

## The Practice of Buying and Selling Time-Limited WiFi Passwords from the Perspective of Islamic Law

**Tarisa Putri Rahmadini**

IAIN LANGSA

[tarisaputriksp@gmail.com](mailto:tarisaputriksp@gmail.com)

**Yaser Amri**

IAIN LANGSA

[yaseramri@iainlangsa.ac.id](mailto:yaseramri@iainlangsa.ac.id)

**Dessy Asnita**

IAIN LANGSA

[dessyasnita@iainlangsa.ac.id](mailto:dessyasnita@iainlangsa.ac.id)

**Asih Pertiwi**

IAIN LANGSA

[Asihpertiwi16@iainlangsa.ac.id](mailto:Asihpertiwi16@iainlangsa.ac.id)

**Rosmiati**

IAIN LANGSA

[rosmiati@iainlangsa.ac.id](mailto:rosmiati@iainlangsa.ac.id)

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### Abstract

*Wifi buyers don't fully get the time they've set up; they're just playing for a few hours to enjoy the wifi. The wifi seller must give a clear explanation and must not cover up the information he sells, so that in the transaction, he can avoid any fraud and give justice to the buyer, so no party feels harmed. The kind of research that is involved is qualitative research. Data collection techniques use the techniques of interviews, observations, and documentation. In technical data analysis, researchers collect all forms of information already collected. The results of the research showed that 1) in the practice of selling wifi passwords carried out in the Peace Village of Aceh Kab Tamiang, the buyers did not get the full rights obtained, not in accordance with what was promised initially. In this case, it makes the wifi buyer feel injured because there is no conformity promised with the application. 2) In the practice of selling wifi passwords, this applies shame and shame conditions that are not applied in accordance with what has been agreed upon jointly. In the shame the seller covered the information that has been known and within the terms of the agreed time is not fully obtained by the party of the wifi buyers. In Islamic law, there must be honesty in transactions, no concealment in the communication of information, and no fraud in the transaction, because it will make the buyer feel injured and disappointed, and Allah forbids in transactions any element of iniquity.*

*Keywords: Sale Buy, Wifi Password, Chiyar Rights, Islamic Law Review*

## Abstrak

Jual beli password wifi jangka panjang di Desa Perdamaian ini tidak sesuai dengan yang sudah diperjanjikan diawal. Para pembeli *wifi* tidak sepenuhnya mendapatkan waktu yang sudah ditetapkan, hanya beberapa jam saja mereka bermain untuk menikmati *wifi* tersebut. Pihak penjual *wifi* harus memberikan penjelasan yang jelas dan tidak boleh menutupi informasi yang dijualnya, agar di dalam bertransaksi menghindari adanya penipuan di dalamnya dan memberikan keadilan bagi pembeli, supaya tidak ada yang dirugikan. Jenis penelitian yang dipilih yaitu penelitian kualitatif. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Dalam teknis analisis data peneliti mengumpulkan segala bentuk informasi yang sudah dikumpulkan oleh peneliti. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa Dalam praktik jual beli *password wifi* yang dilakukan di Desa Perdamaian Kab Aceh Tamiang para pembeli tidak mendapatkan hak sepenuhnya yang didapatkan, tidak sesuai dengan yang sudah diperjanjikan diawal. Dalam hal ini membuat pihak pembeli *wifi* merasa dirugikan karena tidak ada kesesuaian yang diperjanjikan dengan yang diterapkan. Dalam praktik jual beli *password wifi* ini menerapkan *khiyar aib* dan *khiyar syarat* yang tidak diterapkan sesuai dengan yang sudah disepakati oleh penjual & pembeli. Di dalam *khiyar aib* pihak penjual menutupi informasi yang telah diketahuinya dan di dalam *khiyar syarat* waktu yang sudah disepakati tidak sepenuhnya didapatkan oleh pihak para pembeli *wifi*. Di dalam hukum Islam di dalam bertransaksi harus adanya kejujuran, tidak boleh ada yang ditutup-tutupi dalam menyampaikan informasi, dan tidak boleh ada kecurangan di dalam bertransaksi, karena akan membuat para pembeli merasa dirugikan dan dikecewakan, dan Allah SWT melarang dalam bertransaksi adanya unsur kezhaliman.

