Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research 23 (11): 2713-2721, 2015
ISSN 1990-9233

DOI: 10.5829/idosi.mejsr.2015.23.11.22799

Risk-Sharing and Shared Prosperity Through Takaful

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Abstract: Risk becomes an integral part of our lives due to the complex nature of business activities and lifestyles. This highlights the importance of risk management wherein insurance is widely used as a risk management tool. However, insurance practices involve interest, uncertainty and gambling which are prohibited in Islam due to their unjust nature. Its involvement in interest cannot lead to fair and just outcomes for both parties. Thus, the objective of this paper is to highlight how as a fair Islamic financial product Takaful can promote risk-sharing and shared prosperity.Semi-structured interviews are conducted with five Takaful operators and twenty Shari'ah advisors the results of which are analyzed using thematic and coding approaches. All the interviewees collectively agreed that the current Takaful industry meets the theoretical expectation because Takaful is ethical insurance and a Shari'ah compliant product. It eliminates the prohibited elements in the practice of insurance and promotes the concept of mutual cooperation and risk sharing in the community. However, respondents highlighted that in order for the Takaful industry to exceed expectations, knowledge on Takaful should be promoted. In addition, Shari'ah should be observed in all aspects of operations and staff should be adequately trained. In such a way, Takaful serves as a mechanism promoting risk-sharing and risk prosperity. The findings can be used as a stepping stone for future research. The findings are beneficial to the regulators, local authorities, stockholders, Takaful companies and the communities and societies.

Key words: Insurance · Takaful · Risk sharing · Shared Prosperity and Society

INTRODUCTION

Insurance practices involve interest, uncertainty and gambling which are prohibited in Islam due to their unjust nature. Its involvement in interest cannot lead to fair and just outcomes for both parties. When the business is booming, the borrower enjoys the profits without sharing with the lenders and when the business incurs loss, the lender still has the right to receive the interest income. The lender does not bear any financial burden and leaves the borrower to suffer alone. Similarly, uncertainty and gambling in insurance favours one party over the other. The insurance policy holders are uncertain of their premium payments. In the case of unfortunate events, the insurance operators are obliged to pay the claims. The claims are expenses for the insurance operators and financial benefit for the insurance policy holders. In contrast, if the insurance policy holders do not make any claim, the insurance operators profit from the premium. Such is the gambling nature of insurance practices. If such practices continue, it will result in an unfair and unhealthy business environment that is disadvantages to all.

Consequently, Shari'ah scholars introduced Takaful as an alternative to insurance. Takaful is founded on the concept of risk sharing and mutual help and it is free from the elements prohibited in Islam [1-5]. It has many unique features and among them, risk sharing is the major exclusive and unique feature [6, 7, 8]. In Takaful, the participants contribute to the fund and the Takaful operators govern the Takaful funds. The responsibilities of the Takaful operators are to ensure the profitability of investment from Takaful funds and to have sufficient funds to pay the claims. The contractual relationship

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between the participants and Takaful operators is based on Shari'ah approved contracts such as Mudarabah and Wakalah. This practice creates the solidarity among the participants and the harmony between the operators and participants and it is believed that Takaful can be a mechanism which injects the risk-sharing and business prosperity in society. Thus, the objective of this paper is to highlight how Takaful as a fair Islamic financial product can promote risk-sharing and shared prosperity in the society.

Section two focuses on how Takaful can be used as a mechanism for risk-sharing and shared prosperity. Section three describes Takaful models and their contribution towards shared prosperity. Second four provides the views of practitioners on the contribution of Takaful to promote a risk sharing community and the last section concludes the paper.

Takaful as a Mechanism for Risk-sharing and Shared Prosperity: This section discusses in detail how Takaful can eliminate the prohibited elements in insurance practices and how it can be applied as a mechanism to promote a risk sharing and caring society by adopting available Takaful models.

