid waste disposal. (Sinha et al., 2009; Chan et al., 2010).

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3.3 Soil solution Solving Global Warming:

Regenerative organic farming methods can transform agriculture from part of the global warming problem to a large part of the solution by changing the way we farm. Farmers can switch to new practices relatively quickly and cheaply using inexpensive tools. Carbon dioxide levels are minimal in the summer, when lush vegetation promotes a sponge effect, and peaks at in the winter, when plants are dormant. However, the greenhouse gas spongy nature of soil itself can make a bigger difference than what grows on land. On a global scale, soil contains more than twice as much carbon (estimated 1.7 trillion US tons) as terrestrial vegetation (672 billion tons). Data from the Rodale Institute and other studies show that regenerative, organic practices reduce farmland carbon by creating a 'humic' soil material (a.k.a. soil organic matter) that persists as a stable carbon compound for many years. It shows that storage can be changed dramatically. Organically managed soils can convert carbon from greenhouse gases into food producing assets. Soils rich in carbon conserve water and support healthy plants that are more resistant to drought stress, pests and diseases. Our research on organic systems shows a nearly 30% increase in soil carbon over a 27-year period. Petroleum-based systems showed no significant increase in soil carbon over the same period in, and some studies indicate that these systems may actually lose carbon.

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Researchers have embodied the mechanism by which this soil carbon sequestration occurs. One of the most important findings is the high correlation between elevated soil carbon levels and very high mycorrhizal fungal levels. These fungi help to slow down the decomposition of organic matter. Starting with the Farming Systems Trial, in collaboration with his USDA, Agricultural Research Service (ARS) led by Dr. David Douds, his indicates formation of organically grown biological support system of mycorrhizae was organically grown. It shows more breadth and versatility in the system than soil that relies on artificial fertilizers and pesticides.

These fungi act to preserve organic matter by aggregating it with clays and minerals. In soil aggregates, carbon is more resistant to degradation than in the free form and thus more likely to be conserved. These results indicate that mycorrhizal fungi produce a potent glue-like substance called -glomalin that stimulates increased cohesion of soil particles. This increases the carbon storage capacity of soil. These results are based on his analysis by his ARS researchers at the Northern Great Plains Research Lab in Mandan, North Dakota (Rodale Institute, 2017).

Carbon Footprint of Organic Farming:

Awareness of climate change and global warming has led to a large body of research comparing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from different agricultural production systems in Europe. Organic farming is considered an environmentally friendly system and is in line with the concept of sustainable agricultural development (Biernet,2018; Moudry,2014). However, the literature and studies using Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodologies in crop production in organic and conventional systems have different opinions on the environmental aspects of crop production in these two systems. Some studies have shown that organic farming can reduce the carbon footprint (CF) of crop production, while others reported conflicting results (Foteinis,2015; Knudsen,2014). Conventional production methods can achieve high yields by using large amounts of pesticides and agricultural machinery. Organic farming is typically characterized by the use of fewer inputs and lower yields. For this reason, the environmental impact of organic farming per unit area is usually lower than conventional production. The environmental impact of organic farming is likely to be

greater in relation to product units (Nitschelm, et al., 2021; Vanstappen et al., 2015; Gomiero et al., 2008).

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Carbon Sequestration

The potential for organic carbon (C) sequestration throughout the Farm area is often overlooked. It should be emphasized that proper management of soil organic matter (SOM) in an agricultural production system is an important factor for reducing the greenhouse effect. Decomposition of SOM increases greenhouse gases. To prevent SOM decomposition processes and thereby the loss of C in the form of carbon, it is necessary to maintain a constant flow of organic matter to the soil in the form of crop residues, root pulp and natural fertilizers (Ial, 2004; Pilli et al., 2019). Leaving large post-harvest residues on the soil surface to protect cultivation promotes the accumulation of organic C, reduces fuel consumption and thereby greenhouse gases from burning fuel, reduces the risk of water and wind erosion, and increases soil stability. Soil aggregates, water retention and higher soil water capacity, and preservation of biological diversity in underground soil layers. Conservation cropping with straw mulch is a drought tolerant practice. When mulch is used, the soil remains covered and the amount of organic matter in the soil increases. Although all types of cover crops have many benefits, some types are better than others, depending on specific goals, such as preventing erosion or improving soil quality. Therefore, growing a mix of cover crops such as grasses and legumes serves several purposes at once (Abdalla, 2019). Cultivation of deep-rooted plants such as perennial legumes and grasses is essential for the accumulation of soil organic matter C (Peixoto, 2022). Deep mixing of the soil with crop residue is also advantageous. Plants then decompose slowly due to restricted microbial activity at the interface between the cultivated layer and the subsoil. Limiting C loss by slowing the rate of mineralization of organic matter is a factor in protecting that soil resource. SOM growth may stop after 20–30 years due to agricultural practices that increase organic matter content (Petersen, 2013; Sperow, 2020). After this period, the organic matter content stabilizes and therefore shows no tendency to accumulate further in the soil.

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Conclusion

Regenerative agriculture and sustainability go hand-in-hand. It comprises of the factors of how to sustain climate change and combat global warming. Regenerative Sustainability is all about inner and outer integrations, co-existence, manifesting potential and essence, transformational developmental change processes, etc. The Contemporary Sustainability comprises of social justice, ecosystem viability, social-ecological technical system, etc. The Conventional Sustainability comprises of mechanistic worldview, fragmentation, anthropocentrism, managing nature and people, etc. To go for the sustainable prospect, there are various principles that are composed to be followed. For regenerative living system and regenerative development principles Regenerative Development Goals (RDGs) have been replaced by Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As for sustaining climate change, system-based Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Integrated Farming are utilized in which no-till farming, cover crops, IPM are used along with soil organic matter (SOM). Regenerative agriculture has helped in re-carbonation of the terrestrial biosphere, integrating the crops with livestock, restoring soil health and conservation agriculture.

As of depleting climate features, the quality of soil, water and air qualities should be kept an eye on. The primary aim of RA is to apply the idea of more from less to agriculture and produce more from less; less land, less chemical, less water use, less GHG emissions, etc. The more the quantity of SOM in soil, the better is the soil quality. Soil Carbon reserves should be protected by reducing

the conversion of forests and natural grasslands into agriculture lands. To protect soil C, sequestration and reforestation in addition to carbon capture and storage are essential. This suggests that regenerative agriculture may hold the key to "zero carbon farming" or even the offset of GHG emissions from other industries. Regenerative agriculture has contributed in the fields of IPM and IWM.

Global Warming is a rising issue that needs to be protected from spreading further. The methods such as vermicomposting helps in maintaining sustainability in the nature and even maintains and improves soil quality and health. Methods like vermifiltration, filters the water before irrigating the agriculture fields. Organically managed soils can convert carbon from greenhouse gases into food producing assets. Soils rich in carbon conserve water and support healthy plants that are more resistant to drought stress, pests and diseases. After several researches, there is a profound relation that has been found between elevated soil carbon levels and very high mycorrhizal fungal levels. These fungi help slow down the decomposition of organic matter. The processes like Carbon Footprint and Carbon Sequestration go hand-in-hand as they contribute in sustainability in RA.

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Comment [U21]: Formatting and citation style and references needs to recheck

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