# Requirements for establishing Takaful insurance system in Algeria

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**Abstract:**

This research paper aims to study and analyze the requirements for establishing and activating the Takaful insurance system in Algeria. To achieve this purpose, a questionnaire form was designed with the aim of transforming the study from a qualitative study into a measurable quantitative study, allowing us to know the weight of each of the requirements, which we tried to work on quantifying through The form was presented for statistical testing, after distributing it to a sample of 52 individuals from insurance company frameworks. After collecting data and analyzing the results of the questionnaire using appropriate statistical methods, the study concluded that it is necessary to adapt the accounting system related to insurance to the specificity of Takaful insurance, ensure the proper application of insurance contracts, and establish a legitimate supervisory body in the field of insurance, while building a good social image of the Takaful insurance system in society circles.

**Keywords:** Takaful insurance**;** Insurance**;** Insurance contracts; Insurance industry .

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Islamic finance has primarily evolved in two avenues: Islamic banking and Islamic insurance, also known as Takaful. Although there is growing awareness about Islamic banking, knowledge about the features, models, and structures of Takaful remains limited.

Every individual inevitably faces the risk of encountering catastrophes and disasters, leading to various misfortunes and sufferings such as death, injury, financial loss, and so forth. Despite the Islamic belief in predestination (Qadha-o-Qadr), Islam emphasizes the importance of taking proactive measures to prevent and mitigate such calamities and reduce financial burdens on oneself and one's family. One potential solution is to acquire insurance coverage, similar to the conventional system, to help alleviate the impact of unforeseen events.

Various opinions exist regarding the compatibility of conventional insurance with Islamic principles. The majority of Shariah scholars assert its prohibition due to its involvement in elements such as Riba (interest), Maisir (gambling), and Gharar (uncertainty).

Takaful, the Islamic alternative to conventional insurance, operates on the principles of social solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance among its members. It functions as a collective agreement where individuals mutually indemnify each other's losses from a shared fund. This arrangement typically incorporates concepts like Mudarabah (profit-sharing), Tabarru´ (voluntary contribution for the benefit of others), and mutual sharing of losses, all aimed at mitigating uncertainty within the system.

**The question of the study:**

What are the requirements that must be met to establish a Takaful insurance system in Algeria?

**Hypothesis:**

Before conducting the survey, the study hypotheses must be available, based on which the questions are determined in order to prove the validity of the hypothesis or not. The study hypotheses are as follows:

**The first main hypothesis:**

H0: There is no significant effect of the control system on the Takaful insurance industry.

H1: There is a significant effect of the control system on the Takaful insurance industry.

**The second main hypothesis:**

H0: There is no impact of the accounting system on the Takaful insurance industry.

H1: There is an impact of the accounting system on the Takaful insurance industry

**The third main hypothesis:**

H0: There is no effect of the legal framework on the insurance industry.

H1: There is an impact of the legal framework on the insurance industry

**The fourth main hypothesis:**

H0: There is no significant effect of social and religious dimensions on the Takaful insurance industry.

H1: There is a significant effect of social and religious dimensions on the Takaful insurance industry.

**The fifth main hypothesis:**

H0: Services in Takaful windows are not consistent with religious principles.

H1: The services at the Takaful windows are in line with my religious principles

**Methodology:**

For the purpose of achieving the research objectives, a hypothetical diagram was formulated that explains the nature of the relationship between the two research variables, which is shown in the following figure:

**Table (1): Research model**

| **The independent variable** | **Dependent variable** |
|---|---|
| Takaful insurance products (Takaful products) | Requirements for establishing Takaful insurance (regulatory requirements, accounting requirements, social requirements, legal requirements, religious requirements, professional requirements, lawful requirements) |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher

## 1.1. The theoretical aspect of the study:

- **Definition of Takaful insurance:**

- **Concept of Takaful :**

The concept of Islamic insurance, known as Takaful, originates from the ancient Arab tradition of Al-Aqilah, which predates 570CE. In this tradition, if a member of one tribe killed a member of another tribe, the victim's heir would receive compensation, known as blood money, from the close relatives of the perpetrator. This system relied on contributions from the community to cover these payments. Similar to contemporary insurance practices, Al-Aqilah served as a form of financial protection for heirs in the event of an unexpected death. This concept gained legitimacy in Islamic law with the approval of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), as evidenced by his judgment in a case involving a woman from the tribe of Huzail.

*"Narrated by Abu Hurairah(r): he said that once two women from Huzail clashed when one of them hit the other with a stone which killed her and her fetus in the victim's womb. The heirs of the victim brought an action to the court of the Holy Prophet (s.a.w), who gave the verdict that the compensation of the fetus to be a male or female slave while the compensation for the victim woman is a blood money (Diyat) to be paid by the Aqilah (the paternal relatives) of the killer."* (Sahih al- Bukhari)

Takaful originates from the Arabic word "kafal," which translates to "taking care of one another's needs" or "mutual guarantee" (Stagg-Macey, 2007). Under this arrangement, members of a group collectively agree to safeguard themselves against potential losses or damages. The entire group pledges to assist any member facing a loss by providing financial support. Takaful constitutes a legally binding agreement among all participants of the scheme to compensate any member who experiences a specified loss outlined in the takaful policy document. Catherine describes it as an Islamic form of mutual insurance centered on the principle of donation (Stagg-Macey, 2007). This system has evolved from Islamic teachings found in the Qur'an and the Sunnah, as the Qur'an emphasizes the importance of mutual support and solidarity among believers.

“Help ye one another in righteousness and piety, but help ye not one another in sin and rancour (Ali, 1954, 2008) (Holy Qur’an)”.

