# FINANCIAL LITERACY ON THE USE OF SHARIA BANKING PRODUCTS THROUGH FINANCIAL INCLUSION AMONG PURWAKARTA REGENCY

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***Abstract.*** *This study aims to analyze the effect of financial literacy on the use of Islamic banking products through financial inclusion as a mediating variable in Purwakarta Regency. A quantitative approach was employed using a survey method, with data collected from 148 respondents selected through simple random sampling. The analysis was conducted using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM).*

*The results show that financial literacy has a significant positive effect on the use of Islamic banking products, although the magnitude of the effect is relatively small. Financial literacy also significantly influences financial inclusion. Furthermore, financial inclusion has a strong and significant effect on the use of Islamic banking products. Mediation testing indicates that financial inclusion plays a significant role as an intervening variable in the relationship between financial literacy and the use of Islamic banking products.*

*These findings suggest that improving financial literacy can enhance financial inclusion, which in turn increases the utilization of Islamic banking products. Therefore, strengthening financial education and expanding access to financial services are essential strategies to promote the growth of Islamic banking in regional areas such as Purwakarta.*

***Key words: Financial Literacy, Financial Inclusion, Use of Islamic Banking Products***

## Introduction

The development of the Islamic banking sector in Indonesia has shown significant progress in recent years. As the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has significant potential for the development of Islamic banking products and services. This is evident in the increasing number of Islamic banking institutions and the products they offer to the public. Furthermore, the rapid use of social media has also opened up opportunities for Islamic banks to market their products and attract more customers (Refilia, Suharto, & Pahlawi, 2023).

As an example, the table below shows data on the assets of financial services institutions in Indonesia from 2018 to 2020. This data covers several categories of institutions, such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds, financing institutions, specialized financial services, non-bank financial industry support services, microfinance institutions, and financial technology (FinTech). Financing institutions and specialized financial services experienced variations in assets and proportions. The financial technology (FinTech) sector showed a very small proportion of assets, despite an increase in nominal assets in 2020.

**Table 1. Financial Industry Assets in Indonesia**

| Lembaga Jasa Keuangan | 2018 | | 2019 | | 2020 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aset | % | Aset | % | Aset | % |
| Bank | 8.068 | 77,47 | 8.562 | 77,17 | 9.177 | 77,71 |
| Asuransi | 1.249 | 11,99 | 1.357 | 12,23 | 1.454 | 12,31 |
| Dana Pensiun | 269 | 2,58 | 292 | 2,63 | 314 | 2,66 |
| Lembaga Pembiayaan | 589 | 5,66 | 625 | 5,63 | 591 | 5 |
| Jasa keuangan Khusus | 228 | 2,19 | 244 | 2,2 | 255 | 2,16 |
| Jasa Penunjang IKNB | 9,6 | 0,09 | 11,3 | 0,1 | 13,8 | 0,12 |
| Lembaga Keuangan Mikro | 0,7 | 0,01 | 1,07 | 0,01 | 1,23 | 0,01 |
| Financial Technology | 1,5 | 0,01 | 3,04 | 0,03 | 3,7 | 0,03 |
| Total | 10.415 | 100 | 11.095 | 100 | 11.809 | 100 |

**Source: Siregar (2024)**

Despite the increasing number of institutions and products, public participation in the use of Islamic banking products, including in Purwakarta Regency, remains suboptimal. This may be influenced by factors such as brand awareness, product knowledge, and public religiosity, which influence their decision to become Islamic bank customers (Putra, 2019). Research also shows that interest rates, labor force, and monetary policy significantly impact the development of the Islamic banking sector (Wicaksono, 2022). Therefore, it is crucial for the government and Islamic banking institutions to continue improving public literacy and introducing Islamic products more intensively.

One factor contributing to the low adoption of Islamic banking products is the relatively low level of financial literacy among the public. Financial literacy refers to an individual's understanding of basic financial concepts, including knowledge of banking products, and the ability to make informed financial decisions. In Indonesia, low financial literacy remains a significant challenge, resulting in difficulties in optimally utilizing financial services, including Islamic banking products. Research shows that Islamic financial literacy significantly influences public interest in choosing Islamic banking products, particularly deposits (Sari, Eprianti, & Nurrachmi, 2024).

