5

DIPLOMA IN WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (DWM)

Term-End Examination June, 2021

BNRI-102: ELEMENTS OF HYDROLOGY

Time: 2 hours Maximum Marks: 50

Note: Attempt any **five** questions. All questions carry equal marks. Use of calculator is permitted.

- **1.** (a) Define hydrology. Write different components of hydrologic cycle. 2+3=5
 - (b) Define runoff. List different factors affecting runoff. 2+3=5
- 2. Define time of concentration. (a) micro-watershed comprises of 60 ha area. The watershed is divided into two parts, first part 40 ha with 12% slope is under wood land and second part 20 ha with 1% under cultivated land. The slope ismaximum length of flow is 2000 m to the outlet. The average slope of channel is 6%. Determine the time of concentration. 2+3=5
 - (b) What is average velocity of flow? How is it measured?

4. (a) What is evaporation? List different factors affecting evaporation. 2+3=5 (b) Differentiate between field water use efficiency and crop water use efficiency. 5 5. (a) Seven irrigations of 5 cm each were applied to wheat crop. The crop yield was 7 tonnes per ha. The consumptive use during the growth period was 25 cm. Determine (i) field water use efficiency, (ii) crop water use efficiency. 5 (b) Differentiate between uniform and non-unifom flow. Write equation of continuity. 3+2=5 6. (a) Describe the importance of channel lining in reducing the seepage losses in an open channel. 5 (b) Differentiate between recording and non-recording rain-gauge. 5 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. 5 (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of	3.	(a)	Define water balance. Write its equation. $3+2=5$
affecting evaporation. (b) Differentiate between field water use efficiency and crop water use efficiency. 5. (a) Seven irrigations of 5 cm each were applied to wheat crop. The crop yield was 7 tonnes per ha. The consumptive use during the growth period was 25 cm. Determine (i) field water use efficiency, (ii) crop water use efficiency. (b) Differentiate between uniform and non-unifom flow. Write equation of continuity. 3+2=5 6. (a) Describe the importance of channel lining in reducing the seepage losses in an open channel. (b) Differentiate between recording and non-recording rain-gauge. 5 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of		(b)	-
efficiency and crop water use efficiency. 5. (a) Seven irrigations of 5 cm each were applied to wheat crop. The crop yield was 7 tonnes per ha. The consumptive use during the growth period was 25 cm. Determine (i) field water use efficiency, (ii) crop water use efficiency. (b) Differentiate between uniform and non-unifom flow. Write equation of continuity. 3+2=5 6. (a) Describe the importance of channel lining in reducing the seepage losses in an open channel. (b) Differentiate between recording and non-recording rain-gauge. 5 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of	4.	(a)	-
to wheat crop. The crop yield was 7 tonnes per ha. The consumptive use during the growth period was 25 cm. Determine (i) field water use efficiency, (ii) crop water use efficiency. (b) Differentiate between uniform and non-unifom flow. Write equation of continuity. 3+2=5 6. (a) Describe the importance of channel lining in reducing the seepage losses in an open channel. (b) Differentiate between recording and non-recording rain-gauge. 5 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of		(b)	
 (b) Differentiate between uniform and non-unifom flow. Write equation of continuity. 3+2=5 6. (a) Describe the importance of channel lining in reducing the seepage losses in an open channel. 5 (b) Differentiate between recording and non-recording rain-gauge. 5 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. 5 (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of 	5.	(a)	to wheat crop. The crop yield was 7 tonnes per ha. The consumptive use during the growth period was 25 cm. Determine (i) field water use efficiency, (ii) crop water
in reducing the seepage losses in an open channel. (b) Differentiate between recording and non-recording rain-gauge. 5 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of		(b)	Differentiate between uniform and non-unifom flow. Write equation of
non-recording rain-gauge. 7. (a) Explain velocity-area method of discharge measurements. 5 (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of	6.	(a)	in reducing the seepage losses in an open
measurements. 5 (b) Compute the discharge of Cipoletti weir having crest width of 40 cm and head of		(b)	5
having crest width of 40 cm and head of	7.	(a)	
20 cm. 5		(b)	having crest width of 40 cm and head of

- **8.** Write short notes on any **four** of the following: $4 \times 2 \frac{1}{2} = 10$
 - (a) Infiltration
 - (b) Seepage
 - (c) Angle of repose
 - (d) Rain-gauge network
 - (e) Head loss

जलसंभर प्रबंधन में डिप्लोमा कार्यक्रम (डी.डब्ल्यू.एम.)