Takaful as a Prohibited Elements Free Product to Promote Shared Prosperity: Takaful is an alternative to conventional insurance that is free from interest (riba), uncertainty (Gharar) and gambling (Maysir) [1, 9, 10]. The following paragraphs explain how these prohibited elements are eliminated in Takaful and how Takaful can revitalise the spirit of risk sharing and risk prosperity in the society

Takaful is based on the concepts of charity and co-operation [11-13]. It is a unilateral contract whereby the participants voluntarily and mutually contribute based on the concept of mutual contribution (Tabarru) and agree to guarantee and provide a portion of their contribution to the participants who are experienced misfortune. Because of that, the existence of uncertainty is tolerable under Takaful [14, 15]. In addition, Takaful participants are aware that they will be receiving the fund in their own balance in the participant accounts and some portion of the participant risk funds when the Takaful term is over. In addition, if they meet any unfortunate event, they are able to claim the financial loss according to the contract. The claimed amount will be paid out of the participant risk fund purposely created to provide financial assistance to the participants.

In the case of insurance, the profit of the insurance companies is at the expenses of policyholders, or alternatively, the financial assistance received by the policyholders are also expenses of insurance companies. The gain of one party is at the expense of the other and it does not result in a win-win situation. Hence, it has a gambling nature. However, in the case of Takaful, the claim payment is from the mutually contributed risk funds donated by the participants and Takaful operators are not paying out of their own pocket and hence, it does not incur the expenses for the operators. For the good management and performance of the Takaful operators, they are already awarded with the Wakalah fee, surplus sharing and profit sharing [15]. Hence, no party is losing. In such a way, Takaful is able to eliminate the nature of gambling.

In the case of interest (Riba), Takaful is not involved in interest activities. First, Takaful does not exchange the premium with the future claims (if any) and future pre-fixed lump-sum payment. Takaful is established based on the mutual contribution and charity of some portion of contribution and gratuity [14, 15]. In addition, there is no pre-fixed future guarantee payment. When the Takaful contract expires, how much Takaful participants will receive is the balance in the participant account, i.e. combination of their own portion of contribution and the profit from the investment and share of surplus from the participant's risk fund. Therefore, no element of interest is involved. In addition, Takaful funds are not allowed to invest in non-Shari'ah compliant business activities.

Takaful not only avoids prohibited elements, it also creates a caring and sharing society through the Islamic compliant contracts such as Mudarabah and Wakalah. The original concept of Mudarabah is a contract in which the capital provider (Rabul Mal) provides the capital and the worker (Mudarib) provides the services to run the business. The profit is shared according to the agreed ratio but in the case of loss, the capital provider bears the losses provided that the loss is not due to the negligence of the worker. This encourages the worker to work harder since he or she can share the profit rather than getting a fixed salary. The privilege of this contract for the worker is that he or she does not need to bear the losses if they are not due to his or her negligence. This creates harmony between the capital providers and the workers since they are sharing the risk of the business and enjoying the profit together while giving favour to the workers by not asking him to bear the loss since he or she does not have the capital from the beginning [16]. In the case of Wakalah contract, the employee receives the agent fee for his or her service. In this Wakalah contract, the workers are entitled to get the agent fee for their hard work and at the same time, the profit generated by the business can be received by the owners of the business [10]. It is a suitable contract in Takaful because the Takaful operators are entitled for the agent fees for their effort in managing the Takaful funds on behalf of the participants [17].

Therefore, Takaful can eliminate the prohibited elements involved in insurance contract and promote an atmosphere of prosperous risk sharing in the society.

Takaful Models and Their Contribution Towards Shared Prosperity: Among the available Takaful models, the two most commonly used models are selected as a sample to discuss how Takaful can be used a mechanism to share risk and promote prosperous risk sharing in the society. These two models are the hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah model and Waqf model.

Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model: This model combines the principles of Wakalah and Mudarabah. This model is operated in such a way that Takaful operators can earn stable income from Wakalah fee while they are allowed to share the surplus from Participant Risk Funds (PRF) and the profit from Participant Investment Funds (PIF). Operating expenses are paid from the Wakalah fee. The contribution received from the participants will be split into Wakalah fee, PRF and PIF. Claims will be paid out of PRF. In the case of maturity, the participant will receive his respective amount (portion of profit from the investment made with his contribution) from PIF (if any) and the maturity value from PRF. When the participant surrenders before maturity, he will get his respective amount (share of profit from the investments) from PIF (if any) and surrender value from PRF. However, in the case of deficit, the Qard loan (interest free loan) will be given from the SF and should be paid back to the SF [16-19]. This is demonstrated in Diagram 1.