- **DEVELOPMENT OF *TAKAFUL* :**

In contemporary settings, the first company, the Islamic Insurance Company of Sudan, was established in Sudan by the Faisal Islamic Bank in January 1979 (Anwar, 2008). This initiative received approval from the bank's Shari’ah Supervisory Board, leading to the establishment of the Islamic Insurance Company as a public entity under the Companies Act of 1925. Similarly, in Malaysia, the Islamic Insurance Company was formed as a privately held company. To facilitate the establishment of Islamic insurance in Malaysia, the government established a dedicated body called a "Task Force." This task force recommended the establishment of an Islamic insurance company in Malaysia in its report to the government. Consequently, the Malaysian government enacted the Takaful Act of 1984, which governs Islamic insurance (takaful) operations in Malaysia (Ali, 2008). In 1985, the Council of Islamic Scholars in Mecca sanctioned takaful as a Shariah-compliant alternative to conventional insurance, prompting the establishment of mutual takaful companies in various Muslim nations, including Dubai, Bahrain, and Malaysia (Anwar, 2008).

In the Middle East, takaful has flourished in countries like Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Iran, and Qatar, with emerging operations in Egypt, the United Arab Emirates, and Kuwait. Efforts have also been made in Europe and the US to establish similar entities. The presence of significant Muslim communities in Western countries suggests substantial opportunities for takaful. Consequently, the potential for takaful is vast. Presently, Malaysia boasts the most developed takaful enterprises, operating alongside traditional banking and insurance sectors (Anwar, 2008).

- **The Takaful Contract :**

In the Takaful process, there are four key participants: the participant, the operator, the insured, and the beneficiary. Participants contribute to a shared fund, with insured individuals among them facing risks and receiving support from this fund. These contributions are referred to as mutual contributions, and those who benefit from the fund are known as beneficiaries.

The Takaful operator, established through a registered, licensed entity or cooperative, commits to managing the fund in adherence to Shariah principles. Each member of the group works together to offer assistance to those in need, exemplifying mutual aid within the collective. If a member experiences a disaster or significant loss, they receive a predetermined sum or financial aid from the fund outlined in the agreement to help mitigate their losses. The primary objective of Takaful is to cover specified losses from dedicated funds. Consequently, the Takaful operator must maintain sufficient assets within the designated funds they oversee while prudently safeguarding against excessive risk exposure (Merazga & Ali Ahmoudah , 2014).

Currently, Takaful operates under two main business models:

1. **Non-profit:** In this model, the business functions on a mutual or cooperative basis, regardless of its formal legal structure. The board manages the business on behalf of all participants without a separate entity overseeing it.
2. **Commercial**: Under this model, a commercial entity known as the Takaful operator is responsible for managing the Takaful fund. Depending on local regulations, the fund may be integrated within the operator, similar to how life funds operate in conventional insurers, with a clear distinction between shareholders' and participants' funds. Alternatively, the fund may be established as a separate entity from the operator. In some jurisdictions, Takaful schemes may be provided through a "window" of a conventional insurer. In Family (Life) Takaful, the participant's contributions are usually split into two parts: one for the Takaful pool to cover mortality risk, and the other serving as a savings component.

Various types of contracts dictate the relationship between participants (policyholders) and the Takaful operator. Among these contracts, the mudaraba (profit-sharing) and wakala (agency) contracts are the most commonly employed.

• **Pure Mudaraba Model:** In the mudaraba model, the Takaful operator assumes the role of a mudarib (entrepreneur), while the participants act as rab ul mal (capital providers). The contract outlines the distribution of investment profits and/or surpluses from the Takaful operations between the operator and participants. Losses are solely borne by the participants, provided the operator hasn't engaged in misconduct or negligence, in which case the mudarib forfeits compensation for their efforts.

• **Pure Wakala Model:** In this model, the principal-agent relationship is utilized for both underwriting and investment tasks. For underwriting, the Takaful operator acts as an agent on behalf of participants to manage the Takaful fund. All risks are absorbed by the fund, and any surplus generated belongs exclusively to the participants. The operator doesn't directly share in the fund's risks or surpluses. Instead, they receive a predetermined fee, known as a wakala fee, for overseeing operations on behalf of participants. This fee is typically a percentage of contributions. However, the operator's compensation might include a performance fee, deducted from any surplus, to incentivize effective fund management. Investment activities of the Takaful fund also operate under a wakala contract, with the operator charging participants a fee for their services.

• **Combination of Wakala and Mudaraba Contracts:** In this model, the wakala contract is employed for underwriting tasks, while the mudaraba contract is utilized for investment activities of the Takaful fund. This hybrid approach is favored by certain international organizations and widely practiced by Takaful entities.

In all models, the Takaful operator typically extends an interest-free loan to cover any shortfall in the Takaful fund. This loan must be repaid from future surpluses of the fund.

### 1.1.1. The applied aspect of the study

- **Study population and sample:**

The study is based primarily on a field survey, distributed over a sample estimated at 52 individuals directly related to the Takaful insurance sector, including the director of a Takaful insurance company or a Takaful window, a department head, an office head, a senior executive in the insurance company, an ordinary employee, and this in some Takaful insurance companies, such as Salama Insurance Company, and the windows of the National Insurance Company, and 46 questionnaires were retrieved.

**Table (2) . Study questionnaire:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Distributed questionnaires | 52 |
| Retrieved questionnaires | 46 |
| Questionnaires excluded | 0 |
| Questionnaires suitable for analysis | 46 |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher

- **Preliminary tests of the measuring instrument:**

In order to confirm the validity of the questionnaire or not, we conducted a set of tests on it by resorting to arbitrators in addition to the necessary statistical tests for this.

**First:** The validity of the questionnaire: In order to ensure the validity of the questionnaire and the appropriateness of its paragraphs, we presented the questionnaire to a group of experienced and specialized arbitrators who are members of the teaching staff in some Algerian universities after taking the opinion of the supervising professor, where they issued their ruling on the degree of suitability of the questions and the extent The integrity and accuracy of the verbal and scientific formulation of the questionnaire statements and the extent to which the questionnaire covers the problem of the study and achieves its objectives. Notes were recorded and based on them, we made amendments indicated by the arbitrators, until the final form of the questionnaire was reached.