सत्रांत परीक्षा

जून, 2021

बी.एन.आर.आई.-102: जलविज्ञान के तत्त्व

समय : २ घण्टे अधिकतम अंक : 50

नोट : किन्हीं पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए । सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं । कैलकुलेटर के प्रयोग की अनुमित है ।

- 1. (क) जलविज्ञान को परिभाषित कीजिए । जलविज्ञानी चक्र के विभिन्न घटकों को लिखिए । 2+3=5
 - (ख) अपप्रवाह (अपवाह) को पिरभाषित कीजिए । अपप्रवाह (अपवाह) को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न घटकों की सूची तैयार कीजिए । 2+3=5
- 2. (क) सांद्रता समय को पिरभाषित कीजिए । 60 हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र का एक छोटा जलसंभर है । जलसंभर दो भागों में विभाजित है । पहले भाग में 12% ढलान वाली 40 हेक्टेयर वन्य भूमि है और दूसरे भाग में 1% ढलान वाली 20 हेक्टेयर कृषि भूमि है । निकास पर प्रवाह की सर्वोच्च लंबाई 2000 मी. है । नाली (चैनल) की औसत ढलान 6% है । सांद्रता समय की गणना कीजिए ।
 - (ख) प्रवाह का औसत वेग क्या है ? इसे किस प्रकार मापा जाता है ?

3.	(क)	जल संतुलन को परिभाषित कीजिए । इसका समीकरण लिखिए । $3+2=5$
	(碅)	अवरोधन को परिभाषित कीजिए । अवरोधन को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। $2+3=5$
4.	(क)	वाष्पन क्या है ? वाष्पन को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों की सूची तैयार कीजिए । $2+3=5$
	(碅)	खेत जल उपयोग की दक्षता और फ़सल द्वारा जल उपयोग की दक्षता में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
5.	(क)	गेहूँ की फ़सल को 5 सेमी (प्रत्येक) की सात सिंचाइयाँ दी गईं । गेहूँ की 7 टन प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज प्राप्त हुई । फ़सल की बढ़वार अवधि के दौरान जल का क्षयशील उपयोग 25 सेमी था । (i) खेत की जल उपयोग दक्षता, (ii) फ़सल की जल उपयोग दक्षता निर्धारित कीजिए ।
	(ख)	समरूप और असमान प्रवाह में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए । निरंतरता का समीकरण लिखिए । 3+2=5
6.	(क)	किसी खुले चैनल में रिसाव हानियों को कम करने के लिए चैनल लाइनिंग (अस्तरीकरण) के महत्त्व का वर्णन कीजिए। 5
	(碅)	रिकॉर्डिंग और नॉन-रिकॉर्डिंग वर्षामापी में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। 5
7.	(क)	निस्सरण मापन की वेग-क्षेत्रफल विधि की व्याख्या कीजिए। 5
	(碅)	एक सिपोलेती वीयर, जिसकी शिखर तल की चौड़ाई 40 सेमी और शीर्ष (दाबोच्चता) 20 सेमी है, के लिए निस्सरण की गणना कीजिए। 5

- 8. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं **चार** पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणियाँ $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 10$
 - (क) अंतःस्यंदन (अवछनन)
 - (ख) रिसाव
 - (ग) घर्षण कोण (आधार कोण)
 - (घ) वर्षामापी तंत्र (जाल)
 - (ङ) शीर्ष (दाबोच्चता) हानि