Waqf Model: Compared to the Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah model, the Waqf Model has an additional feature that is the shareholders need to put up the same amount of money in the PRF as Waqf. Except for the initial donation as Waqf, the rest will be similar to the Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah model [18, 19]. This is demonstrated by Diagram 2.

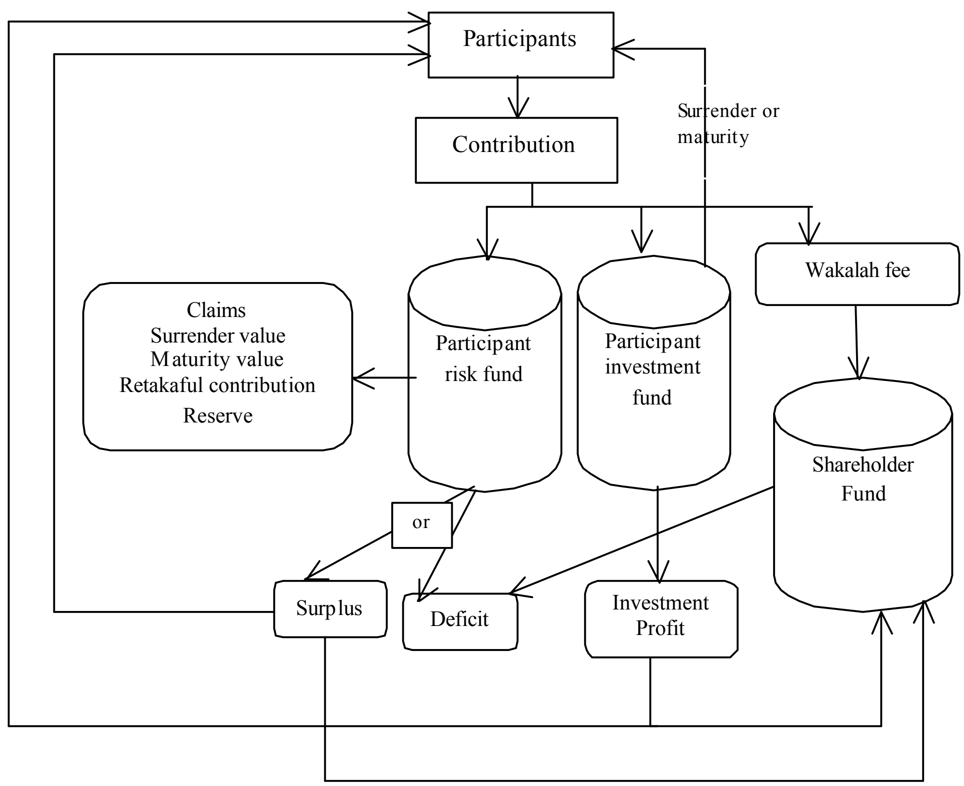

Diagram 1: Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model
Source: Adopted from [18 & 19]