**Second:** Reliability of the questionnaire variables: In the study, we used the Cronbach Alpha reliability coefficient to measure the reliability of the questionnaire, so that the Cronbach alpha value is acceptable if its value exceeds 0.60, and the results showed that the reliability value was high, as shown in the following table:

**Table (3): Cronbach Alpha coefficient to measure the reliability of the questionnaire**

| **Coefficient** | **Alpha Reliability** | **Coefficient** |
|---|---|---|
| **Questions** | 0.826 | 33 |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

**Table (3): Cronbach Alpha coefficient to measure the reliability of the questionnaire**

| **Coefficient** | **Alpha Reliability** | **Coefficient** |
|---|---|---|
| The first axis | 0.747 | 4 |
| The second axis | 0.293 | 5 |
| Third axis | 0.405 | 4 |
| Fourth axis | 0.694 | 7 |
| Fifth axis | 0.866 | 4 |
| Sixth axis | 0.762 | 4 |
| Seventh axis | 0.531 | 4 |

Source: Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

It is clear from Table (03) and (04) that the alpha coefficient was high, and the reliability value was also high. This indicates the stability of the questionnaire variables and thus the possibility of continuing the study.

**Third:** Validity of internal consistency:

The internal consistency of the questionnaire items was calculated on the 42-person survey sample by calculating the arithmetic mean for each axis. Then we calculated the correlation coefficient between the axis and its statement. Therefore, we will calculate the internal consistency for seven parts of the questionnaire (regulatory determinants, accounting determinants, social determinants, legal determinants, Religious determinants, professional determinants, lawful determinants) so that the first axis includes the Sharia Supervision and Auditing Authority, the second axis refers to the accounting system in Takaful insurance companies and Takaful windows, while the third axis refers to the culture of society towards the windows and Takaful insurance companies and the extent of their acceptance of insurance in general, while the fourth axis indicates To the legal framework for Takaful insurance and the extent of its adequacy in implementing the Takaful windows and establishing the Takaful insurance system in general. The fifth axis refers to the principles of Islamic Sharia related to the Takaful insurance system and the extent of their credibility in reality. The sixth axis distinguishes between employees in the Takaful windows and the extent of the effectiveness of their training in laying the foundations of Takaful insurance. And finally The seventh axis refers to the extent of the proper application of Sharia matters and their clarity in the framework related to transactions, which allows contract underwriters not to fear the validity of contracts and their compatibility with the principles of Islamic Sharia.

-The validity of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the regulatory determinants (Part One):

1- This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 04), and in order to determine the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (3): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the first part of the study questionnaire**

| Correlations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | The effectiveness of the external regulatory framework and its compatibility with the privacy of Takaful insurance.. | The presence of an internal oversight body within the window or the Takaful insurance company | The existence of an external review and audit body for Takaful insurance companies and windows. | The presence of a lawful supervisory body within the windows and Takaful insurance companies.. |
| The effectiveness of the external regulatory framework and its compatibility with the privacy of Takaful insurance. | Correlation by Pearson | 1 | ,360* | ,350* | ,336* |
| | Sig. (bilateral) | | ,019 | ,023 | ,029 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The presence of an internal oversight body within the window or the Takaful insurance company.. | Correlation by Pearson | ,360* | 1 | ,525** | ,388* |
| | Sig. (bilateral) | ,019 | | ,000 | ,011 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The existence of an external review and audit body for Takaful insurance windows and companies.. | Correlation by Pearson | ,350* | ,525** | 1 | ,574** |
| | Sig. (bilateral) | ,023 | ,000 | | ,000 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The presence of a Sharia supervisory body within the windows and Takaful insurance companies.. | Correlation by Pearson | ,336* | ,388* | ,574** | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral) | ,029 | ,011 | ,000 | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (two-tailed). | | | | | |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (two-tailed). | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through the table above, we find that each of the paragraphs of the overall regulatory determinants of its paragraphs is statistically significant, and from it the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent with what they were designed to measure.

2- The validity of the internal consistency of the accounting determinants paragraphs (Part Two): This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 05), and in order to know the extent of the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (6): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the second part of the study questionnaire**

| **Corrélations** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | The accounting system applied to insurance services is compatible with the products of Al-Nawaf and Takaful insurance companies. | The Takaful window's accounting can be separated from the insurance company's accounting under the current accounting system. | The financial statements and insurance accounting system are suitable for the work of Takaful insurance companies. | There are no problems with the accounting regulation in place in insurance companies, and its application is suitable for Takaful insurance companies. | It is necessary to separate the Takaful window's accounting from the insurance company's accounting. |
| The accounting system applied to insurance services is compatible with window products and Takaful insurance companies. | Pearson correlation | 1 | -,125 | ,289 | ,556** | -,290 |
| | Sig. (bilateral) | | ,432 | ,064 | ,000 | ,062 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The Takaful window's accounting can be separated from the insurance company's accounting under the current accounting system. | Pearson correlation | -,125 | 1 | ,164 | -,231 | ,368* |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,432 | | ,301 | ,142 | ,016 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The | Pearson | ,289 | ,164 | 1 | ,357* | -,094 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| financial statements and insurance accounting system are suitable for the work of Takaful insurance companies. | correlation | | | | | |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,064 | ,301 | | ,020 | ,555 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| There are no problems with the accounting regulation in place in insurance companies, and its application is suitable for Takaful insurance companies. | Pearson correlation | ,556** | -,231 | ,357* | 1 | -,299 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,000 | ,142 | ,020 | | ,054 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| It is necessary to separate the Takaful window's accounting from the insurance company's accounting. | Pearson correlation | -,290 | ,368* | -,094 | -,299 | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral) | ,062 | ,016 | ,555 | ,054 | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)). | | | | | | |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (bilateral)). | | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through the table above, we find that each paragraph of the accounting determinants is statistically significant (the level of significance is greater than 0.05), and therefore the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent with what they were designed to measure.

