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Giving Credit Where it is Due

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March 12, 2010

Abstract

This paper shows how the productive interplay of theory and experimental work has furthered our understanding of credit markets in developing countries. Descriptive facts motivated a body of theory, which in turned motivated experiments designed to test it. Brautts from these experiments reveal both the success and the limits of the theory, prompting new work to refine it. We argue that the literature on credit can be a temphate research in other domains. PLL: O16-C38 Kepsevels: Credit Market; Field Experiments

After a period of relative marginalization, development economics has now reemerged into the mainstream of most economics departments, attracting some of the brightest talents in the field. It is no longer the preserve of development "experts" who pronounce on the strange ways of the world outside high-income countries, but instead serves as a testing ground for fundamental economic theories and the source of exciting new ideas. There is, of course, nothing entirely new about this. Innovative theoretical ideas from people such as George Alerical and Joseph Stiglitz were inspired by thinking about the developing world. Pranab Bardhan and T. N. Scinicusan, and, slightly later, Angus Deaton and Marix Rosemweig also resisted the compartmentalization of the field into development and the rest. Nevertheless the extent to which, today, economists in many other fields routinely think about the application of their ideas and techniques in development contexts, seems unprecedented. This new centrality is excellent news for the field and, we venture to hope, for the world it studies.

We believe that one of the reasons for the field's vitality is the opportunity it offers to successfully integrate theoretical thinking and empirical testing, and the rich dislogue that can "MIT, NIER, CEPS and BHEAD

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March 01, 2010