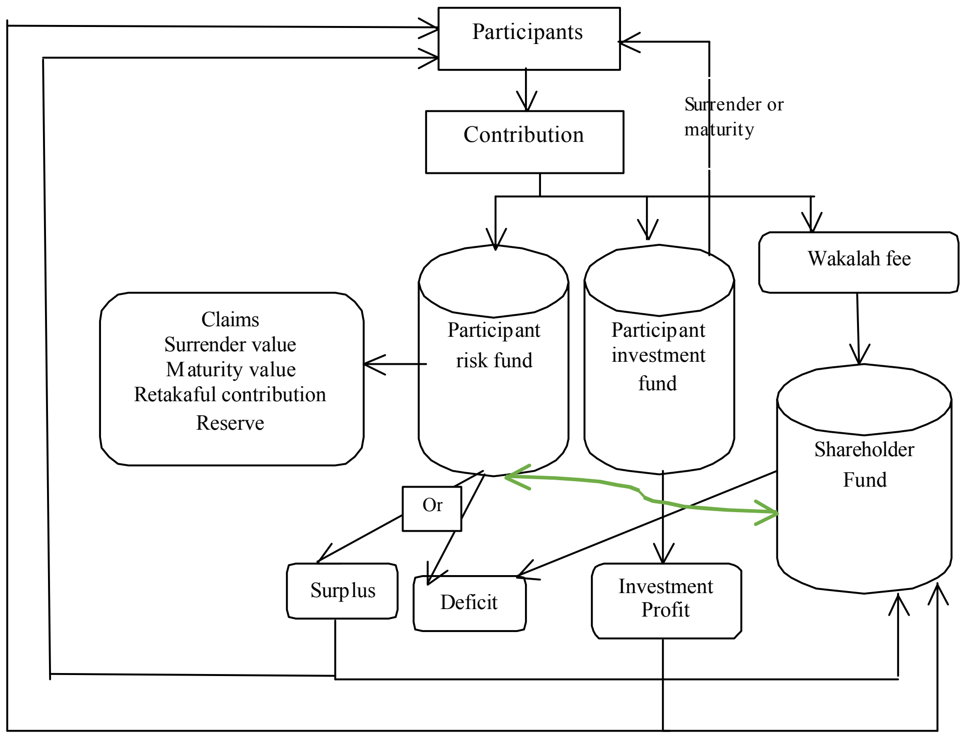

Diagram 2: WaqfModel
Source: Adopted from [18, 19]

Contribution of Takaful Models Towards the Shared Prosperity in Society: This section summarises the operation of these Takaful models in terms of splitting the participant contribution, operating expenses, surplus sharing, profit sharing from the PIF, claims, surrender, maturity and Qard (Refer to Table 1).

In both models, the Takaful contributions by the participants are split into three, i.e. WF, PRF and PIF (Refer to Table 1: Part 1). Since the Takaful operators are receiving the Wakala fee, they pay all the operating expenses including the agent fees (Refer to Table 1: Part 2). Takaful operators are not earning the fee freely and they bear the operating cost. This is evidence that Takaful operators are fair and just to the participants. When the claims are made by the participants, the claims are made out of PRF, not from the PIF (Refer to Table 1: Part 3). The PIF is set aside solely for the individual participants in order to safeguard their financial interest. If there is any deficit in PRF, Takaful operators provide Qard loan, i.e. interest free loan, from the shareholders' fund to the PRF in order to have sufficient cash to pay the claims (Refer to Table 1: Part 4). This shows that Takaful operators bear the burden of deficits in PRF rather than placing it on the shoulders of the participants thereby safeguarding the participants' PIF.

In the case of surplus from PRF and profit from PIF (Refer to Table 1: Part 5 & 6), Takaful operators will share the surplus with participants rather than taking it all for themselves. It is fair for participants to share the surplus or profit with Takaful operators because Takaful operators are paying the operating expenses and meet any deficit in the PRF. In addition, the surplus or profit is the outcome of the good performance of Takaful operators as management. In the case of Takaful operators, the practice is fair because they enjoy any surplus or profit, they have to provide interest free loans for deficits in PRF. When the participants surrender the policy or upon maturity, the participants will receive the accumulated amount from PIF (the initial contributed portion and profit) as well as from the surplus portion of PIF (Refer to Table 1: Part 7 & 8).

In the case of insurance companies, they earn profit at the expense of policyholders. This means that insurance companies will profit if there is an excess of premium over expenses. For the policyholders, if they do not make any claims, they are losing their premium. Hence, the whole process does not end with a win-win situation like in Takaful. One contracting party can win if another party loses. In the case of Takaful, it ends with a win-win situation because it is based on concepts of

Table 1: Summary of the Operation of Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah model and Waqf Model

Part 1: Splitting Participant Contribution		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Wakalah fee (WF)	√	√
Participant Risk Fund (PRF)	√	√
Participant Investment Fund (PIF)	√	√
Part 2: Payment for operating Expenses including the commission		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Wakalah fee (WF)	√	√
Participant Risk Fund (PRF)	-	-
Participant Investment Fund (PIF)	-	-
Part 3: Payment for claims		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Wakalah fee (WF)	-	-
Participant Risk Fund (PRF)	√	√
Participant Investment Fund (PIF)	-	-
Part 4: Entitlement to receive Qard		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Yes	√	√
No	-	-
Part 5: Surplus (Participant Risk Fund) sharing		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Participants	√	√
Takaful Operator	√	√
Part 6: Profit sharing from Participant Investment Fund		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Participants	√	√
Takaful Operator	√	√
Part 7: Payment for surrender		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Participant Risk Fund (PRF)	√	√
Participant Investment Fund (PIF)	√	√
Part 8: Payment for maturity		
	Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah Model	Waqf Model
Participant Risk Fund (PRF)	√	√
Participant Investment Fund (PIF)	√	√

mutual contribution, cooperation, sharing and caring. Thus, it is believed that Takaful can be used as a mechanism for risk sharing and shared prosperity.

