

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

a. Discuss the various processes involved in 'Hydrologic Cycle' using Horton's Engineering representation. (10 Marks)

b. List the importance of hydrology with emphasis on global water availability.

(10 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Define Rain gauge. Describe with a neat sketch, the principle of working of Symon's non recording gauge and its demerits. (06 Marks)
 - b. What is Precipitation? Distinguish between Convection and Orographic precipitation.
 (07 Marks)
 - c. Determine the optimum number of raingauges in a catchment area using the following data:
 - i) Number of existing rain gauges = 08.
 - ii) Mean annual rainfall at the gauges: 1000, 950, 900, 850, 800, 700, 600 and 400mm.
 - iii) Permissible error = 6%.

(07 Marks)

Module-2

3 a. What is meant by 'Evaporation Losses'? Discuss the factors affecting evaporation.

(08 Marks)

- b. Define 'Evapotranspiration'. Explain in brief the 'Lysimeter method' of estimating the same in the field. (06 Marks)
- c. What is the Evaporation, if 4.80 litres of water is removed from an evaporation pan of diameter 1.22m and the simultaneous rainfall measurement is 9.0mm? (06 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Discuss the factors that affect infiltration. Explain with a neat sketch, measurement of infiltration using double ring infiltrometer. (10 Marks)
 - b. A 6 hour storm produced rainfall intensities of 7, 18, 25, 12, 10 and 3mm/hour is successive one hour intervals over a basin of 800km^2 . The resulting run off is observed to be $264 \times 10^5 \text{ m}^3$. Determine ϕ index for the basin. (10 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Define the following
 - i) Basin recharge ii) Dir
 - ii) Direct run off
- iii) Drainage density
- iv) Form factor (10 Marks)

b. What is Runoff? List and explain factors affecting it.

(10 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. How the hydrograph is affected by the following:
 - i) Shape of the basin

Overland flow.

- ii) Non uniform aerial distribution of rainfall.
- (06 Marks)
- b. Define 'Unit hydrograph'. With the help of neat sketch, explain the various components of a flood hydrograph. (06 Marks)

c. Given the ordinates of a 4 – hour unit hydrograph. Derive the ordinates of 12 – hour unit hydrograph for the same catchment. What is the peak value of discharge and the corresponding time interval observed in 4-h and 12-h unit hydrograph. (08 Marks)

Time (Hours)	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44
Ordinates of 4-h UH cm ³ /sec	0	20	80	130	150	130	90	52	27	15	05	0

Module-4

- 7 a. Define Irrigation. Discuss in brief the benefits and ill effects of irrigation. (08 Marks)
 - b. Distinguish between: Direct Irrigation and Storage Irrigation. (06 Marks)
 - c. What is Bhandara Irrigation? List its advantages and disadvantages. (06 Marks)

OR

8 a. Define Duty and Delta. Derive the relation between them.

(06 Marks)

- b. Define the following :
 - i) Permanent wilting point ii) Field capacity.

(06 Marks)

- c. After how many days water supply is required to ensure good yield, if:
 - Field capacity of soil = 30%; Permanent wilting point = 12%;
 - Density of soil = 1.4g/cc; Effective depth of root zone = 80cm;

Daily consumptive use = 15mm. Readily available moisture is 85% of available moisture.

(08 Marks)

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Module-5 BANGALORE - 560 037

- 9 a. Write an explanatory note on Canal classification on the basis of its alignment. (06 Marks)
 - b. Enumerate the basic differences between Lacey's and Kennedy's theory. (06 Marks)
 - c. A channel section is to be designed for the following data:
 - Discharge Q = 5 cumecs; Silt factor = 1.0; Side slope = 0.5H = 1V.
 - Also determine bed slope of the channel. Use Lacey's theory. (08 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. With a neat sketch, explain different zones of a storage reservoir.
- (10 Marks)
- b. With a neat sketch, explain step by step procedure of determining reservoir capacity for a specific yield using the mass inflow curve. (10 Marks)