Kata Kunci : Jual Beli, Password Wifi, Hak Khiyar, Tinjauan Hukum Islam

## INTRODUCTION

In language, buying and selling mean exchanging goods for goods or goods for money by relinquishing ownership rights to each other based on mutual agreement. If there is no mutual consent from both parties, the transaction is not valid. (Hendi Suhendi, 2011)

To ensure that neither the seller nor the buyer is harmed, Islam establishes several rules in the buying and selling process, such as mutual consent between the contracting parties and that the sold goods can be used according to their nature and reality. A transaction that receives blessings from Allah is one that is conducted honestly, without deception, and free from any form of fraud. (Muhammad Syafi'i Antonio, 2007) *Khiyār* (the right to choose) must be present in buying and selling. This serves to prevent the seller from deceiving the buyer. Islam is, in fact, a comprehensive and easy-to-follow religion that encompasses all aspects of life. It always considers what is good and bad, alleviating and removing burdens from people. One of the benefits prescribed by Allah in trade transactions is the right to choose between what is beneficial and what is not, allowing the contracting party to select what is best for themselves and to cancel the transaction if they find it unprofitable. In Islamic law, individuals involved in transactions have the right of *khiyār* to ensure they are not disadvantaged in the transaction and to prevent disputes between buyers and sellers. This ensures that the objectives of the transaction are fully achieved and that no one feels deceived. However, many business practitioners worry that applying *muamalah* values in trade will create difficulties and lead to financial losses. As a result, they often prioritize profit over implementing shariah values. (Juhaya S. Praja, 2012)

In line with the advancement of time, the buying and selling system has become increasingly diverse. It is no longer limited to common transactions such as buying and selling food, beverages, and other physical goods. However, as the world continues to evolve, a new practice has emerged – buying and selling WiFi passwords. This practice is intended to attract customers to engage in transactions at a particular location. Since internet access has become a daily necessity for everyone in the modern era, this type of trade has gained popularity.

The sale of long-term WiFi passwords is a security system for networks that connect two or more devices to enable communication. For example, a mobile phone cannot access the internet without data or a package, which is determined by the seller of the WiFi password. In this case, the seller does not operate a coffee shop or a small store but instead provides internet access to residential areas in exchange for a payment, allowing customers to enjoy WiFi services for a specified period.

In the implementation of this time-limited WiFi password selling method, as practiced in the residential area of Desa Perdamaian, Kecamatan Kota Kuala Simpang, Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang, customers must purchase the password

before accessing the WiFi service. The price is IDR 3,000 per device for 24-hour access. Every morning, around 6 or 7 AM, the old password is replaced with a new one to ensure continued WiFi usage.

However, in practice, when consumers purchase a WiFi password at the specified price of IDR 3,000 per device with a 24-hour duration, which the seller has already explained to the buyer, the buyer does not receive the full agreed-upon time. The WiFi password is changed to a new one before the agreed time expires. At the beginning of the agreement, the buyer inquires about the exact time the password change begins and ends. The seller explains that the new password is activated at 6 or 7 AM, and the old password ends around 7 AM. However, in practice, the time agreed upon between the seller and the buyer is not fully honored, as the WiFi password is changed before 7 AM, not lasting until the specified time. No matter what time the customers purchase the WiFi password – whether in the morning or afternoon – the password is still changed at 7 AM. This reduction in time during the WiFi password transaction causes consumers to feel disadvantaged because the seller is not honoring the agreement. In this case, customers feel wronged because the duration of the service was supposed to be 24 hours, but in reality, the password is changed without the consumers' knowledge. This lack of honesty from the WiFi provider leaves the buyers feeling cheated. (Akbar, 2023) The purpose of this research is to understand the right of *khiyār* in the practice of selling time-limited WiFi passwords in Desa Perdamaian, Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang. Additionally, it aims to explore how the right of *khiyār* is applied in the practice of buying and selling time-limited WiFi passwords in Desa Perdamaian, Kabupaten Aceh Tamiang according to Islamic law.