Views of Takaful Operators and Shari'ah Advisors on Takaful as a Tool for Risk Sharing and Risk Prosperity: Takaful has been used as a risk-mitigating tool, however, from the practical aspect there is very limited research that discusses the extent Takaful can be used as a risk sharing and risk prosperity tool in the society. Thus, interviews were conducted with five Takaful operators and twenty Shari'ah advisors. Seven interview questions were asked and the answers are presented in the following paragraphs. By using the coding approach, the first Takaful operator is represented by "TO1", second Takaful operator is represented by "T2" and etc. In the case of Shari'ah advisors, the first Shari'ah advisor is represented by "SA1" and the second Shari'ah advisor is represented by "SA2" etc.

Major Differences between Insurance and Takaful: Interviewees highlighted Shari'ah compliance, contractual relationship and risk as three major differences.

All the interviewees mentioned that the first major difference is related to Shari'ah compliance. Insurance involves the prohibited elements interest, uncertainty, gambling and investment in non-Shari'ah compliant companies. While Takaful is free from such prohibited elements.

According to 21 out of 25 interviewees, the second major difference between insurance and Takaful is related to contractual relationships. In insurance, the contractual relationship between policyholders and insurance companies is based on a bilateral contract. In contrast, the relationship between participants and Takaful operator is a unilateral contract. In the bilateral contract, the insurance policyholders pay the premium and the insurance companies provide compensation when the policyholders encounter peril according to the terms and conditions of the insurance contract. Hence, it is based on the contract of exchange. In the unilateral contract, the participants contribute and the Takaful operators manage the contribution on behalf of the participants. In this arrangement, Takaful operators are compensated with the agent fee or share of profit or both depending on the Takaful model adopted by Takaful operators. Thus, in Takaful, the contract is based on Mutual cooperation among the participants, while profit sharing or agency based contract exists between the participants and the Takaful operators.

All of the Interviewees Answered That the Third Major Difference Is Related to the Issue of Risk: In insurance, the policyholders want to protect themselves from financial losses and hence their risk exposures are transferred to the insurance companies. The insurance companies accept the risk by receiving the premium paid by the policyholders. Again, the insurance companies try to protect themselves through reinsurance. The practice of risk transfer is the fundamental factor between the insurer and the insured on the contrary Takaful practices the concept of risk sharing. The purpose of contribution by the participants is to provide the financial assistance to the other participants who are met with misfortune based on the concept of mutual contribution and help. Hence, in the case of Takaful, the participants are sharing the risks faced by participants and try to meet the financial needs among the participants from the Takaful risk funds under the management of Takaful operators.

Takaful as a "Risk Sharing" Rather than "Risk Transfer" Tool: All the interviewees agree that Takaful is a risk-sharing tool, not risk transfer mechanism. Takaful is based on the concept of risk sharing, not based on the bilateral contract used in insurance. The bilateral contract used buying and selling transactions. The insured pays the premium in exchange for compensation. In the case of Takaful, it is based on a unilateral contract. Among the participants, they are tied with the contract of Tabarru' (donation) since the participants mutually contribute to the Takaful risk fund with the intention that the risk fund will be used to pay the claims. Between the participants and Takaful operators, the contractual relation is usually based on the Wakalah and Mudarabah contract, i.e. based on agency or profit sharing. In the Mudarabahcontract between participants and Takaful operators, the operators manage the participant fund and when the profit is earned, it is shared between them accordingly. When there is a loss, it is born by the participants. Moreover, Takaful operators can manage as they wish however their freedom is constrained by the requirement to make the Qard (interest free loan) in the case of deficit in the Takaful risk funds. Thus, all their contractual relationships are based on risk sharing rather than transferring risk.

Expressly One of the Interviewee Mentioned That: "Takaful is about pain sharing and risk sharing. Because during the period of surplus, the Takaful operators can share it with the participants. In the case of deficit in Takaful risk funds, the shareholders have to provide the interest-free loan to the fund to ensure that the operators have sufficient funds to pay the claims. Participants are not transferring the risk on the operators." (SA 15).

