

UNDERSTANDING AND AWARENESS OF TAKING TAKAFUL AT A YOUNG AGE: A STUDY AMONG FORMER SIXTH FORM STUDENTS OF SMKA NAIM LILBANAT

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ABSTRACT

Takaful protection plans have expanded fast and are more popular than conventional insurance plans due to the community's demand and awareness. The reason is that the operations in Takaful are fully Shariah compliant. However, there are still groups, especially young people, who think the Takaful protection plan is unimportant in their lives because they lack an in-depth understanding and awareness of Takaful and knowledge regarding the advantages of Takaful compared to insurance. The objectives of this research are: First, to identify the level of understanding; Second, to identify the level of awareness; Third, to identify the level of knowledge of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat regarding the advantages of Takaful compared to conventional insurance. This quantitative research methodology uses an online survey through a questionnaire to eighty respondents. The data that has been obtained will be analysed using SPSS Version 27. In this research, descriptive analysis and reliability analysis were performed. Findings from this research showed that the level of understanding and awareness of taking Takaful at a young age among respondents is high. The level of knowledge regarding the advantages of Takaful compared to insurance is also high and good. Finally, it is hoped that this finding can contribute to the parties involved, i.e. industry players, society, and future research. Therefore, it is suggested that future researchers do research related to awareness and understanding of Takaful among non-Muslims.

Keywords: Takaful, Understanding, Awareness, Knowledge, Young age

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the Takaful industry has grown, and many people prefer to take Takaful over conventional insurance. Not only Muslim communities can take Takaful, but non-Muslim communities can also use Takaful (Azmi, et al., 2019). However, many people still think the protection plan is a trivial and unimportant matter. Young people are especially less concerned about Takaful protection plans. This is because they think that a protection plan is only necessary if they have a family or are old, and the main reason they do not take Takaful at a young age is that they do not know the advantages and benefits of taking Takaful.

According to Jusoh (2023), young people are a group that is often associated with extreme spending habits that cause waste. Due to this habit, they do not have much savings, or some young people do not have savings at all. Musa and Zaida (2020) explain the concept of Islamic tourism in the context of *maqasid syariah* in terms of protection of religion, protection of intellect, protection of life, protection of wealth and protection of offspring. Furthermore, as stated by Sang et al. (2020), young people are among the groups identified as having a gap in financial inclusion and being in an unfavourable situation. So clearly, they lack awareness and understanding regarding the Takaful protection plan because they are not competent and are not skilled in financial planning for their lives.

In addition, many protection products have been prepared and offered by Takaful companies. The product will provide many benefits to the policy owner. The implementation of Takaful is also not solely to gain profit but focuses more on the nature of helping each other, cooperation, and others (Mohamad and Zakaria, 2021). In a nutshell, the Takaful protection plan will provide many benefits and has its advantages. Finally, public understanding and awareness of Takaful, especially among young people, need to be encouraged to provide information and increase awareness about their future protection from any unexpected risks.

1.1 Problem Statement

According to a study by Taman et al. (2023), young people prefer saving money instead of subscribing to a Takaful protection plan. Thus, many steps need to be taken to remind the awareness of young people to take Takaful. Among the steps is to create a short tutorial video related to the Takaful protection plan and upload it on social media. This is because young people are more drawn to engaging content on social media (Mukshar, et al., 2023).

As has been stated, there are some groups, especially the Muslim community, who still use conventional insurance as a protection plan. Scholars believe that the prohibition of taking insurance contains an element of uncertainty, better known as an element of *gharar* and an element of *riba*.⁷ In addition, insurance is prohibited because human life and death are used as mere business objects, which means to precede the destiny of the Almighty God (Nurmala et al., 2023). Although Muslims cannot use insurance services, they can use Takaful instead. There are many advantages to Takaful over conventional insurance.

1.2 Research Question

In this study, there are several research questions. Among them are:

- i) What is the understanding of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat regarding Takaful and its protection plan?
- ii) What is the awareness level of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat to take Takaful at a young age?
- iii) What is the level of understanding of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat regarding the advantages of Takaful compared to conventional insurance?

1.3 Research Objective

As is known, every study must have an objective. The objective of this study must be completed in each study. So, among the objectives of this study are:

- i) To identify the level of understanding of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat regarding Takaful.
- ii) To identify the level of awareness of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat about taking Takaful at a young age.
- iii) To identify the level of understanding of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat regarding the advantages of Takaful compared with conventional insurance.

