SUMMARY: The present study was conducted in Southern region of Gujarat state. 40 villages were identified from two districts (20 from each) on the basis of highest number of water user associations (WUAs) for the present study. Ex-post facto research design was used and 200 sample size was drawn out by using proportionate random sampling method. The data were collected through personal interview method. The result shows that higher irrigation charges recover by the WUAs was reported as major constraint by the beneficiaries and ranked first followed by biasness in distribution of irrigation water by some committee members got second rank and inadequate supply of irrigation water to the tail enders ranked third. Whereas proper management should be done to reduce the irrigation water charges was reported as major suggestion and ranked first followed by supervision should be done to reduce biasness in water distribution got second rank and deprivation of irrigation water should be reduced at tail ends by proper management ranked third.

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Participatory irrigation management (PIM), Water user associations (WUAs), Constraints, Suggestion