

Customer's Behavior towards Islamic Banking in Pakistan

Muhammad Nouman Shafique¹, ²Reema Mazhar, ³Naveed Ahmad, Hussain Ahmad², Muhammad Ansar Nazir¹, Khalil- Ur- Rehman³, Raza Ellahi³

1, Ph.D Scholar Preston University, Islamabad

2, Department of Business Administration, Federal Urdu University of Arts Science and Technology, Islamabad 3, Department of Business Administration, Lahore Leads University, Pakistan

Abstract:

Islamic banking is one of the most developing sectors in Pakistan. This study reveals the relationship between consumer behavior towards bank selection criteria and customer satisfaction. For this purpose, qualitative data was collected from consumers in different Islamic bank in Multan. It is find out relationship among independent variables(religion, high profit &low service charges, influence of friends & family, service quality, responsive attitude of staff ,mass media & bank image) and dependent variable (customer satisfaction). The findings show positive and significant relationship among all variables and customer satisfaction partially mediates the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables. We conclude that customers' satisfaction is increasing day after day and their commitment is strong with the Islamic banks.

Keywords: Islamic banking, Bank selection, Customer behavior.

Introduction

In Pakistan Islamic bank first time introduce in 1977 Pakistan and others three countries (Egypt, Indonesia and Malaysia) has been trying to enact Islamic banking system at national level. The main purpose of Islamic financial system is a set of rules and laws according to shariah.in Islamic laws collection and payment of interest is strictly prohibited. The commercial purpose of Islamic banking is the same as conventional banking but in Islamic banking system work under in the principles of Islamic laws. In Pakistan first time Meezan Bank (2002) provides the services on Islamic principles. Now, in Pakistan there are approximately 6 Islamic and 13 conventional banks exist that are providing there services and satisfied the customers all over the Pakistan.

The main purpose of this study is to check the customer's awareness and satisfaction towards Islamic bank in Pakistan. Customer's satisfaction is a key to find out those factors which tells why customers leave or stay with a bank. The awareness of Islamic banking plays the vital role for its growth whereas service quality and product quality helps to determine the customer satisfaction.

Overview of Pakistan's Islamic Banking Sector

In Pakistan over the past few years, Islamic banking sector has grown rapidly. Islamic financial system first time introduced in Pakistan 1977-1978. July 1979 .Elimination of interest from financial institution like NIT, ICP and HBFC. In 1985 Pak rupees was made interest free and deposit in current account continued to be accepted but it is free from interest or share in profit or loss was allowed on these accounts since 1985 the procedure was acknowledged however it was declared un-Islamic by the Federal Shariat Court (FSC) in 1991.

Some banks and government made apples in Shariat Appellate Bench of Supreme Court of Pakistan 1997 Al-Meezan Investment Bank was established under the principles of Islamic laws.In 1999 The Shariat Appellate Bench rejects the appeals and directs that laws involving interest banking come to an end. The government promote Islamic banking on parallel basis with conventional system as well as set up high level commission. March 20, 2002 the first Islamic banking license is issued to the Meezan Bank. 2003 Meezan Bank established its branches all over the Pakistan. Bank Alfalah Islamic banking was first time introduced in 2003.

In 2006 62 branches of Islamic banks in 21 cities. Islamic banks allowed its customers to raise its funds for financing of stocks of finished goods in 2008. In 2009 Islamic banks have 201 branches in 54 cities all over the Pakistan .These banks provides the value added services and products according to shariah both business and retail. These Bank also provides various Alternate Distribution Channels i.e. ATM Banking, Visa and MasterCard debit card, Utility Bills Payment through ATM and Internet Banking etc.

Customers choose Islamic bank because of religions motives. "Through Islamic banking system. Muslim's enjoys the banking services with Islamic principles because it fulfills the basic needs of Muslim's under the principles of Islam" Khan et al (2008). "Customers satisfaction is consider as an important factor of any organization strategy because revenue for any industry depend on its customers" Rehman (2010).

Research Gap

The purpose of this study is to investigate the customer behavior towards Islamic banking by using their demographic profile and also check out which variables are mostly effect on customer's selection towards Islamic banks customer's select Islamic banks due to (religion, high profit, service quality, pricing aspects, mass



media, behavior of bank staff, friends advice to select Islamic bank, low service charges, parents advice).

