

**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA**

**INVESTIGATING FACTORS  
AFFECTING SURVIVABILITY  
OF PRIVATE TAHFIZ  
SCHOOLS IN  
MALAYSIA**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Organisational survival refers to how long an organisation can remain afloat without having to cease operations, either temporarily or permanently. The number of private tahfiz schools (PTS) is growing in Malaysia. However, not much is known regarding the factors that affect survival of these PTS, whereas the survival of these PTS would ensure the continuity of Quranic education. Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate the factors that lead to the survival of PTS in Malaysia using Stakeholder Theory. Effective governance, availability of infrastructure and facilities, teaching and learning system, financial assistance, parental involvement, regulatory requirement, and community participation are the factors that may influence the survival of PTS. PLS-SEM is used in the data analysis. By using stratified random sampling techniques, 84 sample of usable questionnaire were collected among owners of PTS in two states of Malaysia, Selangor and Johor. The result shows that the survival of private tahfiz schools in Malaysia can be intensified by having systematic teaching and learning, conducive relationship and involvement with the community, and adhering to the rules and regulations created by the regulators. Regulatory requirement gave a medium effect on survival. Therefore, PTS can take this into consideration by focusing more on the regulatory requirement. This study is essential to the education field, particularly tahfiz education, because it adds to the body of literature related to the survival of PTS in achieving their objective of producing excellent huffaz. As such, PTS can become catalyst and partner in the government effort to assure education quality and create an international tahfiz education brand for Malaysia.

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# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter provides an overview of the research outline of the study. It begins with the background of the study, which is the education overview in Section 1.1 and background of study in Section 1.2, followed by the discussion on identified problem statements (Section 1.3) that leads to research questions (Section 1.4) and research objectives (Section 1.5). Then, this study also discusses the scope (Section 1.6) and significance of study (Section 1.7). This chapter is wrapped up by sharing the definition of terms (Section 1.8) to improve readability and research structure of the study (Section 1.9).

### **1.2 Background of the Study**

Multiple recessions have hit the global economy in the recent century because of abrupt changes in oil prices, policies, and financial bubbles. The present economic crisis facing many countries has led to increasing companies that have closed in recent years and low chances in survival (Belda & Cabrer-Borras, 2018). Business survival is a situation in which companies have not closed their operations temporarily or permanently (Cefis & Marsili, 2012). However, it was found that Covid-19 pandemic has affected all business sectors in several ways that some of the businesses had close their operations. As a global pandemic, the COVID-19 crisis has led to a major impact on health and economy in terms of investments, trade and tourism (Gossling, Scott & Hall, 2020). It also has intensely affected the development of local firms, threatening the survival of small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic enormously hit the operation of local SME firms badly (Tumiwa & Nagy, 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic also has brought the challenges for local SMEs firms' growth and sustainability since the SME sector has been marked globally for its contributions to local economic advancements through the generation of wealth, employment and reduction of the poverty level (Kithae, Gakure & Munyao, 2012; Wairimu, 2015).