

Mathematical Formulation for the AlliSy Protection Plus Integration Model

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Abstract. AlliSy Protection is a unit link sharia life insurance product that offers two benefits at once, that is the benefits of protection and investment. Some additional benefits are also offered by this product in the form of the risk of critical illness, disability, hospitalization, accidents, and premium exemption. The explanation of unit link sharia insurance product is generally presented in the form of summary illustrations that can be varied in shape and many pages. In this paper will be discussed about the integration model as an alternative presentation form of summarizing illustrations of unit link sharia insurance, namely AlliSy Protection Plus. Through the mathematical formulation written in each column of the model integration table, will be seen the premium fund management scheme of unit link sharia which is more clearly, sequentially and easily readable.

Keywords: Unit Link Sharia Life Insurance, Integration Model, Mathematical Formulation, Premium Fund Management Scheme

1 Introduction

Sharia link unit is a sharia insurance product that combines insurance with investment. If someone becomes a customer of this product, there will be two benefits at once, namely insurance and investment protection [18]. Similarly in premium payments, there is a portion of protection premium payments and a portion of investment premium payments. Payment of protection premiums is the same as payment of insurance premiums in general, while the next payment of investment premiums will be managed by the company for investment units in certain products. If the investment result is profitable and can cover the premium costs, then the customer has the option to not pay the premiums in a certain period.

AlliSy Protection Plus is one of life in insurance products combined with sharia-based investments. This insurance product offers basic benefits in the form of life insurance and additional benefits in the form of money insurance for the risk of critical illness, disability, hospitalization, accidents and premium exemptions [20]. Illustrations of AlliSy Protection Plus are presented in several sheets containing information about the amount of premiums, summary of benefits, summary of transactions, death compensation illustrations and other

information. In this paper will be discussed about the integration model as an alternative illustration presentation of AlliSy Protection Plus, in the form of table.

2 Methodology

The figure 1 below is a scheme of managing premium funds for life insurance unit link sharia AlliSy Protection Plus [20]. This scheme is information that must be conveyed to customers, so that the excellence of sharia insurance in terms of transparency are well conveyed.

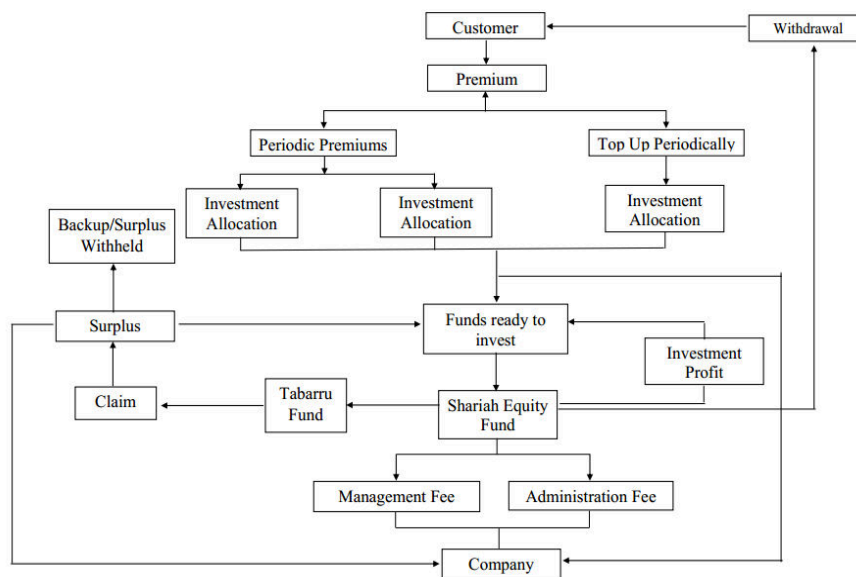


Figure 1. AlliSy Protection Plus Premium Fund Management Scheme

Figure 1 above explains the premium fund management scheme of AlliSy Protection Plus, in which the premiums paid by the customer to the company will be divided into periodic premium accounts (protection) and periodic top up accounts (investment). Periodic premiums will be re-divided into investment portions and acquisition costs. While the periodic top up will all be used as an investment portion. Each investment portion that if combined will be used as an investment fund. In this scheme, the investment instruments taken is *sharia equity fund*. Investment returns are used for management fees, administrative fees and *tabarru* funds. Furthermore, *tabarru* funds will be used for claim payments. If there is a *surplus* (residual), it will return to being an investment and reserve fund.

