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Demand-oriented irrigation water management in northwestern China : methodologies, empirics, institutions and policies

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Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift

Demand-oriented irrigation water management in northwestern China

Methodologies, empirics, institutions and policies

Jianjun Tang

1. Water scarcity is threatening the very survival of the Chinese nation (Jiabao Wen, former Chinese prime minister cited in Chapter 1).
2. The introduction of psychological and sociological concepts in economic theory will stimulate application of Structural Equation Modelling in econometrics. (Several Chapters)
3. Water users' associations outperform joint-stock cooperatives and private companies in improving farmers' water use efficiency (Chapter 2).
4. Dissemination of information via social networks, rather than via the media, is an important vehicle to enhance awareness of water scarcity in the Guanzhong Plain (Chapter 3).
5. Acceptance of water pricing can be enhanced by disseminating information that income losses due to higher water prices can be offset by savings due to increased water use efficiency (Chapter 4).
6. Perception of water scarcity improves water use efficiency, but also vice versa: efficient farmers have a more optimistic view of combating water scarcity via improved efficiency (Chapter 4).
7. In the absence of crop insurance adoption of advanced water-saving techniques is an alternative hedging instrument against droughts (Chapter 5).
8. Writing a paper is like raising a baby, it cries even it is well taken care of.
9. Time is like water in a sponge; there is always more as long as you squeeze (Lu Xun, 1881-1936).
10. The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting (Sun Tzu, 544-496 BC)
11. Women hold up half the sky (Mao Zedong, 1893-1976).
12. He who knows all the answers has not been asked all the questions (Confucius, 551-479 BC).
13. When you see a good person, think of becoming like her or him. When you see someone not so good, reflect on your own weaknesses (Confucius, 551-479 BC).
14. Do not do evil things even though they may be insignificant. Do not give up good things even though they may be minor (Liu Bei, 161-223).
15. Dutch discuss business in the office, Chinese at the dinner table.