An example of low financial inclusion can be seen in the image below of Indonesia's financial inclusion index in 2016. This map depicts the level of financial inclusion in each province in green, indicating varying degrees of financial inclusion. Greener provinces indicate higher levels of financial inclusion, while lighter areas indicate lower levels. This map provides a visual representation of the distribution of financial inclusion across Indonesia, spanning from Aceh to Papua

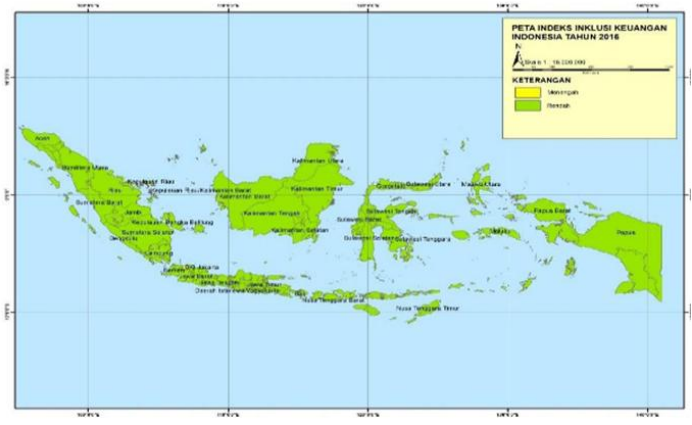



**Figure 2. Map of Financial Inclusion between Indonesian Provinces in 2016**

Furthermore, increasing Islamic financial literacy can improve the performance of MSMEs, which also contributes to broader community economic empowerment (Putri, 2022). Furthermore, improved financial literacy has been shown to improve the financial performance of Islamic banks through increased financial inclusion and the use of mobile banking (Widyandri & Laila, 2022). Therefore, it is crucial for the government and Islamic banking institutions to strengthen financial literacy education so that the public can more optimally utilize Islamic financial products.

On the other hand, financial inclusion is also a crucial issue supporting the successful use of Islamic banking products. Financial inclusion refers to individuals' access to and participation in financial services tailored to their needs. Programs supporting financial inclusion aim to increase public access to financial products, including Islamic banking, by considering various factors such as education, accessibility, and product suitability to community needs. Research shows that strong financial inclusion, such as through mobile banking and digitalization, plays a significant role in expanding the reach of Islamic banking services and improving the financial performance of Islamic banks (Widyandri & Laila, 2022). Furthermore, Islamic banking strategies involving strengthening the real sector, microfinance, and social programs have also accelerated financial inclusion in Indonesia (Nengsih, 2023). Increasing financial inclusion has also been shown to contribute to poverty reduction, as access to financial services improves people's economic conditions (Sari, Nurfahmiyati, & Amaliah, 2022). Therefore, there is a need to increase financial literacy and inclusion so that Islamic banking products can be more accessible and optimally utilized by all levels of society.

Purwakarta Regency, with its diverse demographics and socioeconomic characteristics, faces unique challenges in improving financial literacy and inclusion. People in this region tend to have limited knowledge of Islamic banking, and many still do not understand the importance of financial literacy in financial decision-making. Research shows that Islamic financial literacy significantly influences public interest in choosing Islamic banking products, particularly deposit products (Sari, Eprianti, & Nurrachmi, 2024). Furthermore, more equitable financial inclusion across Indonesia is also needed to strengthen the utilization of Islamic banking services, especially in areas with limited access (Siregar, Rindayati, & Purnamadewi, 2024). Therefore, it is important to understand the influence of financial literacy on the use of Islamic banking products through financial inclusion in Purwakarta Regency, as well as to pay attention to empowering MSMEs through Islamic financial literacy, which can improve business performance and sustainability (Putri, 2022).