2.0 LITERATUR REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Takaful

Takaful in Malaysia was established in November 1984, and its name is Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Berhad (Che Mohd Salleh et al., 2020). The principle of Takaful is based on monotheism, cooperation, trust, helping each other, prohibition of *riba*, 'gambling, and *gharar*. In Takaful, the contract agreement between the Takaful company and the participant has clear goals, such as the principle of helping each other. The participants must give part of their Takaful contribution as *Tabarru'* (Muhammad & Zakaria, 2021).

According to Husin et al. (2019), the Takaful concept differs from conventional insurance. The difference is that Takaful participants and operators have a unique relationship. This is to fulfil the basic concept of cooperation and investment. As already stated, the Takaful contract is formed based on Islamic principles. However, each contract differs according to the Takaful operator's business model.

Also, from the view of Zain et al. (2022), the concept of Takaful has already developed into a tradable protection scheme. Various plans and packages have been traded to meet the needs of human protection today. So, it is clear here that Takaful is a risk protection instrument based on the Shariah principles that Islam has established. Therefore, this Takaful protection plan can substitute for the Muslim community's conventional insurance protection plan. In addition, as stated in this article, one of the factors for the existence of the Takaful industry is the influence of the decision made by the National Fatwa Commission of Malaysia, which has decided that conventional insurance is an invalid contract. Unlike conventional insurance, Takaful has no prohibited elements such as *riba*, 'gharar, and *maisir* in its protection plan.

Thus, Takaful is one of the best alternatives to replace insurance contracts nowadays which is that Takaful is based on the principle of mutual assistance where the policyholder is the owner of the Takaful fund that will be managed by the Takaful operator (The Malaysian Insurance Institute, 2023). So, with that, Muslims no longer feel worried about getting a protection plan that does not comply with Shariah when they prefer to take Takaful. In addition, the concept of Takaful is based on the encouragement and command of religion that has ordered people always to help and protect each other (Mohamad & Zakaria, 2021).

2.2 Takaful Institution in Malaysia

As already known, Malaysia is one of the countries with the best Islamic financial system and institutions in the world. Malaysia has ranked first and managed to maintain its first-place position in the overall Islamic Financial Development Indicator (IFDI) at the global level. In addition, Malaysia has managed to maintain that position for ten years in a row. So, it is clear here that there is no denying the ability of the Islamic financial system and institutions in Malaysia to be the best in the world. Among the Islamic financial institutions in Malaysia that are growing rapidly now is Takaful.

As stated, Takaful is a straightforward money protection service guided by Islamic Shariah. Puad et al. (2019) state that the number of Takaful operators or institutions has increased. This is due to several factors. Among the factors is due to demand and competition. In addition to that, the world's Muslim and non-Muslim communities began to accept and prefer to use the concept of *Tabarru'* in Takaful protection plans. This article shows that more than 80 Takaful institutions exist and operate worldwide. This institution not only operates in countries where the dominant population is Muslim, but non-Muslim countries such as Australia, Luxembourg, and Switzerland also have Takaful institutions. It is known that the institution of Takaful was established in Malaysia in 1984. Thus, Malaysia is one of the countries with the largest Takaful market globally. This is proven by the percentage of Takaful

in Malaysia at the global level which is 33% of the market share. The following is Table 1, which shows the list of Takaful operators, better known as Takaful institutions in Malaysia, along with the year of establishment:

Table 1: List of Takaful Operators in Malaysia

No	Name of Takaful Operator	Year of Establishment
1	AIA PUBLIC Takaful Bhd	11th March 2011
2	AmMetLife Takaful Berhad	30th April 2014
3	Etika Family Takaful Berhad	2007
4	Etika General Takaful Berhad	2007
5	FWD Takaful Berhad	2019
6	Great Eastern Takaful Berhad	10th December 2010
7	Hong Leong MSIG Takaful Berhad	2006
8	Prudential BSN Takaful Berhad	2006
9	Sun Life Malaysia Takaful Berhad	January 2013
10	Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Am Berhad	29th November 1984
11	Syarikat Takaful Malaysia Keluarga Berhad	29th November 1984
12	Takaful Ikhlas Family Berhad	18th September 2002
13	Takaful Ikhlas General Berhad	18th September 2002
14	Zurich General Takaful Malaysia Berhad	2nd August 2016
15	Zurich Takaful Malaysia Berhad	2nd August 2016