**- Internal consistency validity of the social determinants items (Part Three):**

This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 04), and in order to determine the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (7): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the third part of the study questionnaire**

| Corrélations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| There is an insurance culture among windows customers and Takaful insurance companies.. | Pearson correlation | 1 | ,066 | ,469** | -,177 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | | ,676 | ,002 | ,262 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Windows and Takaful insurance companies are interested in serving societal issues. | Pearson correlation | ,066 | 1 | ,207 | ,319* |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,676 | | ,188 | ,040 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Using symbiotic windows of social dimensions for marketing purposes. | Pearson correlation | ,469** | ,207 | 1 | ,018 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,002 | ,188 | | ,911 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Windows and Takaful insurance companies are seen as institutions that help in activating charitable work.. | Pearson correlation | -,177 | ,319* | ,018 | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,262 | ,040 | ,911 | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

From the table above, we find that each item of the social determinants is statistically significant, and therefore the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent with what they were designed to measure.

**- The validity of the internal consistency of the legal determinants paragraphs (Part Four):**

This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 05), and in order to determine the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (8): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the fourth part of the study questionnaire**

| Correlations |
|---|

| | | Decree 81-21 is valid for the application of Takaful insurance and does not create any conflict. | Decree 81-21 ensures the implementation of Takaful insurance products without legal problems. | There is a clear legal relationship between the General Directorate of Insurance (Ministry of Finance) and the Takaful windows that is consistent with the privacy of the windows. | The legislator ensures that the legal relationship between the Takaful company, the re-Takaful company and the Takaful windows is determined. | The legislator ensured a solution to the problem of investing insurance surpluses | The legislator guarantees the manner in which companies and Takaful insurance windows are managed. | The legislator ensured that the problem of distributing the insurance surplus to the windows and takaful companies was solved. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Decree 81-21 is valid for the application of Takaful insurance and does not create any conflict. | Pearson correlation | 1 | ,101 | ,470** | -,110 | ,116 | ,138 | ,161 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | | ,526 | ,002 | ,489 | ,463 | ,382 | ,309 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Decree 81-21 ensures the implementation of Takaful insurance products without legal problems. | Pearson correlation | ,101 | 1 | ,054 | ,334* | ,257 | ,040 | ,069 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,526 | | ,733 | ,031 | ,101 | ,801 | ,665 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| There is a clear legal relationship between the General Directorate | Pearson correlation | ,470** | ,054 | 1 | ,254 | ,483** | ,383* | ,477** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,002 | ,733 | | ,105 | ,001 | ,012 | ,001 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| of Insurance (Ministry of Finance) and the Takaful windows that is consistent with the privacy of the windows. | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The legislator ensures that the legal relationship between the Takaful company, the re-Takaful company and the Takaful windows is determined.. | Pearson correlation | -,110 | ,334* | ,254 | 1 | ,227 | ,291 | ,007 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,489 | ,031 | ,105 | | ,148 | ,061 | ,963 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The legislator ensured a solution to the problem of investing insurance surpluses | Pearson correlation | ,116 | ,257 | ,483** | ,227 | 1 | ,354* | ,506** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,463 | ,101 | ,001 | ,148 | | ,021 | ,001 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The legislator guarantees the manner in which companies and Takaful insurance windows are managed. | Pearson correlation | ,138 | ,040 | ,383* | ,291 | ,354* | 1 | ,239 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,382 | ,801 | ,012 | ,061 | ,021 | | ,127 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The legislator ensured that the problem of distributing the insurance surplus to the windows and takaful companies was solved. | Pearson correlation | ,161 | ,069 | ,477** | ,007 | ,506** | ,239 | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,309 | ,665 | ,001 | ,963 | ,001 | ,127 | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |

| |
|---|
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)). |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (bilateral)). |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through the table above, we find that each of the paragraphs of the legal determinants and its total paragraphs are statistically significant, and from this the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent with what they were designed to measure.

**- Internal consistency validity of the religious determinants items (Part Five):**

This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 04), and in order to determine the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (9): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the fifth part of the study questionnaire**

| **Correlations** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Insurance services in windows and Takaful companies are in line with my religious principles. | The Takaful insurance system is the best because it is consistent with Sharia principles. | My religious culture and what Takaful insurance companies offer are compatible. | I have no doubt about the lack of legitimacy of Takaful insurance products |
| Insurance services in windows and Takaful companies are in line with my religious principles | Pearson correlation | 1 | ,593** | ,695** | ,714** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | | ,000 | ,000 | ,000 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The Takaful insurance system is the best because it is consistent with Sharia principles. | Pearson correlation | ,593** | 1 | ,616** | ,505** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,000 | | ,000 | ,001 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| My religious culture is compatible with what is offered by Takaful windows and insurance | Pearson correlation | ,695** | ,616** | 1 | ,675** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,000 | ,000 | | ,000 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| companies. | | | | | |
| I have no doubt about the lack of legitimacy of Takaful insurance products | Pearson correlation | ,714** | ,505** | ,675** | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,000 | ,001 | ,000 | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through the table above, we find that each item of the religious determinants is statistically significant, and therefore the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent.