This study aims to explore the relationship between financial literacy and the use of Islamic banking products through financial inclusion, and to determine the extent to which increased financial literacy can influence public participation in Islamic banking services. It is hoped that the results of this study can contribute to formulating effective strategies to improve financial literacy and financial inclusion in Purwakarta Regency, which in turn can encourage the growth of the Islamic banking sector in the region.

Thus, this research has high relevance in the context of community economic empowerment, particularly in increasing understanding and participation in the Islamic banking system in accordance with Islamic financial principles.

## Literature review

1. Financial Literacy

Financial literacy is an individual's ability to understand and use various financial concepts in decision-making. In Indonesia, the level of financial literacy remains relatively low, hindering the utilization of financial services, including Islamic banking products. This contributes to the low utilization of Islamic banking products, despite the numerous products offered by Islamic banking institutions. Research by Sari, Eprianti, & Nurrachmi (2024) shows that low Islamic financial literacy directly impacts limited understanding of Islamic banking products. Therefore, the first hypothesis in this study is: Hypothesis-1: Financial literacy influences the use of sharia products.

2. Financial Inclusion and Islamic Banking

Financial inclusion refers to greater public access to financial services, including Islamic banking products. Increasing financial inclusion in Indonesia can open up opportunities for the public to utilize Islamic banking products, which in turn can increase public participation in the Islamic banking sector. Research by Siregar et al. (2024) shows that despite increasing financial inclusion, many regions in Indonesia, including Purwakarta Regency, still face obstacles in accessing Islamic banking services. This results in low utilization of Islamic banking products despite readily available access. Based on these findings, the second hypothesis proposed is: Hypothesis 2: Financial inclusion influences the use of sharia products.

3. Financial Literacy and Financial Inclusion

Higher financial literacy can contribute to increased financial inclusion in Indonesia. Good financial knowledge allows people to better understand existing financial products, including Islamic banking products, which ultimately increases their participation in the financial sector. Sari et al. (2024) found that increasing Islamic financial literacy in the community can encourage them to be more active in using Islamic-compliant financial products. In this context, the following hypothesis is proposed: Hypothesis-3: Financial literacy has an impact on financial inclusion.

4. Financial Inclusion as a Mediator

Financial inclusion can act as a mediator between financial literacy and the use of Islamic banking products. When people have better knowledge of financial products and better access to them, they are more likely to use them. Research by Siregar et al. (2024) shows that financial inclusion plays a significant role in linking financial literacy to the use of Islamic banking products. Therefore, the fourth hypothesis in this study is: Hypothesis 4: Financial inclusion is able to mediate the influence of financial literacy on the use of sharia products.

## Reseach Methods

This study used a quantitative design with a survey approach to analyze the influence of financial literacy on the use of Islamic banking products through financial inclusion in Purwakarta Regency. This approach allows for the identification of causal relationships between these variables (Hair et al., 2017). This design combines descriptive and inferential analysis using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) to examine the relationships between the variables. The variables tested in this study include financial literacy, financial inclusion, and the use of Islamic banking products (Hair et al., 2017).

The population in this study was the people of Purwakarta Regency who had access to or experience with Islamic banking products. The sample size was 148. Respondents were selected using simple random sampling from the age group of 20 years and above, with diverse characteristics in terms of gender, education, age, and type of business (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The sample consisted of individuals with basic knowledge of Islamic banking or who had already used Islamic banking products. The following is a summary of the demographic data of the respondents involved in the study: gender consists of 52% male, 48% female ; the majority of respondents are aged between 20 to 30 years (65%) ; 70% have a high school education or equivalent, 20% have a bachelor's degree, and 10% have a master's degree ; Respondents are involved in various types of businesses, with the majority working in the online shop business sector (25%), followed by home food

processing (15%) , grocery stores (12%), and other businesses.