Some terms are written on the AlliSy Protection Plus premium fund management scheme, including: [20]

- 1 Premiums : The amount of money that must be paid by the customer as an obligation of the insured for his participation in insurance
- 2 Periodic Premiums : Premium portion for predictions

- 3 Periodic Top Up : Portion of premium for investment
- 4 Acquisition Cost : The cost of managing or operating costs to run the business of an insurance company
- 5 *Syariah Equity Fund* : An investment fund that aims to obtain optimal investment returns in the medium and long term through the placement of funds in quality stocks in accordance with sharia principles
- 6 *Tabarru* : The welfare fund that has been intended by the customer for the purpose of helping and assisting each other, is payable if a customer dies and or the agreement has expired.
- 7 Claim : An official request to an insurance company, to request payment under the terms of the agreement
- 8 *Surplus* : The difference is more/less than the total premium of the customer to the *tabarru* fund after deducting the payment of compensation/claims, reinsurance contributions, and technical reserves, in a given period.

3 Illustration of AlliSy Protection Plus

Suppose a 37-year-old father insures his 1-year-old daughter with a premium of Rp. 5,000,000 annually, the benefits to be obtained include: [20]

1. The Basic benefits of death compensation in the amount of Rp. 125,000,000 is valid until the protection period is completed.
2. Additional benefits:
 - a. CI Plus (49 critical illnesses) of Rp. 250,000,000 is valid until the protection period is complete.
 - b. Allisya Hospital & Surgical Care of (hospital fees) with Plan 500 (hospital type) is valid until the insured is 80 years old.
 - c. ADDB Syariah (died or disability due to an accident) of Rp. 100,000,000 applies until the insured is before 65 years old.
 - d. Payor B. Basic (exemption from paying regular premiums) of Rp. 3,000,000 per year applies until the premium payer is 65 years old.
 - e. Payor B. TUPR (periodic Top Up payment exemption) of Rp. 2,000,000 per year is valid until the premium payer is 65 years old.

Table 1. The Benefits of AlliSy Hospital and Surgical Care (Plan 500)

No	Compensation	Maximum Limit	Plan 500 IDR	Description
1	Room	Max 180 days per year	500.000	Per day
2	ICU Room	Max 30 days per year	700.000	Per day
3	Visit of the Treating Doctor	Max 180 days per year	150.000	Per day
4	Specialist Consultation	Max 180 days per year	175.000	Per day
5	Surgery			

	Complex Surgery	Per period of hospitalization	82.000.000	
	Major Surgery	Per period of hospitalization	53.300.000	
	Moderate Surgery	Per period of hospitalization	36.900.000	1 hospitalization period = 30 days
	Small Surgery	Per period of hospitalization	20.500.000	
6	Miscellaneous charges	Per period of hospitalization	8.500.000	
7	Before and After-admission fee	Per hospitalization period 30 days before and 90 days after	2.000.000	
8	Private Nurse at Home	Max 180 days per year	250.000	
9	Outpatient and Emergency Teeth due to Accidents	Per incident for 14 days	5.000.000	
10	Ambulance	Per period of hospitalization	350.000	

Complete data of the AlliSya Protection Plus can be viewed through:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1M35A4y3A1ToFA4u2lxJKdqYr79gos5M4/view?usp=sharing>

4 Mathematical Formulation of AlliSya Protection Plus Integration Model

AlliSya Protection Plus is a unit link sharia product with a protection period until the insured aged 100 years and premium payments until the insured aged 99 years. The first stage done before compiling the integration model table for AlliSya Protection Plus is to create a proposal table. This table is based on information from the illustrations of AlliSya Protection Plus. This proposal must be clear and cover all possibilities that will occur within the period of insurance contract and are generally referred to as client proposals [5].