**- Internal consistency validity of the professional determinants items (Part Six):**

This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 04), and in order to determine the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (3): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the sixth part of the study questionnaire**

| **Correlations** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Employees received specialized training in Takaful insurance | New workers responsible for selling Takaful insurance products have been recruited | Old workers were allocated to manage the Takaful windows | Maintaining the same human structure and having employees perform traditional and modern tasks |
| Employees received specialized training in Takaful insurance | Pearson correlation | 1 | ,532** | ,315* | ,369* |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | | ,000 | ,042 | ,016 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| New workers responsible for selling Takaful insurance products have been recruited | Pearson correlation | ,532** | 1 | ,470** | ,590** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,000 | | ,002 | ,000 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Old workers were allocated to manage the Takaful windows | Pearson correlation | ,315* | ,470** | 1 | ,422** |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,042 | ,002 | | ,005 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Maintaining the same human structure and having employees | Pearson correlation | ,369* | ,590** | ,422** | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,016 | ,000 | ,005 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| perform traditional and modern tasks | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through the table above, we find that each item of the professional determinants is statistically significant, and therefore the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent.

**-The validity of the internal consistency of the paragraphs of the legal determinants (Part Seven):**

This axis consists of a group of paragraphs (from 01 to 04), and in order to determine the stability of these axes as a whole, we touched on the use of the Pearson correlation coefficient in order to determine the extent of internal consistency between its paragraphs.

**Table (11): Pearson correlation coefficient for the items of the seventh part of the study questionnaire**

| **Correlations** | | The presence of Sharia oversight in the Takaful insurance company is important to my dealings with it | I have great confidence in the Sharia Supervisory Board and the management of the Takaful Insurance Company or the window with which I deal.. | I have no doubt about the legality of window products and Takaful insurance companies. | I deal with Takaful insurance companies because of the presence of a high ethical culture in dealing with customers and society. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The presence of Sharia oversight in the Takaful insurance company is important to my dealings with it | Pearson correlation | 1 | ,008 | ,306* | ,166 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | | ,959 | ,049 | ,294 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| I have great confidence in the Sharia Supervisory Board and the management of the Takaful Insurance Company or the window with which I deal.. | Pearson correlation | ,008 | 1 | ,417** | ,062 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,959 | | ,006 | ,696 |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| I have no doubt about the legality of window products | Pearson correlation | ,306* | ,417** | 1 | ,393* |
| | Sig. | ,049 | ,006 | | ,010 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| and Takaful insurance companies. | (bilateral)) | | | | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| I deal with Takaful insurance companies because of the presence of a high ethical culture in dealing with customers and society. | Pearson correlation | ,166 | ,062 | ,393* | 1 |
| | Sig. (bilateral)) | ,294 | ,696 | ,010 | |
| | N | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |
| The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral)). | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through the table above, we find that each item of the determinants of legitimacy is statistically significant, and therefore the questionnaire items are considered honest and internally consistent with what they were designed to measure.

- **View study results:**

In this element, we will discuss presenting and analyzing the results of the questionnaire by presenting and analyzing the results of the respondent's personal card and displaying and analyzing the results of the questions.

**First: Data analysis tools and description of the study sample:**

In order to accurately analyze the data obtained from the survey process, we used frequency and percentage tables, as well as tables of arithmetic means and standard deviations in order to know the relationship between the dependent variables and the independent variables, and we also used the ANOVA test to prove the validity of the hypotheses.

- Description of the study sample: After collecting the necessary data from a sample of (42), it was coded, stored, and processed in the computer based on both the Spss and Excel programs, which facilitate obtaining results in a short time, and the results were obtained as shown in the tables and figures used. In presenting the results using Spss and Excel.

- Presentation of personal results: Before presenting the results of the research content, we first conduct a descriptive analysis of the questions related to the interviewer, which were included at the end with the aim of gaining his trust.

- A - Gender of the respondent: The study consists of 42 individuals, through which we obtained the following results:

**Table (12): Distribution of sample members by gender**

| Sex | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Frequency | percentage | Valid percentage | Cumulative percentage |
| Valid | male | 28 | 66,7 | 66,7 | 66,7 |
| | feminine | 14 | 33,3 | 33,3 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 42 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Table (12) shows that the number of males is greater than the number of females, as they represent 66.7% of the study sample, while females represent 33.3% of the study sample.

B/- Age of the respondent: The age of the study sample members is distributed according to the age groups listed in the questionnaire into:

**Table (13): Distribution of sample members by age**

| Age | | Frequency | percentage | Valid percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Less than 30 years old | 10 | 23,8 | 23,8 | 23,8 |
| | From 31 to 40 | 17 | 40,5 | 40,5 | 64,3 |
| | From 41 to 50 | 9 | 21,4 | 21,4 | 85,7 |
| | From 51 to 60 | 6 | 14,3 | 14,3 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 42 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

From the table above we notice that (23.8%) of the respondents are less than 30 years old, and the category of (31 to 40 years of age) of respondents represents 40.5%, while the category from 41 to 50 years represents 21.4%, while the category of 51 To 60 years old, their percentage in the sample is estimated at 14.3%. From the sample it is clear that the majority of them are in the range from 31 to 40 years old, with a percentage estimated at more than 40%.

C - The respondent's educational level: The sample members are distributed according to their educational level into five groups:

**Table (14): Distribution of sample members by academic level**

| the level | | Frequency | percentage | Valid percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | secondary | 6 | 14,3 | 14,3 | 14,3 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | University | 24 | 57,1 | 57,1 | 71,4 |
| | Postgraduate | 12 | 28,6 | 28,6 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 42 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

**Source: Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program**

From Table (14), it is clear to us that individuals with a university level of education represent the largest number at 57%, while the percentage of individuals with a postgraduate level comes in second place at 28.6%, while the percentage of individuals at a secondary level of education comes after postgraduate studies at 14% of the study sample. The percentage of primary and intermediate levels is 0%, and this is a result of the specificity of administrative positions in insurance companies that require higher skills.