Source: PIDM (2024)

2.3 Understanding of Takaful

According to Abdullah et al., (2023), understanding and knowledge related to Takaful is closely related to the ins and outs of Takaful, operational mechanisms, and the concepts and principles of Shariah that have been used in Takaful. If there is such knowledge, then it will contribute to a deep understanding related to Takaful. Some studies have explained that when an individual has comprehensive knowledge related to Takaful, there is a greater possibility of that person using and adopting Takaful. In addition, the author also stated that there are studies that have revealed the level of knowledge related to Takaful in Bahrain. This study has proven that individuals who have and achieve a high level of education will show higher awareness than those with a lower education level. Therefore, the author has explained that knowledge is closely related to understanding and awareness of something.

Besides that, according to Shahar and Azhari (2019) study, knowledge and understanding related to products and services will influence the customer's decision to buy or not the products and services. So, it has a significant positive relationship related to product knowledge. A relationship exists between knowledge and understanding when buying a Takaful protection plan. In addition, the study results have shown that some participants or Takaful policyholders do not have the knowledge and have a low level of understanding despite having joined the Takaful protection plan.

Other than that, a previous study related to the Family Takaful Scheme stated that the level of understanding and knowledge related to the operations and concepts in the Takaful protection plan is one of the main factors influencing respondents' awareness. The influence will affect the respondent's decision to subscribe to a Takaful protection plan. In addition, a study in Saudi Arabia showed that 420 respondents from Takaful companies have poor knowledge related to information from Takaful operators (Shahar & Azhari, 2019). Thus, it is clear here that knowledge and the level of understanding will influence the decisions and actions of the community towards the Takaful protection plan.

2.4 Awareness of Takaful

A study conducted by Ismail (2018) related to the awareness of ownership of medical Takaful among the youth in Malaysia. The sample size in the study is 384. So, 384 youth in Kedah have been respondents in this study. This study found that the awareness and ownership of medical Takaful is as much as 62%, showing that 201 respondents still do not subscribe to the medical Takaful policy. The results also show that only 38%, or 123, have subscribed to medical Takaful for their lives. So, it is clear here that awareness of the Takaful protection plan among the youth is still deficient. In addition, community awareness can be seen in the research done by Shahar and Azhari (2019). This study was carried out to measure the awareness of medical Takaful among youth working in Kedah. A total of 180 respondents. This research found that 53% or 95 respondents do not subscribe to medical Takaful. At the same time, only 47.2% or 85 people have had or have participated in a medical Takaful protection plan. In conclusion, the survey results have shown that many people still do not take Takaful due to various factors. One of the factors is the lack of awareness in themselves related to Takaful.

According to Jusoh and Noreffendi (2022), they conducted a study on Takaful awareness among consumers in Kuching, Sarawak. The study found that the level of awareness related to education Takaful in Kuching, Sarawak, is low. This point is based on the views of Takaful agents interviewed. In addition, the community in Kuching Sarawak is aware of the educational Takaful plans offered by Takaful companies. However, a few cannot afford to participate in this education Takaful protection plan. Among his suggestions is that Takaful agencies should give earlier exposure to parents with primary and preschool children. So, with earlier exposure, parents can participate in a Takaful plan at a lower price than when their children are adults. Juhari et al. (2022) examined the role of awareness and knowledge in motor Takaful purchase intentions among the young generation. The research indicated that limited awareness and understanding of Takaful concepts contributed to lower market penetration than conventional insurance. The authors suggested that Takaful operators should enhance their marketing strategies to improve awareness among young consumers.

Muhammad Nasir et al. (2023) introduced a spectrum of consumer awareness in the Takaful industry, categorising it into four areas: (1) the importance of Takaful coverage, (2) product features, (3) Takaful as a Shariah-compliant alternative to conventional insurance, and (4) consumers' rights and responsibilities. The study emphasised the need for comprehensive awareness campaigns targeting these areas to enhance understanding among young adults.