Table 2. AlliSya Protection Plus Client Proposal

No	Item	Notation	Description
1	Premium	P	Rp. 5.000.000 per year
2	Child: Female non-smokers	k years	1 year old
3	Father	k years	37 years old
4	Contract Period	n years	100 years old
5	Periodic Premiums	Pb	Rp. 3.000.000 per year
6	Periodic Top Up	Tub	Rp. 2.000.000 per year
7	Acquisition Cost	W	75%, 40%, 15%, 7.5%, 7.5%
8	Investment Allocation	I	25%, 60%, 85%, 92.5%, 92.5%, ..., 105,26%
9	Administration Fee	Adm	Rp. 318.000 per year
10	Management Fee	Bp	2%
11	Margin (i)	r (per year)	5%
12	Surrender Value	Sv	
13	Tabarru Basic Insurance	t_1	Rp. 121.248

14	Tabarru CI Plus	t_2	Rp. 227.496
15	Tabarru Payor B. Basic	t_3	Rp. 102.000
16	Tabarru Payor B. TUPR	t_4	Rp. 68.004
17	Tabarru ADDB Sharia	t_5	Rp. 135.000
18	Tabarru Allisya Hospital & Surgical Care	t_6	Rp. 2.068.800
19	Basic Insurance		Rp. 125.000.000
20	CI Plus		Rp. 250.000.000
21	Payor B. Basic		Rp. 3.000.000 per year
22	Payor B. TUPR		Rp. 2.000.000 per year
23	ADDB Sharia		Rp. 100.000.000
24	Allisya Hospital & Surgical Care +		Plan 500

Using information from Tables 1 and 2, the mathematical equations needed to compile the Allisya Protection Plus integration model table include:

a. Premi (P)

$$P_1 = 5.000.000 * 1 = 5.000.000$$

$$P_2 = 5.000.000 * 2 = 10.000.000$$

$$P_3 = 5.000.000 * 3 = 15.000.000$$

⋮

$$P_n = P * n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 99$.

The next premium payments will be divided into 2 accounts, which is 40% for Periodic Top Up (TUb) and 60% for Periodic Premiums (Pb).

b. Periodic Top Up (TUb)

$$TUb_1 = 40\% * 5.000.000 = 2.000.000$$

$$TUb_2 = 40\% * 10.000.000 = 4.000.000$$

$$TUb_3 = 40\% * 15.000.000 = 6.000.000$$

⋮

$$TUb_n = 40\% * P_n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 99$.

c. Periodic Premiums (Pb)

$$Pb_1 = 60\% * 5.000.000 = 3.000.000$$

$$Pb_2 = 60\% * 10.000.000 = 6.000.000$$

$$Pb_3 = 60\% * 15.000.000 = 9.000.000$$

⋮

$$Pb_n = 60\% * P_n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 99$.

Periodic Top Up accounts are fully invested, while the Periodic Premium accounts for the first 5 years are divided into 2 accounts for acquisition and investment costs, while the 6th year and so on the Periodic Premiums is fully invested and added 5.26% of Periodic Premiums.

d. Acquisition Cost (W)

$$W_1 = 75\% * 3.000.000 = 2.250.000$$

$$W_2 = 40\% * 3.000.000 = 1.200.000$$

$$W_3 = 15\% * 3.000.000 = 450.000$$

$$W_4 = 7,5\% \times 3.000.000 = 225.000$$

$$W_5 = 7,5\% \times 3.000.000 = 225.000$$

$$W_n = p\% \times Pb_1$$

with $n = 1, \dots, 5$.

- e. Investment Allocation (I)

$$I_1 = 25\% \times 3.000.000 = 750.000$$

$$I_2 = 60\% \times 3.000.000 = 1.800.000$$

$$I_3 = 85\% \times 3.000.000 = 2.550.000$$

$$I_4 = 92,5\% \times 3.000.000 = 2.775.000$$

$$I_5 = 92,5\% \times 3.000.000 = 2.775.000$$

$$I_6 = 105,26\% \times 3.000.000 = 3.157.800$$

⋮

$$I_n = q\% \times Pb_1$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 99$.

