

Centenary Celebrated Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhaka Sangha's



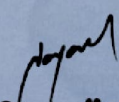
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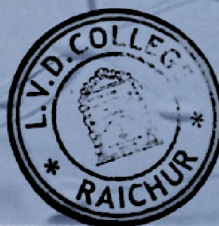
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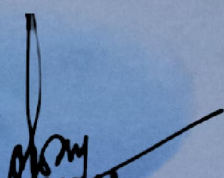
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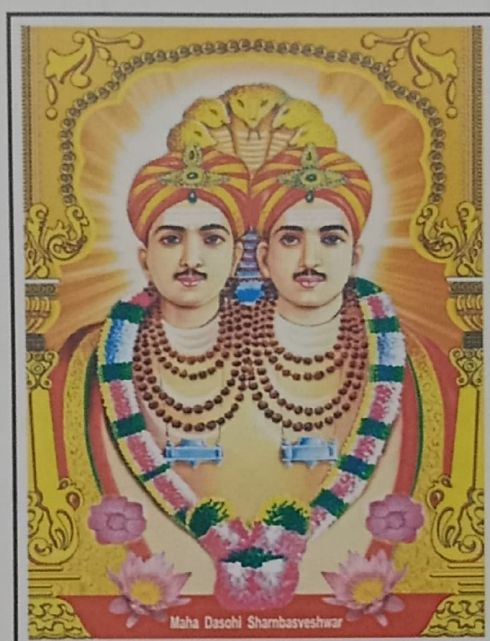


  
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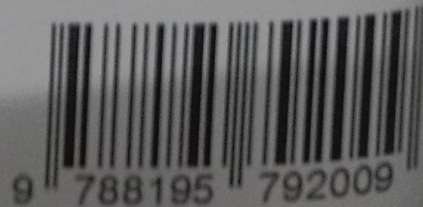
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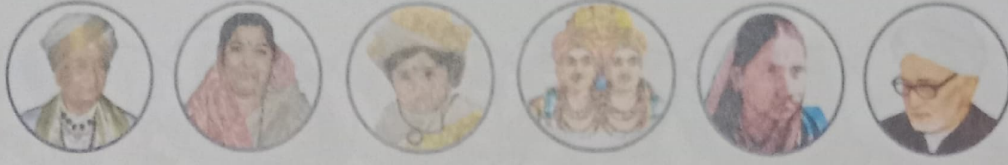
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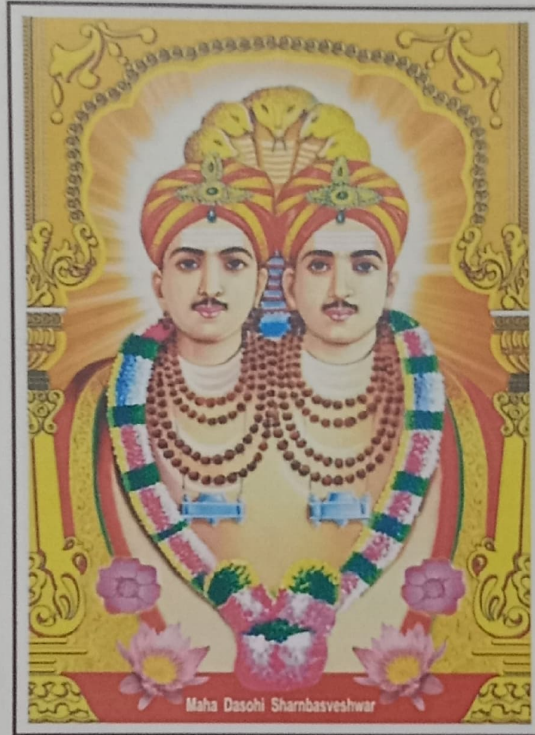
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## SHARNBASVESHWAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE KALABURAGI-585103



### **Mahadasohi Shri Sharnbasveshwar**

Service to Humanity is service to God.  
He, who helps others alone, gets his desires fulfilled.

The Sharnbasveshwar College of Science is named after Mahadasohi Sharnbasveshwar- a mystic saint, a seer with a vision, a savior of mankind and a divine universal teacher. He was one of the greatest humanitarian rarely found in the spiritual history of mankind. He attained divinity by living the way of life called Dasoha. His Dasoha philosophy is based on the precept- "No religion is greater than service; service to humanity is service to God".

Dedicating his life to the service of humanity, Sri Sharnbasveshwar followed Dasoha in all aspects - in healing the moral and spiritual wounds of the toiling and moiling masses, in feeding the poor, wiping the orphan's tears, soothing and guiding the sinner, serving the sick and curing the diseased by his extraordinary blissful spiritual blessings. Sri Sharnbasveshwar demonstrated to the world, both by precept and practice the eternal values and virtues of life, it's essential goodness and oneness.

## A PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES IN AND AROUND BOLMANDODDI VILLAGE, RAICHUR DISTRICT, KARNATAKA, INDIA

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### ABSTRACT

The preliminary survey was carried out to prepare the checklist of amphibian and reptile in and around Bolmandoddi village, Raichur district, and survey was carried out from March 2022 to June 2022. Close observation of amphibians and reptiles were done in all the possible habitats in the study area. During survey a total of 14 species of herpetofauna identified belonging to 09 families, which includes 07 species of snakes, 02 species of amphibians, 04 species of lizards and one species of tortoise.

**Keywords:** *Amphibians, Reptiles, Tortoise, Raichur.*

### INTRODUCTION

Herpetofauna includes amphibians and reptiles. Amphibians are represented by frogs, toads, caecilians and salamanders, whereas reptiles include crocodiles, turtles, tortoises, snakes and lizards including skinks. Both the groups are ectothermic (in Greek, ectos = outside, thermos=hot) animals, so they are extremely sensitive to habitat changes which qualify them as excellent bio-indicator of environmental health. Both these groups are important to human well-being. They perform a vital role in various food webs and act both as prey species and predator. As predator of insects, rodents, and other pest species they provide a significant benefit to agriculture (AmitManhas et al., 2015).

More than 9,700 species of reptiles and 6,800 species of amphibians are reported globally (Lesbarrères et al., 2014) (Nasim Ahmad Ansari. 2018). India harbors 342 species of amphibians which includes 306 anuran species, 35 species of Gymnophiona and 1 salamander species (Dinesh et al., 2013) whereas 518 species of reptiles which include 3 species of crocodiles, 34 species of turtles and tortoises, 202 species of lizards and 279 species of snakes belonging to 28 families recorded till date from India (Angels et al., 2012).

Amphibians and reptiles, collectively known as herpetofauna, comprise the highest proportion of threatened species among vertebrates in the world (Baillie et al. 2010; Böhm et



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