Another Interviewee Mentioned That: "Islamic concept of insurance is based on sharing of risk, profit and loss and it avoids the money to be used a commodity for exchange, for instance, in insurance, money is exchanged with money when the damages are claimed." (SA 18).

Creating Brotherhood and Solidarity in Society by Avoiding Prohibited Elements in Insurance: All the interviewees believe that Takaful is a mechanism promoting an atmosphere of brotherhood and solidarity because Takaful as an ethical insurance eliminates the prohibited elements of interest, uncertainty and gambling. One of the interviewees stated that:

"Interest is the main source of current economic problem. It injects the double standards among the people. The rich lend the money to the poor with the fixed rate of return, i.e. interest. Regardless of the financial situation, the borrowers are required to pay the interest and the lender can enjoy the guaranteed interest as the return without bearing any risk. This creates the hatred and jealousy between the rich and the poor. However, if interest is eliminated and replaced with the Mudarabah contract, the profit will be shared between two parties and loss will be borne by the capital provider. By eliminating the interest and practicing profit and loss sharing concept, it will bring brotherhood and solidarity between the contracting parties in particular and society at large. (SA1)"

Another Interviewee Justified How Takaful Can Create Brotherhood and Solidarity in Society as Follows: "In the practice of insurance, when the policyholder does not make the claims, the insurance company is the winner and the insured loses the premium paid. Thus, only one party can win at one time and there is no situation which can bring the fair and just situation for both parties at the same time in any particular circumstance. By replacing it with the risk sharing concept, the Takaful practice can inject the concept of brotherhood and solidary" (TO2).

Another Interviewee Said That: "When the people are hit by misfortune, they might be in difficult situation to settle the financial loss and hence, Takaful calls all the participants in order to contribute some portion of their contribution into the Takaful risk fund and from which the claims for the financial loss are paid. By this way, the participants are sharing the financial burden and its concept will help for having solidarity among the participants." (SA 14).

Exclusively One of the Interviewee Said: "The Takaful system is based on mutual co-operation hence, it automatically creates the atmosphere of brotherhood in the community. In addition, the mission of having Takaful is to eliminate the uncertainty, gambling, interest and to avoid non-Shari'ah compliant investment." (SA 14).

Thus, the practice of Takaful promotes brotherhood and social solidarity. This will promote social harmony regardless difficulties.

Contribution of Takaful Industry Towards the Risk Sharing and Shared Prosperity in the Society: All the interviewees agree that Takaful industry revitalizes the concept of risk sharing and shared prosperity in the society. It is evidenced by the rapid growth of Takaful all over the world, including non-Muslim countries.

One of the Interviewees Mentions That: "The fundamental concept of insurance is to provide the financial assistance for the unfortunate policyholders and to share the risks faced by the community. The concept was practiced in insurance in the ancient times. However, it has been commercialized during the industrial revolution and started involving in interest based practice. Takaful has eliminated the interest in its practice and hence, it promotes again the community risk sharing and shared prosperity." (TO3)

One of the Shari'ah Advisors Elaborated That: "Takaful which is Shari'ah compliant and it is for everyone regardless of the religion. There should be no doubt that it will bring injustice to the society. It is sure that it will bring the caring and sharing society." (SA5)

Another Shari'ah Advisor Added That: "Shari'ah requires observing ethical codes of conduct and hence there is no exception for the Takaful operators to abide with ethical principles. Because of this, Takaful definitely brings the sharing society." (SA7)

One of the Interviewee Stated That: "Our financial capacity is limited and hence, when we face accidents or unhealthy situation, the financial burden will be the result. Takaful is a solution for the participants to provide the financial assistance in accordance with Shari'ah and Islamic ethics and risk sharing in the society." (SA 19).

One Interviewee mentioned That: "During the time of Prophet, the Aqilah known as the blood money is given to the family members of the victim by the relatives of the killer. It is to help the victim family financially. In addition, this practice tries to reduce or eliminate the hatred and anger between the families of killer and victim. In other words, it tries to bring the harmony between these families again." (TO1)

In summary, Takaful is a mechanism that takes care of the needs of each other and promotes a harmonious environment. In addition, it recalls the practice of Aqilah during the time of the Prophet and hence, we are reminded of the good practices during the early generation of Muslims.