- f. Investment Funds (DI)

Calculate the investment funds, namely surrender value plus Periodic Top Up plus investment portion.

$$DI_1 = 0 + 2.000.000 + 750.000 = 2.750.000$$

$$DI_2 = 2.743.125 + 2.000.000 + 1.800.000 = 6.543.125$$

$$DI_3 = 3.550.450 + 2.000.000 + 2.550.000 = 8.100.450$$

⋮

$$DI_n = Sv_n + TUb_1 + I_n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$.

- g. Profit (Pr)

Calculate the profit which is 5% of investment funds

$$Pr_1 = 5\% \times 2.750.000 = 137.500$$

$$Pr_2 = 5\% \times 6.543.125 = 327.156$$

$$Pr_3 = 5\% \times 8.100.450 = 405.022$$

⋮

$$Pr_n = 5\% \times DI_n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$.

- h. Investment Value (NI)

Calculating the value of investment is the sum of investment funds and *profits*.

$$NI_1 = 2.750.000 + 137.500 = 2.887.500$$

$$NI_2 = 6.543.125 + 327.156 = 6.870.281$$

$$NI_3 = 8.100.450 + 405.022 = 8.505.472$$

⋮

$$NI_n = DI_n + Pr_n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$.

- i. Management Fee (Bp)

Calculating management costs is 2% of the investment value

$$Bp_1 = 0$$

$$Bp_2 = 0$$

$$Bp_3 = 2\% \times 6.870.281 = 137.406$$

⋮

$$Bp_n = 2\% \times NI_n$$

with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$.

- j. Total *Tabarru* (T)
 Total *tabarru* is the sum of all *tabarru* of each benefit
 For example:
 $t_1 = \text{Basic insurance} = 121.248$
 $t_2 = \text{CI Plus} = 227.496$
 $t_3 = \text{Payor B. Basic} = 102.000$
 $t_4 = \text{Payor B. TUPR} = 121.248$
 $t_5 = \text{ADDB Syariah} = 68.004$
 $t_6 = \text{Allisya Hospital \& Surgical Care} = 2.068.800$
 Then:
 $T_1 = 121.248 + 227.496 + 102.000 + 121.248 + 68.004 + 2.068.800 = 2.722.548$
 \vdots
 $T_n = t_{1n} + t_{2n} + t_{3n} + t_{4n} + t_{5n} + t_{6n}$
- k. The Remaining Balance (S)
 $S_1 = 0$
 $S_2 = 2.887.500 - 0 - 0 - 0 = 2.887.500$
 $S_3 = 6.870.281 - 137.406 - 2.722.548 - 318.000 = 3.692.328$
 \vdots
 $S_n = NI_{n-1} - BP_n - T_n - \text{Adm}$
 with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$.
- l. Surrender Value (Sv)
 Surrender value is the remaining balance multiplied by 95%, because it assumes 5% for the difference between buying and selling shares. $Sv_1 = 0$
 $Sv_2 = 2.887.500 * 95\% = 2.743.125$
 $Sv_3 = 3.692.328 * 95\% = 3.507.711$
 \vdots
 $Sv_n = S_n * 95\%$
 with $n = 1, 2, \dots, 100$.

Furthermore from the mathematical equations acquired, will be compiled into Table 3 and named the mathematical equations of AlliSya Protection Plus Integration Model [3], [4], [6-12], [14-17].

