

ABSTRACT

Al Maghfuri, M. Masyruchan. 06210064. 2013, *the High of Places (markaz), as the Consideration of the Inclusion of Time Counting the Maghrib (Ifthâr) in the Month of Ramadan in Malang (a Study on Schedule Imsakiyah Faculty Shariah UIN Maliki Malang)*. Theses. Al-Ahwal Al-Syakhshiyah Department, Shariah Faculty. The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim of Malang. Supervisor: Ahmad Wahidi, M.H.I.

Keywords: Ifthâr, the Time Maghrib, High Markaz.

During this time schedule the Maghrib (*Ifthâr*) in the month of Ramadan (*Imsakiyah*) which is published by the Faculty of Shariah UIN Maliki Malang does not use the high of places (*markaz*). the high of places (*markaz*) becomes a factor to calculate the accuracy of Maghrib (*ifthâr*) in the month of Ramadan. Because the data in the results of the calculations were certainly different result will be different. There for, the need of knowledge and comprehensive study to answer that question on the basis of the background above, the author is interested in conducting a study the high of places (*markaz*), as the consideration of the inclusion of Time Counting the Maghrib (*ifthâr*) in the month of Ramadan, which can eventually draw in our thinking about the importance of knowing the time of Maghrib (*ifthâr*) in the month of Ramadan in a more precise and meticulous method.

The formulation of the problems in this research are: what is the deviation (difference) between the time of Maghrib (*ifthâr*) which uses the high of places (*markaz*) and which does not use the high of places (*markaz*) in Malang regions in the imsakiyah schedule published by the Faculty of Shariah UIN Maliki Malang and what is the significance of the high of places (*markaz*) of calculation of reckoning time Maghrib and the implications for the service funded.

This is a qualitative research. In this study, an important phenomenon for investigation is about timing the Maghrib (*ifthâr*) in the month of Ramadan. Based on the location this research, this is library research i.e. research carried out literature, either in the form of books, records, and reports of research and studies.

The results showed there are *deviations* (differences) between the time of Maghrib (*ifthâr*) which uses the high of places (*markaz*) and who do not use the high of places (*markaz*), as for the significance of the high of places (*markaz*) of calculation of reckoning time Maghrib with notice any difference in the data then certainly the high of places (*markaz*) is very important because it turns without using both the data time Maghrib (*ifthâr*) yet it was time, more or less fell earlier between 1-2 minutes. This is a very influential towards the validity of prayer and fasting.