D - Field of current job: The sample members are distributed according to the field of current job into five groups, which are:

**Table (15): Distribution of sample members according to current profession**

| Occupation | | Frequency | percentage | Valid percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Company/window manager | 2 | 4,8 | 4,8 | 4,8 |
| | Head of organisation | 11 | 26,2 | 26,2 | 31,0 |
| | Head of office | 10 | 23,8 | 23,8 | 54,8 |
| | Sublime frame | 5 | 11,9 | 11,9 | 66,7 |
| | Ordinary employee | 9 | 21,4 | 21,4 | 88,1 |
| | Research professor in Takaful insurance | 5 | 11,9 | 11,9 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 42 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

**Source:** Prepared by researchers based on the results of the 23Spss program

From the table above, we note that individuals who represent department heads represent the largest number at 26.2%, followed by 23.8%, which represents the percentage of individuals whose job field is head of an office in insurance companies, followed by the position of an ordinary employee at 21.4%. As for researchers in the field of Takaful insurance, their percentage is approximately 11.9%. While the smallest percentage represents window managers and Takaful insurance companies, at an estimated rate of 4%, this discrepancy can be attributed to the nature of the category to which the questionnaire was distributed.

E- Years of experience: The study sample members are distributed according to years of experience into four groups:

**Table (16): Distribution of sample members according to years of experience**

| Experience in Islamic finance | | Frequency | percentage | Valid percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | One year or less | 3 | 7,1 | 7,1 | 7,1 |
| | Two years | 4 | 9,5 | 9,5 | 16,7 |
| | 3 years | 5 | 11,9 | 11,9 | 28,6 |
| | 4 years | 4 | 9,5 | 9,5 | 38,1 |
| | 5 years | 7 | 16,7 | 16,7 | 54,8 |
| | Less than 10 years | 8 | 19,0 | 19,0 | 73,8 |
| | More than 11 years | 11 | 26,2 | 26,2 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 42 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

From Table (16), we see that individuals whose years of experience are more than 11 years represent 26%, while individuals whose years of experience are less than 10 years come in second place and their percentage is estimated at 19%, while individuals whose years of experience are less than 5 years. It comes in third place with a rate of 11%, and finally the percentage of individuals whose years of experience are 4 years and two years is equal to 9.5%. The figure below shows this distribution.

### F- The institution:

The study sample members are distributed according to each institution as shown in Table 17.

**Table (17): Distribution of sample members by institution**

| Enterprise | | Frequency | percentage | Valid percentage | Cumulative percentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Takaful insurance company | 10 | 23,8 | 23,8 | 23,8 |
| | Takaful window of the insurance company | 3 | 7,1 | 7,1 | 31,0 |
| | Insurance system expert office | 10 | 23,8 | 23,8 | 54,8 |
| | University institution | 19 | 45,2 | 45,2 | 100,0 |
| | Total | 42 | 100,0 | 100,0 | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

From the table above, we find that the percentage of researchers in the field of Takaful insurance is estimated at 45% and that they belong to university institutions. Takaful insurance companies and expertise offices for agents come in second place with an equal percentage of 23.8%. As for Takaful windows, their percentage is estimated at 7.1%, and this is further explained in the figure below.

**Second: Analyzing the results of the questionnaire's axes and dimensions**

Through this study, we will try to conduct an analysis of each axis of the questionnaire so that we can give a better reading of the questionnaire by analyzing the arithmetic averages and standard deviations resulting from the SPSS program.

**1- Analysis of the axes of regulatory and accounting determinants:**

Through this part, we will analyze the results of the questions that represent the regulatory and accounting determinants that were answered by some respondents within the sample studied. But before that, it is necessary to clarify the scale that was followed in the study, which is the five-point Likert scale.

**Table (18): Five-point Likert scale**

| Class | Totally disagree | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Totally agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| the level | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SMA | 1-1.8 | 1.80-2.6 | 2.6-3.4 | 3.4-4.2 | 4.2-5 |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

**Table (19): Degree of agreement with the statements of regulatory determinants**

| Degree of agreement with the statements of regulatory determinants | | The effectiveness of the external regulatory framework and its compatibility with the specificity of Takaful insurance.. | The presence of an internal control body within the window or the Takaful insurance company. | The existence of an external review and audit body for Takaful insurance companies and windows. | The presence of a Sharia supervisory body within the windows and Takaful insurance companies. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | Valid | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | Degree of approval | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral |
| Moyenne | | 2,93 | 3,17 | 3,17 | 3,02 |
| Ecart type | | 1,237 | 1,342 | 1,378 | 1,352 |

**Source: Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program**

**Table (20): Degree of agreement with statements of accounting determinants**

| Degree of agreement with the statements of accounting determinants | | . Takaful window accounting can be separated from insurance company accounting under the current accounting system | The financial statements and insurance accounting system are suitable for window operations and Takaful insurance companies. | There are no problems with the accounting regulation in place in insurance companies and its application is suitable for windows and Takaful insurance companies. | It is necessary to separate the accounting of the Takaful window from the accounting of the insurance company. | The accounting system applied to insurance services is compatible with window products and Takaful insurance companies |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | Valid | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | Sample orientation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Moyenne | | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Disagree |
| Ecart type | | 1,181 | 1,372 | 1,343 | 1,274 | 1,272 |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through this table, it is clear that all statements related to the dimension of control and accounting determinants had an average arithmetic mean over the scaled arithmetic mean (3). Thus, it expresses the degree of neutrality of the sample members on these statements and the individuals on these statements, except that there is a large discrepancy in the

**- Analysis of social and legal axes:**

Through this part, we will analyze the results of the questions that represent the part related to social and legal determinants.