Table 3. Mathematical Equations of AlliSya Protection Plus Integration Model

Year	Age of Child	Father's age	Premium	Periodic premiums	Periodic Top Up	Acquisition Cost	Investment Allocation	Investment Fund	Profit	Investment Value	Management Fee	Total Tabarru	Administration Fee	Remaining Balance	Surrender Value	Tabarru						Benefits Value						Maslahat Died	
																Basic Insurance	CI Plus	Payor B. Basic	Payor B. TUPR	ADD B Sharia	AlliSya Hospital & Surgical Care	Basic Insurance	CI Plus	Payor B. Basic	Payor B. TUPR	ADD B Sharia	AlliSya Hospital & Surgical care		
1	1	37	$P(1) = P$	$Pb(1) = 60\% \cdot P(1)$	$TUb(1) = 40\% \cdot P(1)$	$W(1) = 75\% \cdot Pb(1)$	$I(1) = 25\% \cdot Pb(1)$	$DI(1) = Sv(1) + TUb(1) + I(1)$	$Pr(1) = 5\% \cdot DI(1)$	$NI(1) = DI(1) + Pr(1)$	$Bp(1) = 0$	$T(1) = t1(1) + t2(1) + t3(1) + t4(1) + t5(1) + t6(1)$	$Adm(1) = 0$	$S(1) = 0$	$Sv(1) = 0$	$t1(1) = 0$	$t2(1) = 0$	$t3(1) = 0$	$t4(1) = 0$	$t5(1) = 0$	$t6(1) = 0$		Pb^*1	TUb^*1		$MM(1) = Ad + Sv(1)$			
2	2	38	$P(2) = P$	$Pb(2) = 60\% \cdot P(2)$	$TUb(2) = 40\% \cdot P(2)$	$W(2) = 40\% \cdot Pb(2)$	$I(2) = 60\% \cdot Pb(2)$	$DI(2) = Sv(2) + TUb(2) + I(2)$	$Pr(2) = 5\% \cdot DI(2)$	$NI(2) = DI(2) + Pr(2)$	$Bp(2) = 0$	$T(2) = t1(2) + t2(2) + t3(2) + t4(2) + t5(2) + t6(2)$	$Adm(2) = 0$	$S(2) = NI(1) - Bp(2) - T(2) - Adm(2)$	$Sv(2) = 95\% \cdot S(2)$	$t1(2) = 0$	$t2(2) = 0$	$t3(2) = 0$	$t4(2) = 0$	$t5(2) = 0$	$t6(2) = 0$		Pb^*2	TUb^*2		$MM(2) = Ad + Sv(2)$			
3	3	39	$P(3) = P$	$Pb(3) = 60\% \cdot P(3)$	$TUb(3) = 40\% \cdot P(3)$	$W(3) = 15\% \cdot Pb(3)$	$I(3) = 85\% \cdot Pb(3)$	$DI(3) = Sv(3) + TUb(3) + I(3)$	$Pr(3) = 5\% \cdot DI(3)$	$NI(3) = DI(3) + Pr(3)$	$Bp(3) = 2\% \cdot NI(2)$	$T(3) = t1(3) + t2(3) + t3(3) + t4(3) + t5(3) + t6(3)$	$Adm(3) = Adm$	$S(3) = NI(2) - Bp(3) - T(3) - Adm(3)$	$Sv(3) = 95\% \cdot S(3)$	$t1(3) = 0,04 \cdot T(3)$	$t2(3) = 0,08 \cdot T(3)$	$t3(3) = 0,04 \cdot T(3)$	$t4(3) = 0,02 \cdot T(3)$	$t5(3) = 0,05 \cdot T(3)$	$t6(3) = 0,76 \cdot T(3)$		Pb^*3	TUb^*3		$MM(3) = Ad + Sv(3)$			
4	4	40	$P(4) = P$	$Pb(4) = 60\% \cdot P(4)$	$TUb(4) = 40\% \cdot P(4)$	$W(4) = 7,5\% \cdot Pb(4)$	$I(4) = 92,5\% \cdot Pb(4)$	$DI(4) = Sv(4) + TUb(4) + I(4)$	$Pr(4) = 5\% \cdot DI(4)$	$NI(4) = DI(4) + Pr(4)$	$Bp(4) = 2\% \cdot NI(3)$	$T(4) = t1(4) + t2(4) + t3(4) + t4(4) + t5(4) + t6(4)$	$Adm(4) = Adm$	$S(4) = NI(3) - Bp(4) - T(4) - Adm(4)$	$Sv(4) = 95\% \cdot S(4)$	$t1(4) = 0,04 \cdot T(4)$	$t2(4) = 0,08 \cdot T(4)$	$t3(4) = 0,04 \cdot T(4)$	$t4(4) = 0,02 \cdot T(4)$	$t5(4) = 0,05 \cdot T(4)$	$t6(4) = 0,76 \cdot T(4)$	125000000	250000000		Pb^*4	TUb^*4	100000000	$Plan 500$	$MM(4) = Ad + Sv(4)$