Another study by Rahman et al. (2024) assessed Takaful awareness among Malaysian polytechnic students. The findings revealed moderate to high awareness levels, particularly among students aged 20-21. However, gaps persisted in understanding Takaful products' specific benefits and complexities, especially among younger students aged 18-19. The study recommended targeted educational interventions to bridge these gaps. Arifin et.al, (2024) highlight the need for educational approaches to improve Takaful knowledge among citizens. These studies suggest that structured educational interventions could significantly enhance understanding and adoption of Takaful products. According to Wijaya et.al, (2023) community service activities focusing on financial literacy have been shown to increase awareness of financial planning and management among young people, indicating that similar approaches could be effective for Takaful education.

The Malaysian Takaful Association (MTA) has acknowledged the need to address financial protection for uninsured and underinsured groups. In 2024, MTA expressed its

commitment to expanding the Takaful industry's penetration rate to 40% by 2028, focusing on increasing awareness and accessibility among young adults (The Edge Malaysia, 2024). Despite these efforts, Malaysia's family Takaful penetration rate saw a marginal decline from 20.06% in 2022 to 19.58% in 2023. This decrease occurred even as the population grew, suggesting that increased numbers alone do not translate to higher awareness or adoption of Takaful products among young adults (The Star, 2024). Furthermore, a 2023 report by Fitch Ratings indicated that while there is heightened awareness of medical and weather-related coverage, challenges such as inflation, market volatility, and the end of certain tax exemptions may impede the growth of Takaful. These factors could disproportionately affect young adults, potentially limiting their engagement with Takaful products (Fitch Ratings, 2024).

2.5 Advantages of Takaful

As it is known, the Takaful protection plan has several advantages. One of the most important advantages that causes the Muslim community to prefer Takaful over conventional insurance is that Shariah principles guide the operations found in Takaful. According to Cheha (2021), Takaful is a protected plan free from prohibited elements. Among the prohibited elements that do not exist in Takaful are *riba*, *'gharar*, and *maisir*, and the operations that have been carried out are halal. Among the arguments related to one of the prohibited elements is the prohibition of *riba* in Surah Al-Imran verse 130:

Meaning: O people who believe! Do not eat or take usury multiple times, and you should fear Allah so that you will succeed.

(al-Imran:130)

So, it is clear here that usury is an element that has been prohibited in all aspects, for example, buying and selling, debt, and financial contracts. Intense matches and Shariah compliance are some advantages found in Takaful because the operational concept used differs from insurance. This is because, in conventional insurance operations, there are elements of *riba*, *'gharar*, and *maisir*. An element of *riba* will exist in insurance when any policyholder is late in paying the premium according to the time that has been set. Then, they will be charged interest according to a specific rate that is more stated. In addition, *'gharar* in insurance will occur when the contributor does not know clearly whether he will receive the promised payment. Finally, when participants pay a small premium but expect a more significant amount of money, it is one reason for the existence of the *maisir* element in insurance (Muhammed Sa'ad, 2023). As a result, Takaful participants can use the Takaful protection plan with a calm heart and mind because they are not involved in activities that do not comply with the Shariah set by Islam.

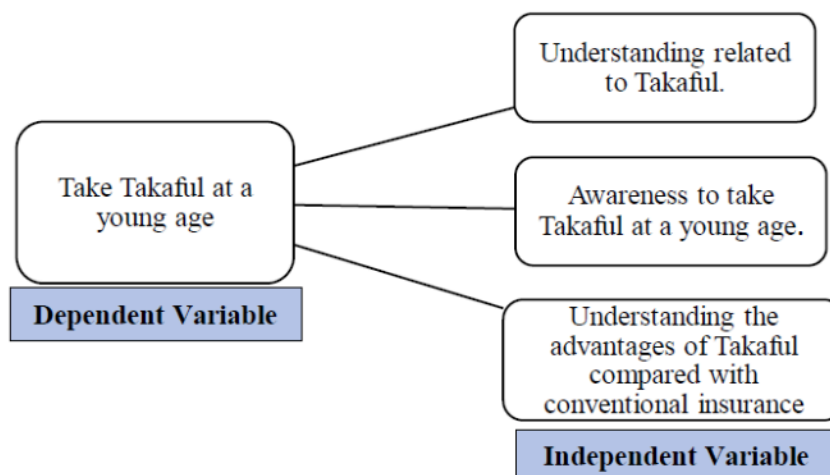
In addition, one of the advantages of Takaful is that it can foster a helping attitude among the participants (Muhammad Haris, et.al, 2024). It has been stated that the Takaful scheme is based on brotherhood, unity, and the attitude of helping among the participants who have agreed to donate their funds in that direction. As Tahir and Rashid (2021) explained, Pakistan's Securities and Exchange Commission has agreed with this statement. This is because Takaful is a system that will protect participants from the risks expressed through cooperation and shared responsibility. This matter coincides with the order stated in the Al-Quran, which is the order to help each other to help fellow Muslims. Therefore, any Islamic financial institution, including Takaful, must have a responsibility to help those in distress regardless of profit or reward. There is a verse in the Qur'an related to the wealthy must help the less fortunate, which is surah Adh-Dhariyat verse 19:

Meaning: And in their property, (there is also a portion they determine) becomes the right of the poor who ask and the poor who hold back (from asking).

