

**B. L. D. E. ASSOCIATION'S
COMMERCE, B.H.S. ARTS AND T.G.P. SCIENCE COLLEGE,
JAMKHANDI - 587 301.**

DIST: BAGALKOT, KARNATAKA

(NAAC III CYCLE ACCREDITATION "A" GRADE-CGPA-3.32)

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Principal

2019-20

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THE BEST PRACTICES OF THE INSTITUTION

TITLE OF THE PRACTICE

MOTIVATIONAL ENDOWMENT CASH PRIZES

Goal:

- To motivate students to achieve excellence in their endeavour.
- To keep engaging students in task of achieving goals.
- To promote academic performance of students.
- To promote sports culture.
- To give vent for instinct potential and opportunity for exposure.
- To attract individual donors for instituting endowment cash prizes.
- To encourage organisations for charity.
- To identify and nurture merit.

The Context:

The goals are basic tools that underlie all planning and strategic activities. They serve as the basis for creating policy and evaluating performance. Motivation is based on achievement related goals. Motivation is the driving force behind all the actions of an individual. There are different forms of motivation but achievement motivation is important. Therefore, the college has instituted large numbers of endowment cash prizes for engaging students in a task of achieving goals. Achievement motivation is based on reaching success and goals are incentive based. The successful students are honoured with endowment cash prizes and certificates of merits are issued.

The Practice:

The college has attracted large numbers of donors for donation of money to institute endowment cash prizes. The donors have given money to institute endowment cash prizes in remembrance of their loving. The retired faculty members, retired principals, subject fora, faculty members and staff, students of various batches, social organisations, past students and alumni association, wealthy graduates have donated money. Donors have donated endowment money for specific purpose. The agreement letters are issued to the donors. Endowed money is kept in bank as fixed deposit in the name of principal of the college. The principal balance remains intact and interest earned every year from it is used for giving scholarships to students as awards for merit. The terms of endowment are not violated. The list of recipients of endowment cash prizes are sent to donors. Management of an endowment is a discipline unto itself. Donors are invited for distribution of endowment cash prizes.

Apart from endowment cash prizes the principals and heads of various departments have honoured university rankers, gold medallists and scorers of out of out in a subject by giving incentives. The NGO Vidya Poshak, Somaiah Sugars accords huge

amount for needy and meritorious students. All the faculty members have been contributing Rs.500/- per month out of their salary towards generation of corpus fund for helping needy and meritorious students.

Evidence of Success:

The college was able to institute 39 endowment cash prizes so far. The numbers of endowment cash prizes are increasing every year. This is a way out to nurture merit. The oldest endowments are still active today. The table given below shows the evidence of success.

Year	No.of Endowment cash prizes	No. of students benefitted	Amount awarded*	Name convenor
2016-17	44	81	55100/-	Prof. A. B. Khot
2017-18	45	81	55751/-	Prof. B. I. Karalatti
2018-19	47	97	71900/-	Prof. B. I. Karalatti
2019-20	49	106	81900/-	Prof. A. V. Suryavamshi

*The amount awarded varies due to change in rate of interest.

The monthly contribution of the faculty members is distributed in the form of scholarship to the needy and meritorious students. The details are as follows.

Year	No. of students Benefitted	Amount Awarded
2016-17	115	177200/-
2017-18	68	170,000/-
2018-19	61	105000/-
2019-20	74	105000/-

10 past students of the college have donated Rs. 3.70 lakh towards corpus fund generated by the alumni association. 12 students have been sponsored by the alumni association for further higher studies and paid Rs. 2.82 lakh for those students.

Large numbers of needy and meritorious students have been benefitted from corpus fund generated by contribution from faculty members.

Problems Encountered and Resource Required

No problems are faced in identification of meritorious students for award of endowment cash prizes. However, identification of needy and meritorious students is a difficult task. In spite of wide publicity through prospectus, notices and college website few deserving students are not aware of this best practice. So, few deserving students turn up late for asking financial help. Under such circumstances resources fall short. Even then alternate arrangements are made to meet the requirements of deserving students.

Notes (Optional):

The identification of donors to attract endowment cash prizes is a continuous process. The cordial relation is to be maintained with donors and NGOs to motivate others to come forward for instituting endowment cash prizes.

Contact Details:

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TITLE OF THE PRACTICE

CONSERVATION OF HISTORICAL AANIKERI LAKE

BRIEF HISTORY OF LAKE:

Aanikeri (Agasar Lake) The Lake was built by Ramachandra Rao Appasahab, the patron saint of Jamakhandi, to collect rainwater from the Ramathirth Lake in the back of his palace. The lake is located on the right side of the palace, about 200 meters from the palace. As far as. Walking north from the palace, you can see the lake. The lake was built during the time of the rulers of the time and was used as a palace for the elephants, camels and horses in the palace. The lake is naturally built into the hill without any stone wall or area being built. This part of the hill was lowered and became a lake, as all the water in the upper Ramathartha Lake was collected here. It was called the Elephant Lake because it was very useful for elephants. As per study this lake, Maharaja Patawardana had planned to build lakes in the city mainly to provide basic amenities to the citizens.

