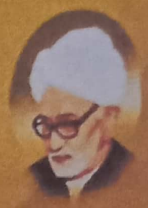
Centenary Celebrated Sharnbasveshwar Vidya Vardhaka Sangha's







SHARNBASVESHWAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE

KALABURAGI-585103 - KS - INDIA

Proceedings of

One Day National Seminar

On

Recent Advances in Physical & Applied Science - 2022

and

Current Trends in Chemical & Biological Sciences - 2022

On July 23rd 2022

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Sharnbasveshwar College of Science, Kalaburagi

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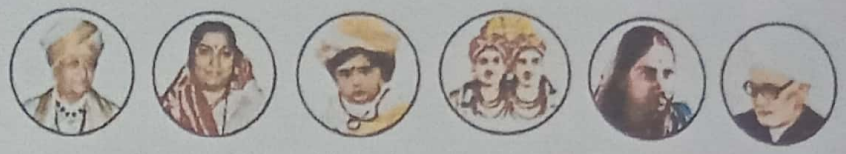

Centenary Celebrated Sharanabasaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha's

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 harnbasveshwar- a mystic saint, a seer with a vision, a savior of mankind and a divine niversal teacher. He was one of the greatest humanitarian rarely found in the spiritual istory of mankind. He attained divinity by living the way of life called Dasoha. His asoha philosophy is based on the precept- "No religion is greater than service; service to umanity is service to God".

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

A STUDY ON KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS OF BIODIVERSITY AMONG UNDERGRADUATE (LIFE SCIENCE) STUDENTS OF LAXMIVENKATESH DESAI COLLEGE, RAICHUR, KARNATAKA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

In the present situation awareness and conservation of the biodiversity is much needed, in the view of it, a case study on awareness of biodiversity was carried out among the undergraduate students. In the study students were given a questionnaire, results reveal that students were unaware of the conservation of biodiversity, but had a basic knowledge of few species (common name) of flora and fauna.

KEYWORD:Biodiversity, conservation, flora, fauna.

INTRODUCTION

Due to urbanization, anthropological activities lead to over exploitation of biodiversity.The protection of biodiversity has been identified as one of the major pathways to sustainability (M. Siegel. 2006).Biodiversity is defined as "the variability among living organisms from all sources including, inter alia, terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystem and the ecological complexes of which they are part: this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems" [CBD]. Biodiversity is an important issue with broad ramifications for the quality of human life and it is relative to the impact on agriculture, public health, ecological balance, and climate change (A.T. Peterson, 2003).The accelerating decline in biodiversity because of human activities is one of the most urgent environmental issues (Beckrich. 2011, G. K. Meffe, C. R. Carroll. 1994).To safeguard the richness of life forms, it is essential to raise public awarenessabout the need to preserve biodiversity (J. Kenneth, S. Ernest. 2011) United Nations. Agenda 21.1992) (Hui-Ju Huang, Yu-Teh Kirk Lin. 2014).

Education is a key factor in developing public knowledge andawareness about issues that affect biodiversity across theworld. Environmental problems that affect biodiversity havebecome issues of great concern to many people today. A concern for biodiversity loss has led the United Nations to declare 2011- 2020 as the Decade on Biodiversity (RabiatulAdawiahMegatJiwa,NorizanEsa. 2015).

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 outto 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 herpetofaunaidentified belonging to 09 families, which includes 07species of snakes, 02 species of amphibians, 04species 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; Böhmer