(Adh-Dhariyat:19)

So, it is clear, based on this verse, that the Takaful protection plan is a risk reduction system based on Islamic Shariah, which is shared responsibility, shared guarantee, and unity among participants. Compared to conventional insurance, their primary goal is sheer profit. Therefore, they do not prioritise the interests of their customers. As a result, one benefit of participating in the Takaful protection plan is the ability to develop a sense of unity and support fellow Muslims. Also, one of the advantages of Takaful for participants is that profit sharing will be shared between participants and the Takaful operator. As mentioned in the Takaful protection plan, the Takaful system uses *Mudharabah* contracts. Al-Takaful is a mutual guarantee, while *Mudharabah* is an agreement to share business profits. This partnership will be divided between financiers and fund providers, Takaful participants, and the authorities, known as Takaful operators who manage participants' funds. According to the research conducted by Mohamed Sa'ad (2023), the Takaful business in Malaysia can be used as an example of a transaction that uses the concept of profit sharing with participants who mutually guarantee each other. Participants will provide guarantees against losses or misfortunes that have befallen any participant, such as death or natural disasters.

Conceptual Framework



3.0 METHODOLOGY

Data Collection

This research uses a quantitative method. To collect primary data, the questionnaire will be conducted through an online survey available on the Google Form platform. This online survey was conducted to identify the level of understanding and awareness of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat who want to take Takaful at a young age. Therefore, questionnaires were created and distributed to the eighty respondents to achieve this research objective. The study focuses on the former sixth students as their age is suitable as young people, and we selected the SMKA Naim Lilbanat as our focus area because there are many students with different backgrounds in this school. So that their understanding of takaful will be different.

In this questionnaire, there are four sections, namely:

Sections	Explanation
A	Demographic Profile
B	Level of Understanding Related to Takaful
C	Level of awareness to take Takaful at a young age

D	Level of understanding related to the advantages of Takaful compared with conventional insurance
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The data obtained will be analysed using a computer system that is the Statistical Package for Social Science, otherwise known as (SPSS). Data analysis using SPSS Version 27 can determine the level of understanding and awareness of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat, Kota Bharu, Kelantan to take Takaful at a young age.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.2.1 Demographic Profile

1. Age

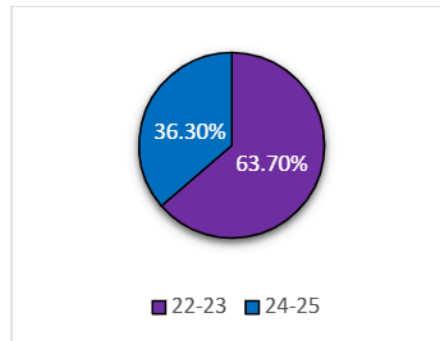


Fig. 1 Age of respondents

Figure 1 shows the frequency and age percentage of the selected respondents. A total of fifty-one respondents, or 63.7%, were between 22 and 23 years old. The last is twenty-nine people, or 36.3%, between 24 and 25 years old. It is clear here that most of the respondents are young people. Thus, Gen Z is a title for the young generation. This group is the group born after 1996 (Milotay, 2020). Therefore, it is clear that the average respondent was born in 1996 or above.