The surrounding area of the lake is naturally formed. Its depth is estimated to be about 4 meter wide, 2 meter wide. It is estimated to have length and depth of 10 feet. But the exact length of the lake is not known. In the recent times, it is often useful for the people of Madiwala to improve their financial lives. In particular, the water of this lake was often called the Agasara Lake. Today it is also known as Elephant Lake and Agasara Keri. But more often than not, people call it the Agasara Lake. Water is collected in the lake by means of a leaking system. Thus, it is still sustainable as it benefits many people.

Objectives/Goals:

- To protect the lake eco-system with all its genetic diversity
- Conservation of Biodiversity
- Environmental impact assessment
- Improve water quality in the surrounding area of Aanikeri lake
- To improve local regulations to ensure conservation
- Sewage must be diverted away from the lakes.
- Check the overgrowth of aquatic weeds like Eichhornia, Azolla, and Alternanthera etc. through Manual operations.

- Undertake in depth study of Lake Hydrology (flow of water, through inlets, outflow pattern, evapo-transpiration) for maintaining optimum physico-chemical characteristics & water levels.
- Socio-economic studies & land use planning in & around the lakes can help in providing Ecological basis for improving the quality of lakes.
- Encroachment of lake beds by unauthorized /authorized agencies must be immediately stopped

Context:

A lake is the most beautiful and expressive feature of a landscape. It is often described as the “Eye of the Earth “. Urban lakes form vital ecosystems supporting livelihood with social, economic and aesthetic benefits that are essential for quality life. The nutrient- poor, oligotrophic lake is oxygen saturated and has a low microbial population; whereas nutrient-rich, eutrophic lake has a bottom sediment layer and can have an anoxic hypolimnion. As microbial biomass increases with nutrient level, light penetration gets depleted. Thus the lower parts may receive poisonous gas like H₂S released by anaerobes. The sewage and agricultural waste may increase the percentage of Nitrogen and Phosphorous into the lake waters. This in turn can cause bloom of algae, bacteria and plants in the epilimnion zone. Cyanobacteria in oligotrophic fresh water can cause algal bloom. It has been noted that if both Nitrogen and Phosphorus are present, Cyanobacteria competes with algae. Toxic blooms, as well as bacterial contamination and heavy metal pollution, may significantly impair all the water uses and represent a health risk of the urban population.

The Practice

Lakes (natural / manmade) better called water bodies are reservoirs of water; serve as source of drinking water and important in maintaining the surface and ground water balance, in maintaining urban ecosystem apart from its uses for different purposes namely recreational, water supply, fishing more importantly a source of income lakes play huge role. Considering the importance of it, college administration motivates faculty members, students to protect Aanikeri Lake through Swachha andholan, Shramadhan and more importantly research work on quality of ground water in the city of Jamkhandi through comparing it to the other taluka of Bagalkot Dist.

1. [physicochemical-analysis-of-ground-water-samples-of-jamkhandi-town-in-bagalkot-district-karnataka-state.pdf](#)
2. [3-Assessment-of-Water-Quality-in-and-Around.pdf](#)

Evidence of Success

Through the conservation of historical Aanikeri Lake the college indirectly shielding and safeguarding the bread and butter of people who are directly and indirectly depend upon the Aanikeri Lake as source of income. In the context of it the list of Dhobis (who's traditionally occupation was washing the clothes) who have using Aanikeri Lake for running their traditional job given below.

LIST OF (DHOBI) BENEFICIARIES OF AANIKERI LAKE (AGASAR KERE)

Sl. No	Name	Cell No	Address
1	Mallappa L Parit	7259663049	A/P- Kadapatti
2	Basappa Parit	974375768	A/P- Kadapatti
3	Shrishail Parit	8197943145	A/P- Kadapatti
4	Balappa Parit	9900361728	A/P- Kadapatti
5	Kalmesh R Parit		A/P- Kadapatti
6	Surappa Parit	9972265890	A/P- Kadapatti
7	Shivanand Parit	9743766024	A/P- Kadapatti
8	Parasappa Parit	8722547774	A/P- Kadapatti
9	Maruti Parit	8722547774	A/P- Kadapatti
10	Sadashiv Parit		A/P- Kadapatti
11	Satyappa Parit	9880031018	A/P- Kadapatti
12	Nagappa Parit	9945296664	A/P- Kadapatti
13	Parappa S Parit	8105642774	A/P- Kadapatti
14	Shankar S Parit	7760849926	A/P- Kadapatti
15	Prabhu S Parit	9380652551	A/P- Kadapatti
16	Basavaraj R Parit		A/P- Kadapatti

17	Mahesh Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti
18	Baramu Madivalar	6360685442	A/P- Kadapatti
19	Jagadish M Parit	8722146994	A/P- Kadapatti
20	Sadashiv R Parit		A/P- Kadapatti
21	Basavaraj Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti
22	Nagaraj Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti
23	Bhimappa S Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti
24	Dhundappa Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti
25	Annavva Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti
26	Ishwar M Madivalar		A/P- Kadapatti


Principal

Problems Encountered and Resource Required

The Aanikeri Lake faces threat from the surrounding people of Jamkhandi, especially in the festival seasons because all the lakes in Jamkhandi taluka acquired by the residential areas because of this all the waste of festival is dumped in Aanikeri lake and the dhobi's uses soaps and detergents to wash clothes which creates greater threats to the flora and fauna lake

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COORDINATOR



PRINCIPAL



CONVENOR
CRITERION - VII