5	5	41	$P(5) = P$	$Pb(5) = 60\% \cdot P(5)$	$TUb(5) = 40\% \cdot P(5)$	$W(5) = 7,5\% \cdot Pb(5)$	$I(5) = 92,5\% \cdot Pb(5)$	$DI(5) = Sv(5) + TUb(5) + I(5)$	$Pr(5) = 5\% \cdot DI(5)$	$NI(5) = DI(5) + Pr(5)$	$Bp(5) = 2\% \cdot NI(4)$	$T(5) = t1(5) + t2(5) + t3(5) + t4(5) + t5(5) + t6(5)$	$Adm(5) = Adm$	$S(5) = NI(4) - Bp(5) - T(5) - Adm(5)$	$Sv(5) = 95\% \cdot S(5)$	$t1(5) = 0,04 \cdot T(5)$	$t2(5) = 0,08 \cdot T(5)$	$t3(5) = 0,04 \cdot T(5)$	$t4(5) = 0,02 \cdot T(5)$	$t5(5) = 0,05 \cdot T(5)$	$t6(5) = 0,76 \cdot T(5)$	125000000	250000000		Pb^*5	TUb^*5	100000000	$Plan 500$	$MM(5) = Ad + Sv(5)$
6	6	42	$P(6) = P$	$Pb(6) = 60\% \cdot P(6)$	$TUb(6) = 40\% \cdot P(6)$	$W(6) = 0\% \cdot Pb(6)$	$I(6) = 105,26\% \cdot Pb(6)$	$DI(6) = Sv(6) + TUb(6) + I(6)$	$Pr(6) = 5\% \cdot DI(6)$	$NI(6) = DI(6) + Pr(6)$	$Bp(6) = 2\% \cdot NI(5)$	$T(6) = t1(6) + t2(6) + t3(6) + t4(6) + t5(6) + t6(6)$	$Adm(6) = Adm$	$S(6) = NI(5) - Bp(6) - T(6) - Adm(6)$	$Sv(6) = 95\% \cdot S(6)$	$t1(6) = 0,04 \cdot T(6)$	$t2(6) = 0,08 \cdot T(6)$	$t3(6) = 0,04 \cdot T(6)$	$t4(6) = 0,02 \cdot T(6)$	$t5(6) = 0,05 \cdot T(6)$	$t6(6) = 0,76 \cdot T(6)$		Pb^*6	TUb^*6		$MM(6) = Ad + Sv(6)$			
...	
100	100	136	$P(99) = P$	$Pb(99) = 60\% \cdot P(99)$	$TUb(99) = 40\% \cdot P(99)$	$W(99) = 0\% \cdot Pb(99)$	$I(99) = 105,26\% \cdot Pb(99)$	$DI(100) = Sv(100) + TUb(100) + I(100)$	$Pr(100) = 5\% \cdot DI(100)$	$NI(100) = DI(100) + Pr(100)$	$Bp(100) = 2\% \cdot NI(99)$	$T(100) = t1(100) + t2(100) + t3(100) + t4(100) + t5(100) + t6(100)$	$Adm(100) = Adm$	$S(100) = NI(99) - Bp(100) - T(100) - Adm(100)$	$Sv(100) = 95\% \cdot S(100)$	$t1(100) = 0,04 \cdot T(100)$	$t2(70) = 0,08 \cdot T(70)$	$t3(29) = 0,04 \cdot T(29)$	$t4(29) = 0,02 \cdot T(29)$	$t5(64) = 0,05 \cdot T(64)$	$t6(80) = 0,76 \cdot T(80)$		Pb^*n	TUb^*n		$MM(100) = Ad + Sv(100)$			

Furthermore, if the premium value of Rp. 5,000,000 per year is substituted into Table 3, then the table of the AlliSya Protection Plus Integration Model is obtained as shown in Table 4 below.

Acknowledgements. We thank to LP2M UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, which has been providing facilities for research and publication through the BOPTN research fund. Thanks to Annisa Azizah, S.Si has helped directly in the writing of this paper. Thanks were also given to all who has helped directly or indirectly so that these paper can be resolved properly.

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