4.2.2 Section B: Level of Understanding Related to Takaful

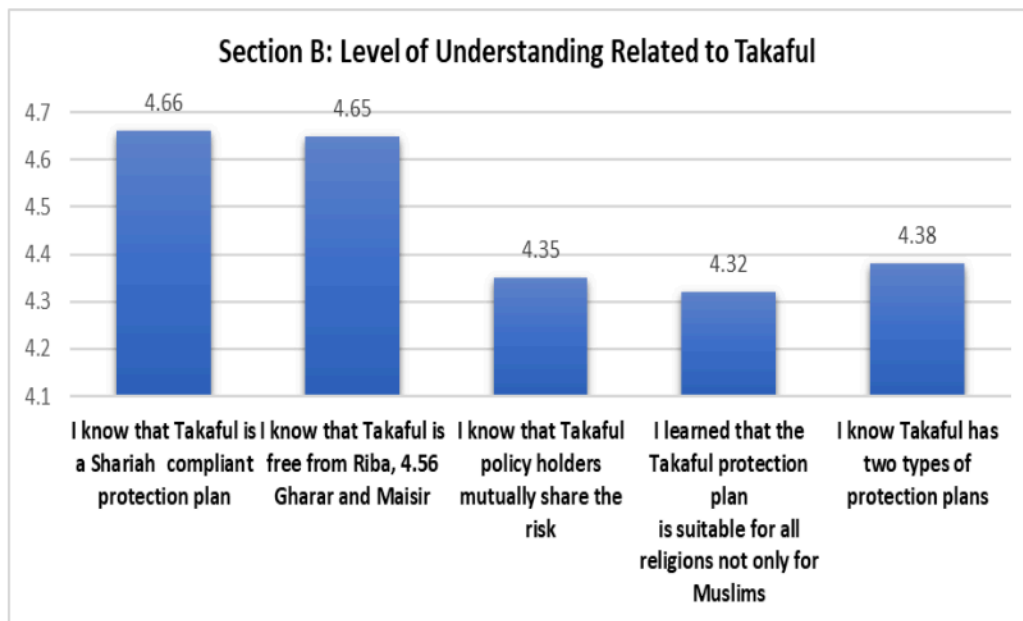


Fig. 2 Level of Understanding Related to Takaful

Figure 2 shows the mean score results for Section B, which is 4.47. According to the mean score table, this score was interpreted as very high. Each question in this section also received a very high mean score. This explains that most respondents understand the protection plan found in Takaful and that Takaful is free from the elements of *riba*, *gharar* and *maisir*.

In addition, the first question, Takaful, is a Shariah-compliant protection plan, and it obtained the highest mean score of 4.66. So, it is clear that they know Takaful is an alternative to insurance where the Takaful protection plan is fully Shariah-compliant (Albalawi, 2019). This shows that most respondents understand and know that Takaful is a Shariah-compliant protection plan. In addition, the understanding related to this statement is general knowledge that the community needs to know. Next, whether Takaful is suitable for all groups regardless of race and religion received the lowest mean score of 4.32. Most respondents understood the Takaful; they knew about the takaful free from *riba*, *gharar* and *maisir*, and they understood that Takaful is suitable to both Muslims and non-Muslims. This shows they still do not know that the Takaful protection plan suits everyone to subscribe to.

Based on the official Great Easter Takaful (2024), many people still think that the Takaful protection plan is only for Muslims. However, that impression is a false fact because non-Muslims can also enjoy the benefits and protection offered by Takaful companies. In addition, many non-Muslims worldwide have accepted and recognised the benefits Takaful has provided. Finally, based on the results of the mean score for section B, the null hypothesis has been rejected. This is because the level of understanding of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat related to Takaful is very high.