The Impact of the Takaful Industry on the Economic Development of the Country and its Future Outlook: All the interviewees strongly agreed that Takaful can contribute to the economic development of the country. The financial sector plays a significant role in developing a nation's economy. The collapse of the financial sector can have bad consequence on the economic development of the country. Takaful is the backbone of other Islamic financial markets such as Islamic banking, Islamic money markets and Islamic capital markets. It provides the avenue for saving and investing and hence the development of this sector will contribute to economic growth.

One of the Interviewees Mentioned That: "Takaful can reach the people who are looking for the Shari'ah compliant products and investment. Thus, it can cover wider range compared to the insurance sector. Thus, it can reach the untapped market and it provides the investment opportunities in the economy." (TO4)

One of the Interviewees Talk about That: "Takaful is one of the financial markets and it provides the avenue for the investors to make the investment and consequently it will help the development of the country's economy as a whole." (SA 17).

The Future Outlook of Takaful Is Expected to Be Bright, as Agreed by All the Interviewees. One of the Interviewees Highlighted That: "Currently, there are more than 300 Takaful companies worldwide with an average growth rate of 20% as compared to the matured conventional insurance with an average growth of less than 5% globally. Hence, the future of Takaful definitely is full of prospect." (TO5)

One of the Shari'ah Advisors Elaborates on the Future Outlook of Takaful That: "The big markets can be found in Saudi Arabia, UAE and Malaysia and these are the key markets which have the potential to grow further. In addition, it is expected that it will reach the other markets as well" (SA3).

Thus, it can be summarised that development of the Takaful industry contributes positively towards the economic development of the country.

Suggestions for the Takaful Industry to Enhance and Meet the Needs of Society as a Risk Sharing Tool: The interviewees suggested a few points for the industry to better meet the needs of society. All of the interviewees believe that even though Takaful is expanding and rapidly growing, there is room for the industrial players to improve. Suggestions are related to education, Maqasid Shari'ah and human resource.

One of the Shari'ah Advisors Mentioned That: "The Takaful market players should educate the people how Takaful product is an ethical product and how it is designed to be a socially friendly product. In addition, it should be stressed that it is suitable for anyone regardless of religion." (SA 12)

According to Another Shari'ah Advisor: "The operators should try to observe the Shari'ah requirements and restriction in all aspects of operating activities. By complying with Shari'ah, this industry will definitely enhance and be able to provide better products which meet the needs of the society." (SA 20)

Another Shari'ah Advisor Mentioned That: "Shari'ah advisors should be given more authority to examine the operational aspect of the companies and well informed about all the issues which might need the advice of the Shari'ah advisors to ensure that the operating activities are under the umbrella of Shari'ah. In addition, Shari'ah governance requirements should be taken care of." (SA 14)

Regarding Human Resource, One of the Takaful Operators Mentioned That: "Takaful is a commercialised business entity and hence it needs to meet the objective of business, i.e. earning profit, at the same time, it is required to operate within the framework of Shari'ah. Hence, the employees should be not only well versed in operating aspect of the business but also understand the Shari'ah ruling. The regular training is required to update and enhance the knowledge of the employees". (TO 4)

Takaful as one of the fastest growth finance industries should try to improve according to the suggestions provided by the experts to ensure that it can perform beyond expectations.

CONCLUSION

Risk plays a significant role in our personal and business lives. We need to manage it wisely since the outcome cans serious negative impact. The common practice to mitigate risk is buying the insurance. Although the concept of insurance is good, its practice involves the prohibited elements of interest, uncertainty and gambling. Takaful is ethical insurance free from the prohibited elements. Since it is a Shari'ah approved product, it is able to eliminate the prohibited elements while promoting a risk sharing and caring society.

Takaful is increasingly offered throughout the world, including non-Muslim countries and enjoys tremendous growth. However, it is important to highlight how Takaful can be used as a tool for risk sharing and shared prosperity. To this end, this paper has explained how Takaful can establish brotherhood and solidarity in society. The Hybrid Wakalah-Mudarabah model and Waqf model were used as samples to illustrate how Takaful operational models share the risk and enhance solidary and brotherhood among the participants. In addition, the views of practitioners support that Takaful is a mechanism used to create risk sharing and risk prosperity in society. We expect that this paper will enhance the readers' knowledge on Takaful and educate the society as to how Takaful is a mechanism for an ethical and caring society.

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