Eight items were used to measure the Islamic Financial Literacy variable, which was adopted from Banerjee, Donato, & Maruta (2021), Islamic financial literacy was measured based on two main dimensions: Subjective Knowledge of Sharia Compliance And Subjective Knowledge of Usury and Profit Sharing. Twelve items were used to measure the Financial Inclusion variable, which was also adopted from Banerjee, Donato, & Maruta (2021), financial inclusion is measured based on three dimensions: Access, Use, and Quality. Twelve items were used to measure the Product Usage variable, which was adopted from the Theory of Planned Behavior. (TPB) in the context of using Islamic banking products, this measurement consists of Attitude, Subjective Norms, and Perceived Behavioral Control.

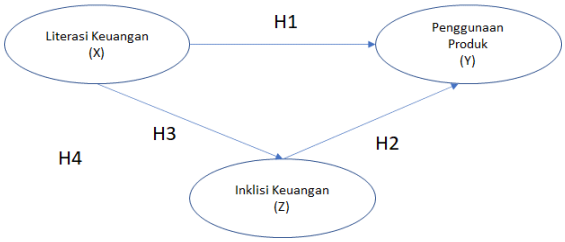



**Figure 2. Research Approach Image**

Data were collected using an online survey distributed to 150 selected respondents. All respondents were asked to complete the questionnaire by providing answers based on a five- point Likert scale (1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree) which was used to measure the level of respondents' agreement with each statement in the questionnaire (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016).

The collected data were analyzed using PLS-SEM with SmartPLS software (Hair et al., 2017). Outer Model : Validity (outer loading) and Reliability (composite reliability and AVE). Below are the results of the outer model and descriptive statistics of the variables, as follows:

Table 2. Measurement results

| Construct | Indicator | OL | ME | Elementary School | CR | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Financial Literacy | | | | | 0.78 | 0.542 |
| | I understand the difference between the concepts of halal and haram in financial transactions. | 0.735 | 4,338 | 0.874 | | |
| | I realize that there is a difference in principle between interest in conventional banks and the profit sharing system in Islamic banks. | 0.736 | 4.128 | 0.925 | | |
| | I understand the negative impact of usury on the financial condition of individuals and society. | 0.737 | 4,196 | 0.867 | | |
| Financial Inclusion | | | | | 0.805 | 0.509 |
| | I regularly make financial transactions such as deposits, withdrawals and payments through bank accounts. | 0.648 | 4,230 | 0.871 | | |
| | I use financial products such as savings, loans, insurance, or investments. | 0.683 | 4,074 | 1,001 | | |
| | I have a significant volume of financial transactions for individual or household needs. | 0.766 | 4,027 | 0.979 | | |
| | I believe that the financial institution I use is safe and trustworthy. | 0.75 | 4,014 | 0.830 | | |
| Product Usage | | | | | 0.814 | 0.523 |
| | I feel that Islamic banking products are useful for meeting my personal financial needs. | 0.768 | 4,041 | 0.837 | | |

Description:

OL : Outer Loading
ME : Mean
SD : Standard Deviation
CR : Composite Reliability
AVE : Average Variance Extracted