**Table (21): Degrees of agreement with social determinants statements**

| N | Social determinants | arithmetic mean | standard deviation | Sample orientation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | There is an insurance culture among window customers and Takaful insurance companies | 3,00 | 1,104 | neutral |
| 02 | Windows and Takaful insurance companies are interested in serving societal issues. | 3,02 | 1,239 | neutral |
| 03 | Using symbiotic windows of social dimensions for marketing purposes. | 2,60 | ,909 | not agree |
| 04 | Windows and Takaful insurance companies are seen as institutions that help in activating charitable work | 3,07 | ,838 | neutral |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Answers, and this is explained by the standard deviation.

Based on what we saw, we conclude that the level of control and accounting determinants was average according to the study scale, as the average of the answers of the respondents regarding the control and accounting determinants as a whole was (2.6-3.4). This indicates that the respondents in various positions are neutral towards the use of Sharia control and towards the accounting system, which can It is explained by the sample's lack of understanding of the content of the required trends in the field related to Sharia oversight and the accounting aspect related to the field of Takaful insurance, which is demonstrated by the dispersion in the standard deviations.

**Table (22): Degrees of agreement with the statements of legal determinants**

| Degree of agreement with the statements of legal determinants | | Windows and Takaful insurance companies are interested in serving societal issues. | Using symbiotic windows of social dimensions for marketing purposes. | Windows and Takaful insurance companies are seen as institutions that help in activating charitable work. | Decree 81-21 is valid for the application of Takaful insurance and does not create any conflict. | Decree 81-21 ensures the implementation of Takaful insurance products without legal problems. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N | Valid | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| | Degree of approval | Neutral | Neutral | Neutral | Disagree | Neutral |
| Moyenne | | 3,31 | 3,00 | 3,02 | 2,62 | 3,07 |
| Ecart type | | 1,278 | 1,104 | 1,239 | ,909 | ,838 |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

From the two tables, it is clear that most of the statements had an arithmetic mean, the arithmetic mean of the scale (3), and thus it expresses the neutrality of the sample members over the individuals regarding these statements, but there is a large discrepancy in the answers, as shown by the standard deviation.

Based on the above, we conclude that the level of social and legal determinants varied according to the scale of the study, as the degree of neutrality can be explained by the lack of clarity of vision among the target group regarding the legal framework on the one hand and the lack of understanding of some members of the sample of modern trends in the Takaful insurance industry due to the fact that the decision to open windows or switch The company was directly managed by the general administration, and the composition of the company's frameworks in this field was not taken into account, which rendered the target group neutral.

**- Analysis of the religious, professional and legal axes:**

Through this part, we will analyze the results of the questions that represent the part related to religious, professional, and legal determinants, and the results appear in the tables.

**Table (23): Degrees of agreement with statements of religious determinants**

| N | Religious determinants | SMA | standard deviation | Sample orientation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Insurance services in windows and Takaful companies are in line with my religious principles. | 3,17 | 1,324 | Neutral |
| 02 | The Takaful insurance system is the best because it is consistent with Sharia principles. | 3,26 | 1,466 | Neutral |
| 03 | My religious culture is compatible with what the windows and Takaful insurance companies offer. | 3,19 | 1,131 | Neutral |
| 04 | I have no doubt about the lack of legitimacy for Takaful insurance products. | 3,36 | 1,122 | Neutral |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

**Table (24): Degrees of agreement with the statements of professional determinants**

| N | Professional determinants | SMA | standard deviation | Sample orientation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | Employees received specialized training in Takaful insurance | 3,26 | 1,106 | Neutral |
| 02 | New workers responsible for selling Takaful insurance products have been hired. | 2,8 | 1,042 | Disagree |
| 03 | Veteran workers were allocated to manage the Takaful windows. | 3,41 | 1,111 | OK |
| 04 | Maintaining the same human structure and having employees perform traditional and modern tasks. | 2,88 | 1,273 | neutral |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

**Table (25): Degrees of agreement with the statements of legal determinants**

| N | Professional determinants | SMA | standard deviation | Sample orientation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 01 | The presence of legitimate oversight in the Takaful insurance company is important for my dealings with it. | 3,31 | 1,585 | neutral |
| 02 | I have great confidence in the Legal Supervisory Board and the management of the Takaful insurance company or window that I deal with | 2,88 | 1,041 | neutral |
| 03 | I have no doubts about the legitimacy of window products and Takaful insurance | 2,90 | 1,322 | neutral |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | companies | | | |
| 04 | I deal with Takaful insurance companies because of the presence of a high ethical culture in dealing with customers and society. | 3,02 | 1,179 | neutral |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Through these tables, it is clear that most of the statements had an arithmetic mean, the arithmetic mean of the scale (3), and thus it expresses the neutrality of individuals regarding these statements, but there is a large discrepancy in the answers, as shown by the standard deviation.

Based on the above, we conclude that the level of excellence of the religious, professional and legal determinants was neutral due to the fact that the target group has not yet digested the content of the new decisions, which include opening Takaful windows or switching to Takaful insurance companies without the participation of professional circles, as their training in the field is very modest. Add to that the emergence of interest in the religious aspect, which made Of the sample is ambiguous, not to mention the small sample size, which makes the vision unclear.

**Third: Analyzing the results of testing the field study hypotheses**

After the data has been collected and analyzed using appropriate statistical methods and in light of the hypotheses that this study aimed to test, we will discuss, through this part, testing the hypotheses related to the field study and verifying their validity or otherwise by reviewing the results of the analysis for each hypothesis.

**1- The first main hypothesis:**

- H0: There is no significant effect of the control system on the Takaful insurance industry.
- H1: There is a significant effect of the control system on the Takaful insurance industry.