4.2.3 Section C: Level of Awareness to Take Takaful at A Young Age

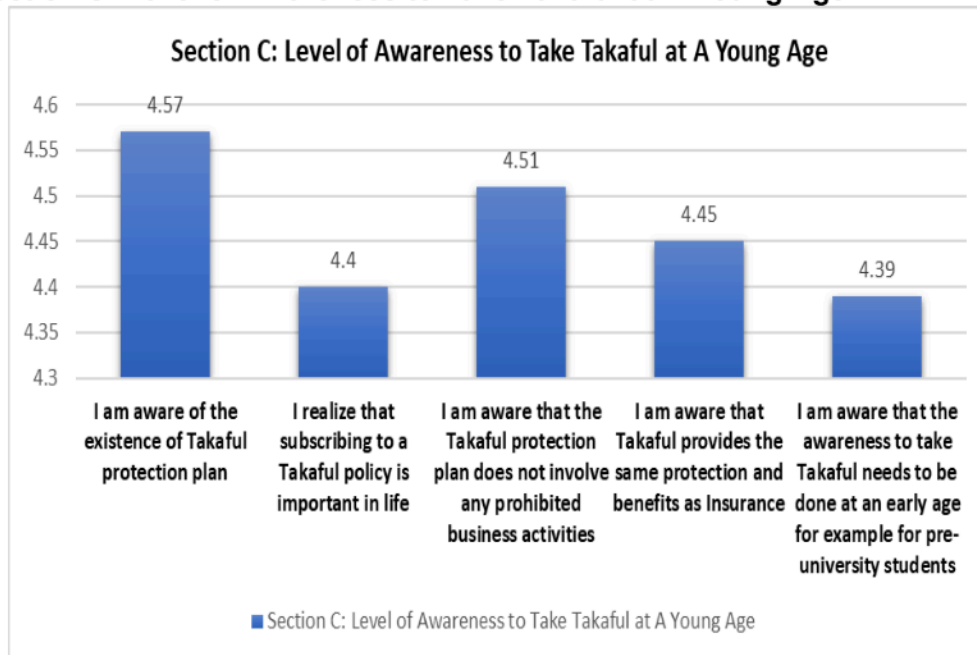


Fig. 3 Level of Awareness to Take Takaful at A Young Age

Figure 3 shows the results of the mean score of 4.46, which is interpreted as a very high score. Each question received a very high mean score, which showed that their awareness of taking Takaful at a young age was high. Most of them have realised that Takaful protection plans need to be subscribed to when they are young to ensure that they have security in the event of any unwanted events in the future. This is clear when the analysis has shown that the statement, I am aware of the existence of a Takaful protection plan has received the highest mean score of 4.57. In detail, the second question, "I realize that subscribing to a

Takaful policy is important in life", which has received a mean score of 4.40. This shows that most respondents know Takaful's importance in their lives.

According to Astro Awani (2024), there is an increase in demand for Takaful products from the Malaysian community due to increased awareness of the importance of Takaful protection plans for themselves and their families from unexpected financial risks. So, it is clear here that people's awareness of Takaful protection plans is increasing daily. Next, the respondents' awareness of takaful can be seen in the next question related to 'I am aware that Takaful provides the same protection and benefits as Insurance'. This question has a mean score of 4.45, interpreted as a high mean score. Thus, it is clear here that they know that the general purpose of establishing Takaful and conventional insurance is to offer the same financial protection from any unforeseen risks that may occur in the future.

This statement has been supported by a study by Salman et al. (2019), who stated that the financial protection provided by Takaful is the same as conventional insurance and, most importantly, it is free from business practices that are not allowed in Islam. However, it still needs to be noted that there are differences between these two protection plans, even though the primary purpose is the same. Finally, the null hypothesis was rejected based on the overall mean score obtained from the analysis for Section C. This is because the awareness level of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat to take Takaful at a young age is at a very high level.