## Research result

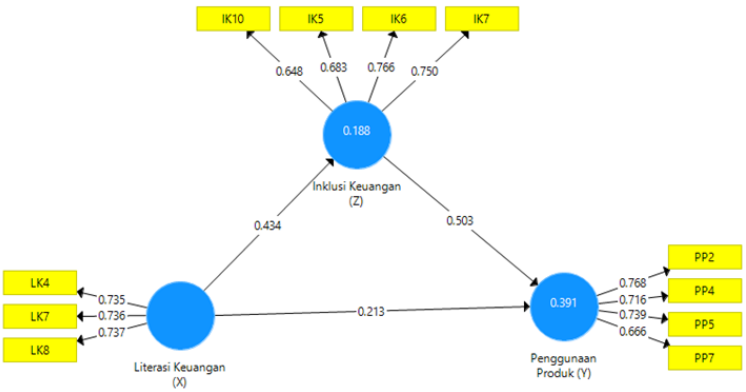



**Figure 3. Research Model**

The figure above is a model that describes the relationship between Financial Literacy (X), Financial Inclusion (Z), and Product Use (Y), with indicators that have significant loadings. Overall, Financial Literacy (X) has a moderate influence on Financial Inclusion (Z) with a path coefficient of 0.434, while Financial Inclusion (Z) has a greater impact on Product Use (Y) with a coefficient of 0.391. The effect of Financial Literacy (X) on Product Use (Y) is smaller (0.213), but still significant. From this model, the Fornell-Larcker Criterion shows a good AVE value, with diagonal values indicating adequate convergent validity, and the value of the relationship between latent variables is not too high, such as 0.434 between Financial Inclusion (Z) and Financial Literacy (X) and 0.595 between Financial Inclusion (Z) and Product Use (Y). In addition, the model produces a HTMT (Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio) value indicating that there is no multicollinearity problem, although the value of 0.857 between Financial Inclusion (Z) and Product Use (Y) is slightly higher than the ideal threshold (0.85), which requires further attention. Overall, this model shows a good fit between the latent variables and their indicators, although there are some relationships that need further attention.

After the outer model analysis was conducted, the inner model was analyzed to test the relationship between variables, including the direct influence between financial literacy, financial inclusion, and the use of Islamic banking products, as well as the role of financial inclusion as a mediator. This analysis was conducted using the bootstrapping method to test the significance of the path coefficients. Below are explained: Path Coefficients, T-Statistics, R-Square ($R^2$), Effect Size ($f^2$) and Q-Square (Q2), the results are as follows:

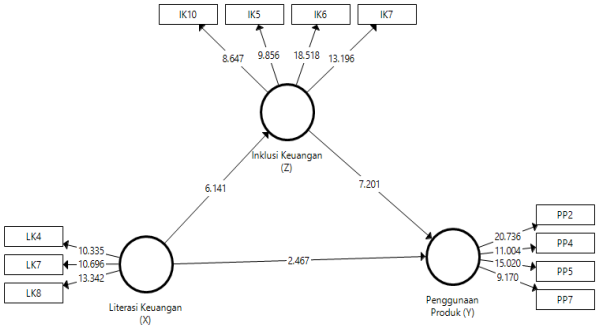



**Figure 4. Bootstrapping Results**

1. Path Coefficients and T-Statistics

**a.** Partial Hypothesis

Hypothesis-1: Financial literacy influences the use of sharia products.

Hypothesis 2: Financial inclusion has an impact on the use of sharia products.

Hypothesis-3: Financial literacy has an impact on financial inclusion.

Table 3. Path Coefficient and T-Statistics

| | T Statistics (\|O/STDEV\|) | P Values |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Inclusion (Z) -> Product Usage (Y)** | 7,201 | **0,000** |
| **Financial Literacy (X) -> Financial Inclusion (Z)** | 6,141 | **0,000** |
| **Financial Literacy (X) -> Product Usage (Y)** | 2,467 | **0.014** |

Based on the Path Coefficient and T-Statistics tables, the results show that all relationships between the tested variables have a statistically significant influence. The relationship between Financial Inclusion (Z) and Product Use (Y) is very significant, with a T-Statistics value of 7.201 > 1.96 and a P-Value of 0.000 < 0.05, which indicates a strong influence of Financial Inclusion (Z) on Product Use (Y). Furthermore, the relationship between Financial Literacy (X) and Financial Inclusion (Z) also shows a significant influence, with a T-Statistics of 6.141 > 1.96 and a P-Value of 0.000 < 0.05, which indicates that Financial Literacy (X) plays an important role in influencing Financial Inclusion (Z). Lastly, although the influence of Financial Literacy (X) on Product Usage (Y) is smaller, this relationship remains significant with a T-Statistics value of 2.467 > 1.96 and a P-Value of 0.014 < 0.05, indicating that Financial Literacy (X) also contributes to product usage although its influence is lower compared to other relationships. Overall, these results indicate that all three relationships in this model are significant, with Financial Inclusion (Z) having the greatest influence on Product Usage (Y).