That are the variables which help to study the customer behavior and also makes able to satisfy them after providing the quality products and quality services. Customer's satisfaction is necessary for the development of Islamic banks. To increase the revenue and shares of Islamic banks in Pakistan we should understand the customer's behavior.

Literature review

Omer (1992) express that customers having no knowledge about Islamic banking they used Islamic services as well as Islamic products only because of their religion and that's why they don't prefer to use conventional banking services and the other reason to prefer Islamic banking services is the interest which is strictly prohibited in Islam but few customers do that.

Hegazy (1995) Customer select Islamic bank due to Islamic rules and laws but they make final decision after the comparison of services and products of both the bank then customers select the bank. Haron (1994) examine that some fundamental reasons to select bank are orderliness, speed, the quality of being friendly and also customer behavior but in his study they analyzed that the 40% respondents prefer Islamic banking because of Islamic rules and laws. Similar study organized by the Naser in Jordan and surveyed 206 customers but in his study gives it is examined that the 70% customers prefer Islamic banking services due to their religion.

Erol in 1989 and Erol, Kaynak in 1990 conduct study in Jordan where they noticeable three factors for Islamic banks that are reputation, efficient and confidentially which proves that the customers select any bank due to its products and services either it is Islamic or conventional bank religion is not the reason to choose Islamic bank.

Leeds (1992) argues that the service quality and professional attitude increase the customer satisfaction they also state that the customers moves towards other banks due to poor services. The relationship between the customers and staff are also included in service quality if the relationship between the bank staff and customer is good then it will increase the customer satisfaction towards the bank. McDougall (1996) state that the service quality having great influence on customer satisfaction. Bad services creates the bad image on customers and if the customers are dissatisfied so they automatically shift to another bank. Customers choose Islamic bank because of religions motives. Through Islamic banking system Muslim's enjoys the banking services with Islamic principles because it fulfills the basic needs of Muslim's under the principles of Islam by Khan et al (2008)

Al-Ajmi (2009) study in Bahrain argues that Customers chose Islamic banks not only the basis of Islamic laws, rules or value while there are so many factors which effects the customer's choice that factors may be economies factors, may be conveniences factors, may be the reputation of bank in society like social responsibility, behavior of professionals or managers with customers, financial strength, risk and return or may be chose Islamic bank due to guidance of friends and family. In order to increase the customers Islamic bank functions give rise profitability as compared to conventional banks but Islamic rules and laws must be kept in mind. It is so difficult and create test for Islamic banks to attract the customers who already use the products and services of conventional banks and satisfied with those banks.

Customer's satisfaction depends on reputation of bank, behavior of staff, low services charges and also location of bank. Researches prove that friendly environment, quick service and good communication system between staff and customers leads to increase the customer's satisfaction towards bank. Mirr (2011) states that if the customer is satisfied which help to enhance the loyalty and that is the main element of Islamic banking. The Islamic banks need to promote new methods develop strong marketing programs due to this the customers are able to know about the idea of Islamic banking and also understands its objectives.

CONCLUSION

The observations and the literature presented in this study suggest that the concept of Islamic banking is one of the most emerging and the most out-bursting concepts in global economies. Numerous studies show that The Islamic banking is gaining wider acceptance and inspiration throughout the world especially in the areas occupied by Muslim communities which enlightens the fact that religion is the core attraction behind Islamic banking but recent studies debunk this only reason and acquiesce with the fact that is not only the religion that is attracting the people towards Islamic banking but it is basically the products and services provided by the banks weather Islamic or any conventional which attract the consumers towards banking. This research provides some important information on the development of Islamic banking in Pakistan. The result will help the relevant parties to further enhance the development of Islamic banking in Pakistan especially selection criteria preferred by consumer behavior. However, banks should take note of people's insufficient knowledge in Islamic banking system into consideration especially when promoting Islamic financial services.



References

- Agha Tahir Ijaz and Asghar Ali (2013). Assessing Service Attitude: Service Quality Measures Taken by Islamic Banks in Pakistan. IOSR Journal of Business and Management, Vol 8, pp61-68.
- Ahmad WMw, Rahman AA, Ali NA, Semen AC(2006), Choice of financing amongst Malays between religiousity and perception mortagage borrower behavior. J. Real Estate

Res.,25(1).