4.2.4 Section D: The Level of Understanding Related to The Advantages of Takaful Compared with Conventional Insurance

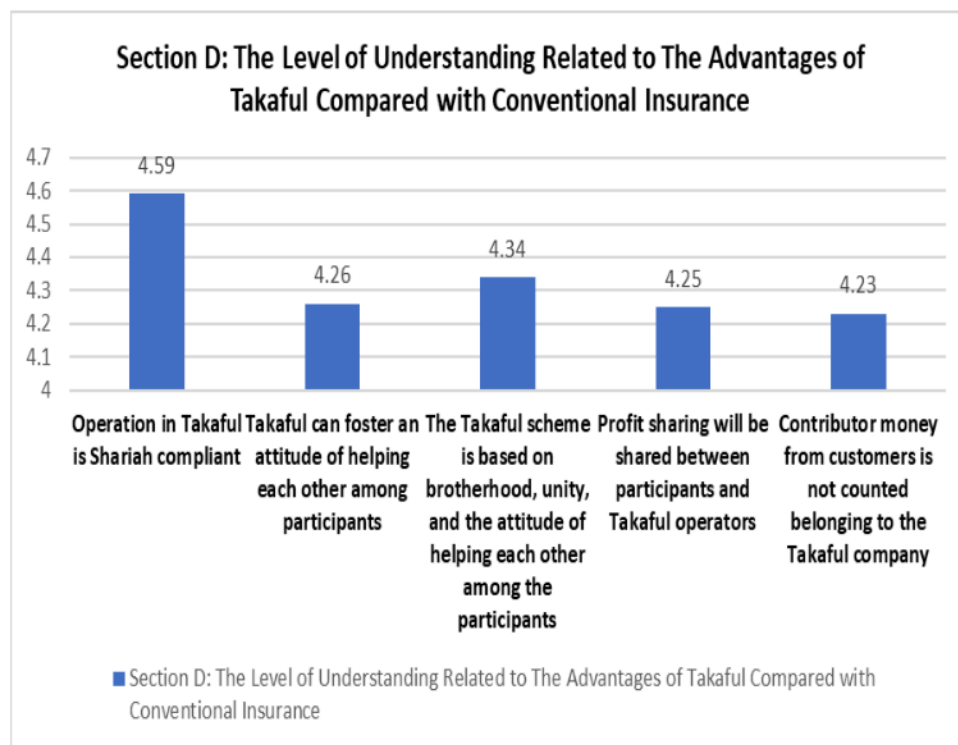


Fig. 4 The Level of Understanding Related to The Advantages of Takaful Compared with Conventional Insurance

Figure 4 shows that the overall mean score for Section D is 4.33. According to the mean score table, the mean score has been interpreted as very high. This has proven that respondents have a higher level of understanding of the advantages of Takaful than conventional insurance. When the respondents know the advantages of Takaful, it will increase the possibility of them being able to subscribe to the Takaful protection plan. In detail, the analysis has shown that the statement Operation in Takaful is Shariah compliant and has received the

highest mean score compared to other questions, which is 4.59. This clearly shows that they know the advantage that conventional insurance does not have is that the operations that exist in Takaful are Sharia-compliant. As stated in this research, all elements that have been prohibited, including *riba*, *'gharar*, and *maisir*, have been eliminated. For example, the way to eliminate the element of *riba* is to assume that the contribution from the participants is a gift, known as *Tabarruq*. This differs from conventional insurance, which considers the participant's contribution the insurance premium. In addition, the way to eliminate the element of *gharar* is to disclose all information to the policyholder clearly and transparently (Yuldashev & Mambetkulova, 2023).

Further, the level of understanding of the respondents can be seen based on the following question: "Contributor money from customers is not counted as money belonging to the Takaful company", which has the lowest mean value in Section D, which is 4.23. Although most respondents agree with this statement, almost fifteen people have voted neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree. This clearly shows that they still lack exposure related to the matter. As stated in Chapter 2, Takaful contributor money will not be counted as company money in the *Mudharabah* contract. Hence, the takaful operator will be the manager of the takaful scheme and will provide benefits from Takaful to the participants.

Finally, the mean score analysis of Section D has stated that the null hypothesis has been rejected. This follows the results that show the level of understanding of former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat regarding the advantages of Takaful compared with conventional insurance is not low, but very high.

5.0 CONCLUSION

Therefore, the findings from the first objective, which is to identify the level of understanding related to Takaful among former sixth-form students of SMKA Naim Lilbanat, is high. This is proven by the fact that the total mean of Section B is very high. Next, the findings from the second objective, which is to identify the level of awareness of taking Takaful at a young age, are also high. The high overall mean also evidences this. The last objective, which is related to the level of understanding of respondents regarding the advantages of Takaful compared with conventional insurance, is also at a reasonable level even though the mean score of Section D has the lowest value compared to Sections B and C.

6.0 SUGGESTION FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Future research is encouraged to investigate the level of understanding related to Takaful for non-Muslims. When the community or non-Muslim students are taken as a study sample, the researcher can discover their perspectives on the Takaful protection plan. In addition, research will contribute by disseminating the advantages of Takaful over conventional insurance. When Takaful's advantages are spread, they will better understand its advantages and the concepts used in Takaful operations. Also, if there is such research, then it will contribute to Takaful operators. This is because they can know the perspective of those groups towards Takaful and, at the same time, can further increase marketing and improve Takaful products to attract the interest of all communities and, at the same time, can attract the interest of non-Muslim society.

CO-AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

The authors affirmed that there is no conflict of interest in this article. Each author contributed by dividing it into sections using colour coding. The contributions of each author were as follows: Author 1 conceived and designed the study and conducted an extensive literature review and data collection. Author 2 conducted the literature review of the manuscript and played a significant role in drafting it. Author 3 interprets the study's findings and participates in manuscript revisions. Author 4 reviewed the manuscript and updated the literature review.

Author 5 actively participated in manuscript revisions and checked the English language of the article.

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