**b.** Hypothesis 4: Financial inclusion is able to mediate the influence of financial literacy on the use of sharia products.

| | T Statistics (\|O/STDEV\|) | P Values |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Literacy (X) -> Financial Inclusion (Z) -> Product Usage (Y)** | 4,387 | **0,000** |

Based on the results of T Statistics and P Values on the relationship between Financial Literacy (X) → Financial Inclusion (Z) → Product Use (Y), with a T Statistics value of 4.387 > 1.96 and a P Value of 0.000 < 0.05, it is concluded that this relationship is highly statistically significant. This means that Financial Inclusion (Z) is able to mediate the influence between Financial Literacy (X) and Product Use (Y). In other words, the influence of Financial Literacy (X) on Product Use (Y) can be explained significantly through the role of Financial Inclusion (Z) as an intermediary variable. A T Statistics value greater than 1.96 and a very small P Value support the success of this mediating model, indicating that this influence path is valid and strong.

2. R-Square ($R^2$)

| | R Square | R Square Adjusted |
|---|---|---|
| **Financial Inclusion (Z)** | 0.188 | 0.183 |
| **Product Usage (Y)** | 0.391 | 0.383 |

Based on the R Square and Adjusted R Square values, these results indicate that the model has a moderate ability to explain variance in both tested variables. For Financial Inclusion (Z), the R Square value of 0.188 indicates that this model can explain approximately 18.8% of the variance in Financial Inclusion. The slightly lower Adjusted R Square value, namely 0.183, indicates that although this model contributes to the understanding of Financial Inclusion, there are still other factors that cannot be explained. Meanwhile, for Product Use (Y), the R Square value of 0.391 indicates that this model is able to explain approximately 39.1% of the variance in Product Use, which is higher than that of Financial Inclusion. The Adjusted R Square value for Product Use is also slightly lower (0.383), but still indicates that this model has quite good predictive power. Overall, although there is room to improve the model fit by adding other variables, this model already provides a fairly good picture of the influence of existing variables on Financial Inclusion and Product Use.

3. Effect Size ($f^2$)

Table 5. F2 Results

| | Financial Inclusion (Z) | Financial Literacy (X) | Product Usage (Y) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Inclusion (Z)** | | | 0.337 |
| **Financial Literacy (X)** | 0.232 | | 0.061 |

Based on the values in the $f^2$ table, it can be interpreted that the influence between variables has different levels. The relationship between Financial Inclusion (Z) and Product Use (Y) shows a fairly large influence with an $f^2$ value of 0.337. This value indicates that Financial Inclusion has a significant impact on Product Use. Meanwhile, the relationship between Financial Literacy (X) and Financial Inclusion (Z) has a moderate influence, with an $f^2$ value of 0.232. This indicates that Financial Literacy has a significant contribution in influencing Financial Inclusion. On the other hand, the influence of Financial Literacy (X) on Product Use (Y) is relatively small, with an $f^2$ value of 0.061, which indicates that the influence of Financial Literacy on Product Use is not as strong as the other two relationships. Overall, this model illustrates that Financial Inclusion has the greatest influence on Product Use, while Financial Literacy has a smaller influence, especially on Product Use.

4. Q-Square (Q 2)

5. Table 6. Results of $Q^2$

| | $Q^2$ (=1-SSE/SSO) |
|---|---|
| **Financial Inclusion (Z)** | 0.090 |
| **Product Usage (Y)** | 0.191 |

Based on the $Q^2$ values listed in the table, we can interpret how well the model predicts the observed data. For Financial Inclusion (Z), a $Q^2$ value of 0.090 indicates that the model has relatively low predictive ability. Although the $Q^2$ value is greater than 0, this indicates that the model can still predict the data variance, but the value of 0.090 is relatively small, which indicates that there are other factors outside the model that also influence Financial Inclusion. Meanwhile, for Product Usage (Y), a $Q^2$ value of 0.191 indicates that the model has better predictive ability for this variable compared to Financial Inclusion. Although still low, a value of 0.191 indicates that the model can explain some of the variance in Product Usage, but there is still room for improvement in terms of prediction. Overall, $Q^2$ values lower than 0.25 for both variables indicate that the model has a moderate fit in terms of predictive ability, but still needs improvement to provide more accurate predictions.