- Ahmad, A., Rehman, u.k., Saif, I., & Safwan, N., (2010). An empirical investigation of Islamic banking in Pakistan based on perception of service quality. African Journal of Business Management, 4(6), 1185-1193
- Ahmad, N. & Haron, S. (2002).Perceptions of Malaysian corporate customers towards Islamic banking products and services, International Journal of Islamic Financial Services,

International Journal of Islamic Financial Services, 2(4),pp. 13-29

Ahmad, W., A.Rahman, N.A.Ali and A.C Seman, 2008. Religiosity and Banking Selection

Criteria among Malaysia in Lembah Klang, Journal of Syariah, 16 (2)

- Ahmed et al. (2010), 'An Analysis of Function Performed be Islamic Bank: A Case of Pakistan", European Journal of Social Sciences, Volume 17,No. 1.
- Akram et al. (2011), 'Prospects of Islamic Banking: Reflection from Pakistan: Australian Journal of Business and Management Research, Vol 1, No.2.
- Al-Ajmi, J., Hussain, H.A & Al-Saleh, N.(2009). Clients of conventional and Islamic banks in Bahrain. How they choose which bank to patronize. Inter. J. Soc. Eco., 36(11): 1086-1123
- Alam, S.S., R. Mohd and B. Hisham, (2011). Is Religiosity an Important Determinant on Muslim Consumer Behaviour in Malaysia? Journal of Islamic marketing, 2(1):83-96
- Al-Hawari M., & Ward T.,(2006). The effect of automated service quality on Australian banks financial performance and the mediating role of customer satisfaction, Marketing Intelligence & Planning, Vol.24 Issue :2, pp.127-147.
- Ali Raza ,Urooj Saddique, Umar Farooq, Saqib Awan ,Atif Amin (2012), Customers Satisfaction towards Islamic Banking: Pakistan Perspective. Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review, Vol 1, No.6.
- Almossaive, M.(2001). Bank selection criteria employed by college students in Bahrain: an empirical analysis, International Journal of Bank Marketing, 19 (3), pp.115-25.
- Amin, M. & Isa, Z. (2008). An examination of the relationship between service quality perception and customer satisfaction: A SEM approach towards Malaysia Islamic banking. International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management.

1(3). 191-209.

- Azeemi, S.M., Baig, M.H., Ali, S.K., Raja, A.A. (2004) A Thesis on Society Behavior Towards Shariah-based Financial System. MBA thesis, Iqra University, Karachi, Pakistan.
- Bley, J. and K. Kuehn, 2004. Conventional Versus Islamic Finance; Student Knowledge and Perception in the United Arab Emirates. International Journal of Islamic Finance Services, pp; 5
- Curry, A., & Penman, S. (2004). The relative importance of technology in enhancing customer relationship in banking-a Scottish perspective, Managing Service Quality, 14(4), 331-341.
- Dusuki AW, Abdullah NI (2006). Why do Malaysian customers patronise Islamic banks. Inter. J. Bank. Mark, 25(3):142-160
- Dusuki, A.W. & Abdullah, N.I.(2007). Why do Malaysian customers patronise Islamic banks? International Journal of Bank Marketing, 25(3), pp.142-60
- Erol and R. El-Bdour, 1990. Conventional and Islamic Bank: Patronage Behavior of Jordanian Customers. International Journal of Bank Marketing, 8 (5).
- Erol C, El-Bdour R (1989). Attitude, behaviors and patronage factors of bank customers towards Islamic banks. Int. J. Bank. Mark., 7(6):31-7.
- Gait A, Worthington A (2008). Int. J. Soc. Econ., 35(11):783-808.
- Gerrard, P, & Cunningham, J,B., (1997). Islamic banking: a study in Singapore, International Journal of Bank Marketing, 15(6), 204-216
- Hanson, W. (2000). Principles of internet marketing, Cincinnati, Ohio: South-Western.
- Haque A, Osman J, Ismail AZH (2009). Factor influences selection of Islamic banking .A study on Malaysian customer preferences. Amer. J. Appl. Sci., 6(5):922-928.
- Haron , S., Ahmad, N., &Planisek, S.(1994).Bank patronage factors of Muslim and non-Muslim customers. International Journal of Bank Marketing,12(1), 32-40
- Hegazy, I. 1995. An empirical comparative study between Islamic and commercial banks selection criteria in Egypt. International Journal of Islamic Financial Services.2 (4).3-11.
- Idris AR, Naziman KNM, Januri SS, Asari FFAH, Muhammad N, Sabri SM, Jusoff K (2011). Religious value as