**The results of the ANOVA test for this hypothesis appear in the following table:**

**Table (26): Results of testing the first main hypothesis:**

| ANOVA[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of squares | ddl | Mean square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | ,000 | 1 | ,000 | ,000 | ,988[b] |
| | Student | 41,160 | 40 | 1,029 | | |
| | Total | 41,161 | 41 | | | |
| a. Dependent variable: M1 | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), M2 | | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

The table displays the results of the ANOVA analysis, where the first column is the source of the variance between groups, within the groups, and the source of the total variance, the second column shows the sum of squares, the third column shows the degree of freedom, the fourth column shows the mean squared variance, the fifth column shows the Fisher value, while the sixth and last column shows the significance value of statistics for Fisher's test.

Given that the sig value of statistical significance is greater than 0.05 and equal to 0.988, there are statistically significant differences between the regulatory systems and the Takaful insurance industry, and therefore we acknowledge the validity of the first hypothesis. From a practical standpoint, it is necessary for the success of Takaful insurance through the presence of a legitimate supervisory body that allows verification of the legitimacy of the insurance products offered.

**2- The second main hypothesis:**

H0: There is no impact of the accounting system on the Takaful insurance industry.

H1: There is an impact of the accounting system on the Takaful insurance industry

**The results of the ANOVA test for this hypothesis appear in the following table:**

**Table (27): Results of testing the second main hypothesis:**

| ANOVA[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of squares | ddl | Mean square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 9,201 | 1 | 9,201 | 11,515 | ,002[b] |
| | Student | 31,960 | 40 | ,799 | | |
| | Total | 41,161 | 41 | | | |
| a. Dependent variable: M1 | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), M3 | | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Given that the sig value of statistical significance is less than 0.05 and equal to 0.02, there are no statistically significant differences between the accounting systems applied and the Takaful insurance industry, and therefore we acknowledge the error of the second hypothesis. From a practical standpoint, for the success of Takaful insurance, a special accounting system must be designed in view of the specificity of Takaful insurance and its lack of similarity with traditional insurance in terms of characteristics and objectives. Therefore, it is necessary to work on reforming the accounting system applied to insurance institutions and make it consistent with the specificity of Takaful insurance.

**3- The third main hypothesis:**

H0: There is no effect of the legal framework on the insurance industry.

H1: There is an impact of the legal framework on the insurance industry

**The results of the ANOVA test for this hypothesis appear in the following table:**

**Table (28): Results of testing the third main hypothesis**

| ANOVA$^a$ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of squares | ddl | Mean square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | 9,201 | 1 | 9,201 | 11,515 | ,002$^b$ |
| | Student | 31,960 | 40 | ,799 | | |
| | Total | 41,161 | 41 | | | |
| a. Dependent variable: M1 | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), M4 | | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Given that the sig value of statistical significance is less than 0.05 and equal to 0.02, there are no statistically significant differences between the applied legal framework and the Takaful insurance industry, and therefore we acknowledge the error of the third hypothesis. From a practical standpoint, for the success of Takaful insurance, a special legal framework must be designed in view of the specificity of Takaful insurance and its lack of similarity with traditional insurance in terms of characteristics and objectives. Therefore, it is necessary to work on reforming the legal system applied to insurance institutions and make it consistent with the specificity of Takaful insurance, whether in terms of the method of concluding contracts or the method of dealing with guardianship.

### 4- The fourth main hypothesis:

H0: There is no significant effect of social and religious dimensions on the Takaful insurance industry.

H1: There is a significant effect of social and religious dimensions on the Takaful insurance industry.

**The results of the ANOVA test for this hypothesis appear in the following table:**

**Table (29): Results of testing the fourth main hypothesis**

| ANOVA$^a$ | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of squares | ddl | Mean square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | ,084 | 1 | ,084 | ,082 | ,777$^b$ |
| | Student | 41,077 | 40 | 1,027 | | |
| | Total | 41,161 | 41 | | | |
| a. Dependent variable: M1 | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), M5 | | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Given that the sig value of statistical significance is greater than 0.05 and equal to 0.777, there are statistically significant differences between the social and religious dimensions and the Takaful insurance industry, and therefore we acknowledge the validity of the fourth hypothesis. From a practical standpoint, it is necessary for the success of

Takaful insurance through the presence of a legitimate supervisory body that allows verification of the legitimacy of the insurance products offered.

**5- The fifth main hypothesis:**

H0: Services in Takaful windows are not consistent with religious principles.

H1: The services at the Takaful windows are in line with my religious principles.

**The results of the ANOVA test for this hypothesis appear in the following table:**

**Table (30): Results of testing the fifth main hypothesis**

| ANOVA[a] | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of squares | ddl | Mean square | F | Sig. |
| 1 | Regression | ,029 | 1 | ,029 | ,028 | ,867[b] |
| | Student | 41,132 | 40 | 1,028 | | |
| | Total | 41,161 | 41 | | | |
| a. Dependent variable: M1 | | | | | | |
| b. Predictors: (Constant), M6 | | | | | | |

**Source:** Prepared by researcher based on the results of the 23Spss program

Given that the sig value of statistical significance is greater than 0.05 and equal to 0.867, there are statistically significant differences between the services in the Takaful windows, the religious dimensions, and the Takaful insurance industry, and therefore we acknowledge the validity of the fourth hypothesis. From a practical standpoint, it is necessary during the offering of Takaful insurance products to ensure the validity of the contracts and their conformity with Islamic Sharia, which allows verifying the legitimacy of the insurance products offered, which is considered a necessary condition.

## 5. CONCLUSION

*Through the applied results obtained, a set of basic results can be reached, including the necessity of establishing the religious and social dimensions, regulatory requirements, and the legitimate oversight system as a first and basic factor during the work on establishing the Takaful insurance system, with the intention of establishing a good, solid relationship between the underwriters of insurance contracts and the management of Takaful insurance companies or windows, and then The emphasis on other matters is that they are requirements that remain dependent and can be remedied, as is the case with the accounting system. The results remain dependent on the size of the small effort provided and can be accepted from an economic standpoint since most of the operations are necessary.*

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