## Disscusions

Hypothesis 1: Financial Literacy Influences the Use of Sharia Products

The analysis results show that financial literacy (X) has a significant influence on the use of Islamic banking products (Y) with a T-Statistics value of 2.467 and a P-value of 0.014. This indicates that financial literacy plays a significant role in influencing people's decisions to use Islamic banking products, although its influence is smaller compared to other variables. This is in line with research by Sari, Eprianti, & Nurrachmi (2024) which shows that low Islamic financial literacy directly influences limited understanding of Islamic banking products, which in turn influences people's interest in choosing these products.

Hypothesis 2: Financial Inclusion Influences the Use of Sharia Products

The model analysis shows a highly significant relationship between financial inclusion (Z) and the use of Islamic banking products (Y), with a T-statistic of 7.201 and a P-value of 0.000. This indicates that financial inclusion has a strong influence on increasing the use of Islamic banking products. As explained in research by Widyandri & Laila (2022), higher financial inclusion, especially through digitalization such as mobile banking, can expand the reach of Islamic banking services and encourage the use of financial products. These results are consistent with findings that strong financial inclusion can improve the financial performance of Islamic banks and increase the utilization of financial services.

Hypothesis 3: Financial Literacy Influences Financial Inclusion

The analysis results show that financial literacy (X) has a significant effect on financial inclusion (Z), with a T-Statistics value of 6.141 and a P-value of 0.000. This indicates that increasing financial literacy will improve people's understanding of financial products, which in turn increases their access to and participation in the financial system, including Islamic banking. Research by Sari, Eprianti, & Nurrachmi (2024) also supports this finding, which shows that increasing Islamic financial literacy can encourage people to be more active in using Islamic financial products, which also contributes to greater financial inclusion.

Hypothesis 4: Financial Inclusion Can Mediate the Effect of Financial Literacy on the Use of Sharia Products

The mediating analysis model shows that financial inclusion (Z) acts as a strong mediator between financial literacy (X) and the use of Islamic banking products (Y) , with a T-Statistics value of 4.387 and a very small P-value (0.000). This means that the influence of financial literacy on the use of Islamic banking products can be significantly explained by the role of financial inclusion as an intermediary variable. This finding is also supported by Siregar et al. (2024) who showed that financial inclusion plays an important role in linking financial literacy with the use of Islamic banking products.

5. R-Square, Effect Size, and Q-Square Analysis

From the R-Square ($R^2$) results, it can be seen that this model is able to explain around 18.8% of the variance in financial inclusion (Z) and 39.1% of the variance of product usage (Y). This shows that this model has moderate ability in explaining the variance of both variables, although there are still other factors not included in this model. The Effect Size ($f^2$) results show that financial inclusion (Z) has a large influence on product usage (Y) with an $f^2$ value of 0.337, while the effect of financial literacy (X) on product usage (Y) is relatively small with an $f^2$ value of 0.061. In terms of predictive ability, the $Q^2$ value for financial inclusion (Z) is 0.090 and product usage (Y) is 0.191, which indicates that this model has a moderate fit in predicting the observed data, although there is still room for improvement in terms of prediction.

## Conclusions

Overall, this study shows that financial literacy, financial inclusion, and the use of Islamic banking products are interrelated and influence each other, with financial inclusion acting as a significant mediator. The analysis shows that financial literacy has a significant influence on the use of Islamic banking products, although the effect is smaller than that of financial inclusion. Higher financial literacy will increase public understanding of Islamic banking products, which in turn will encourage their use.

Financial inclusion has been shown to significantly influence the use of Islamic banking products, suggesting that greater access to financial services, whether through digitalization such as mobile banking or outreach, can expand the reach of Islamic banking products. Furthermore, financial inclusion plays a crucial role in linking financial literacy to product use, serving as an effective mediator.

The R-squared value indicates that this model has moderate ability to explain variance in both tested variables: financial inclusion and the use of Islamic banking products. Although this model has fairly good predictive power, there is room for further improvement by adding other variables that may contribute to increased use of Islamic banking products.

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