- the main influencing factor to customers patronizing Islamic bank. World Appl. Sci. J., Vol.12.
- Imtiaz. N, Murtaza .A, Abaas.M.A ,Khizer Hayat (2013) VOL.1 NO 2,educational research International
- Leeds, B. (1992). Mystery shopping offers clues to quality service. Bank Marketing, 24(11), 24-27
- Levesque. T., & McDougall, H.G. (1996). Determinants of customer satisfaction in retail banking, International Journal of Bank Marketing 14(7), 12-20.
- Marimuthu M, Jing Cw ,Gie LP , Mun LP, Ping TY (2010). Islamic banking selection criteria and implications. Global J Hum. Soc. Sci., 10 (4).
- Metawa, S.A. and Almossawi, M. (1998). banking behavior of Islamic bank customers: perspectives and implications. International Journal of Bank Marketing, 16, (7), 299-313.
- Mirr, S. (2011). Customer Satisfaction Measurement For the State –Owned Banks in the Developing Countries—The Case Of Bangladesh. Journal of Business and Policy Research, 153-172.
- Naeem, H., Akram, A., & Saif, M.I., (2009). Service Quality and its impact on Customer Satisfaction: An Empirical Evidence from the Pakistani Banking Sector. International Business & Economics Research Journal, 8(12), 99-104.
- Naser, K., Jamal, A. &Al-Khatib, L.(1999). Islamic banking: a study of customer satisfaction and preferences in Jordan. International Journal of Bank Marketing, 1793), 135-150.
- Omer, H. (1992). The implication of Islamic beliefs and practice on Islamic financial institutions in the UK, Phd dissertation, Loughborough University, Loughborough.
- Osman I, Ali H, Zainuddin A, Rashid WEW, Jusoff K (2009). Customers satisfaction in Malaysian Islamic banking. Int. J. Econ. Finance, 1(1).
- Rahim Mosahab, P.C. (2010). Service Quality, Customer Satisfaction and Loyalty: A Test of. International Business Research.
- Rehman, A. and M.S. Shabbir ,(2010). The Relationship Between Religiosity And New Product Adoption. of Islamic Marketing, 1(1):63-69
- SBP, Islamic banking Bulletin Vol. IV No.2, 2009.
- Shabbir, M.F., Aslam, D.H., Capusneanu, S., Barbu, C.M., & Tanveer, M.A., (2012) Perceived Service Quality of Islamic and Non Islamic Banks Operating in Pakistan. American Journal of Scientific Research (51), 27-36.
- Sureshchander GS, Chandrasekharan R, Anantharaman R (2003). Customer perception of service quality in the banking sector of a developing economy: A critical analysis, Inter. J. Bank Mark, 21:233-242.
- Taimoor H.(2012). Measuring Customers Loyalty of Islamic banking in Bahawalpur Region. International Journal of Learning & Development. Vol (2), No (2), pp2164-4063.
- Tan, T.H. (2009). A study of Islamic banking customer satisfaction in Malaysia, Published master dissertation. University Utara Malaysia.
- Urban JD , Pratt D (2000).Perception of banking services in the wake of banking mergers: an empirical study. J. Serv. Mark. 14(2):118-131.
- Vitell, S.J. and J.G.P.Paolollo , (2003). Consumer Ethics: The Role of Religiosity. Journal of Business Ethics, 46(2):151-162.
- Wang Y, Lo H, Hui YV (2003). The antecedents of service quality and product quality and their influences on bank reputation: evidence from banking industry in China. Manag Serv. Qualit., 13(1):72-83
- Zeithmal VA, Parasuraman A, Malhotra A (2000). Service quality delivery through websites:a critical review of extant knowledge. J. Acad Mark Sci, 30(4):362-375.
- Zeithml, V.A. (2000). Service Quality, profitability and the Economic Worth of customers: what we know and what we need to learn. Journal of the academy of marketing science, 28(1), 67-85

The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open-Access hosting service and academic event management. The aim of the firm is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the firm can be found on the homepage: http://www.iiste.org

CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

There are more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals hosted under the hosting platform.

Prospective authors of journals can find the submission instruction on the following page: http://www.iiste.org/journals/ All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Paper version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: http://www.iiste.org/book/

Academic conference: http://www.iiste.org/conference/upcoming-conferences-call-for-paper/

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digtial Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