## **Literature Review**

This research is motivated by a study conducted by Rahmawati, which discusses the price increases imposed by sellers on consumers regarding the cost and time limits for using the Wi-Fi service. In the initial agreement, there was no mention of any additional charges for using the Wi-Fi, nor was there a clear explanation about the time limits. Furthermore, there are inconsistencies in the time limits applied to different users. This situation has led consumers to feel disadvantaged, as there is a lack of fairness in the sale of Wi-Fi ID services at PT Telkom.

Bagas Laksono stated that the results of his research show that Indomaret had previously established a sales agreement before consumers took items available in the store in order to access the free Wi-Fi facility offered there. However, in practice, buyers were required to make a purchase worth IDR 30,000 at the Indomaret store to gain access to the Wi-Fi. Even after making the required purchase of IDR 30,000 to receive the facility, consumers did not receive the full benefits as promised. The password provided failed to connect to the available Wi-Fi network. (Bagas Laksono, 2021) The similarity between the previous research

and the study that the researcher will conduct lies in the fact that both discuss the buying and selling of Wi-Fi services.

Muhammad Nur Hasan stated that the results of his research show that the business at Mbak Wati's coffee shop, which provides Wi-Fi access, is always crowded with visitors. However, problems arise when some customers use the Wi-Fi without the owner's permission, causing the network to slow down and resulting in financial losses for Mbak Wati due to non-paying users. Other customers who make a purchase at the coffee shop are given the Wi-Fi password. Despite the fact that the password is frequently changed, there is software that can be used to steal the Wi-Fi password. As a result, the network at Mbak Wati's coffee shop becomes very slow because many people are using it without paying. (Muhammad Nur Hasan, 2021)

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Field research, also known as "field study," is a method used to identify actual and specific events that occur in society. (Kartini Kartono, 1996) In the sampling process, the author uses a sampling method, which involves selecting samples by interviewing respondents who are available and arranging meetings in advance. The respondents in this study are WiFi sellers and buyers. Therefore, the sample for this research consists of 1 WiFi seller and 5 WiFi buyers. The method of data collection required to address the research problem is known as the data collection technique. (Juliansyah Noor, 2011) In qualitative research, interviews, observations, and documentation are common methods of data collection. Therefore, the methods of interviews, observations, and documentation will be used in this study.

### **The Practice of Buying and Selling Time-Limited WiFi Passwords in Desa Perdamaian, Aceh Tamiang Regency**

In fiqh, "buying and selling" is referred to as al-ba'i, which means to sell, replace, and exchange. In Arabic, the term al-ba'i is sometimes used to mean as-syira', which means "buy." Therefore, the term al-ba'i simultaneously refers to both selling and buying. (Nasrun Harun, 2017). To ensure that neither the seller nor the buyer is disadvantaged, the right of khiyār is essential in buying and selling transactions. One example of a buying and selling practice in society is the sale and purchase of WiFi passwords in Desa Perdamaian. The right of khiyār in Desa Perdamaian is evident in the practice of the sale and purchase of time-limited WiFi passwords by both sellers and buyers.

In practice, when purchasing a WiFi password in Desa Perdamaian, the buyer goes directly to the WiFi seller's house. To access the WiFi service, the buyer must pay IDR 3,000,000 per password, which will be valid for 24 hours. The password is changed every 7 AM. After the seller explains the terms, the buyers pay and then return home to enjoy the WiFi service they purchased. However, once the password is purchased, it is already changed to a new one, even though

the new password is activated before the agreed time. This means the buyers do not receive the full duration agreed upon at the time of the contract, which was supposed to be 24 hours. The reduced time means the buyers are disadvantaged, as they do not get the full service as promised. (Tarisa, 2023) During the interview, the WiFi password seller in Desa Perdamaian, Mrs. Febry, stated, "To encourage more people to buy the WiFi password, if we say it's only available for 3 or 4 hours, no one will buy it. That's why, with this method, we can attract more buyers." From this interview with the WiFi password seller, it is clear that the practice does not align with the terms that were initially agreed upon with the buyers. This transaction still contains elements of deceit, as the seller claims that this practice is meant to attract more buyers. (Febry, 2023)

The results of the interview conducted by the researcher with five WiFi password buyers in Desa Perdamaian are as follows:

According to Akbar, who purchased a WiFi password in Desa Perdamaian, he expressed feeling disappointed and disadvantaged when buying the WiFi password. He stated that when he purchased the password, the 24-hour duration that was supposed to be provided was not fully honored. He only received access until 3:00 PM, while it was supposed to be changed at 7:00 AM. He mentioned that the agreed duration was not fully given. This made him feel disappointed and disadvantaged, as there was no honesty in the sale of the WiFi password. (Akbar, 2023)

According to Mrs. Wati, who purchased a WiFi password in Desa Perdamaian, she mentioned that she had bought WiFi passwords several times before and had always felt safe and never felt disadvantaged or disappointed by the seller. However, after her recent purchase, she noticed that the duration she received was not the same as before, as it used to be a full 24 hours with the password being changed at 7 AM. This time, she was surprised because the password was changed before the full 24 hours, which never happened in her previous experiences. This made Mrs. Wati feel disappointed because the password was changed before the agreed time, and she did not get the full 24 hours as expected. (Muhammad Nur Hasan, 2021)

According to Annisa, who purchased a WiFi password in Desa Perdamaian, she mentioned that for the third time, she did not receive the WiFi service for the agreed-upon duration. When Annisa first bought the password, the seller explained that the service would last for 24 hours, with the password being changed every 6 or 7 AM. However, after purchasing the service three times, she has never received the full duration to enjoy the WiFi service she paid for. Annisa usually buys the password at 9:00 AM, and the WiFi is turned off at 4:00 PM. In this case, she only received a few hours of service, not the full time as agreed. Additionally, the WiFi was turned off without the buyers' knowledge. (Annisa, 2023)

According to Salwa, who subscribes to a WiFi password in Desa Perdamaian,

she acknowledged that she buys the WiFi password daily and can be considered a regular customer. When Salwa purchased the WiFi password and entered it into her phone, she found that the WiFi could not be accessed or used. She then returned to the seller to complain about the issue, asking why the WiFi was not working. The seller explained that the WiFi could not be accessed because it had not been paid for yet. In this case, from the start, the seller already knew that the WiFi would not work, but remained silent and did not inform Salwa that it could not be used. This lack of transparency in the transaction made Salwa feel disadvantaged. (Salwa, 2023)

According to Reza, who purchased a WiFi password in Desa Perdamaian, he also experienced a loss because when he bought the WiFi password, the WiFi could not be used. Reza went to the seller's house to complain, and the issue was the same as Salwa's—the WiFi had not been paid for yet. Reza requested accountability for this situation because he had already paid for the WiFi when he made the purchase, yet the WiFi was not functional. Eventually, the seller paid for the WiFi, and after about two hours, Reza reported that the WiFi started working because the seller had made the payment. (Reza, 2023)

The interview results show that the findings from interviews with Akbar, Ibu Wati, and Annisa revealed that they did not receive the full time they were promised. In using the WiFi service they purchased, they only had access for a few hours, not as agreed initially. They did not receive the full time until 7 a.m. as was originally set. This caused Akbar, Ibu Wati, and Annisa to feel disadvantaged, as the time they were supposed to have was not provided as agreed.

The interview results with Salwa and Reza revealed that when they purchased the WiFi password, the WiFi had not been paid for by the seller, Ibu Febry. Ibu Febry did not inform Salwa and Reza that the WiFi had not been paid for and could not be accessed. Reza then filed a complaint and demanded accountability because both Reza and Salwa had already paid for the WiFi, but were unable to use it. This situation led to Salwa and Reza feeling disappointed, as there was a lack of honesty in the transaction.

Based on the interviews and observations made by the researcher, it was found that there were still dishonesty and fraudulent practices in the sale of WiFi passwords among the buyers. At the beginning of the transaction, the seller explained that the WiFi could be used for 24 hours, but before the 24-hour period had passed, the password was changed without the buyers' knowledge. Additionally, there was dishonesty when the WiFi could not be accessed because it had not been paid for. However, the seller took the buyers' money and set up the WiFi, but it remained inaccessible. It was only when the buyers complained that they found out the WiFi had not been paid for. This situation made the buyers feel cheated and disappointed because there was a lack of honesty in the transaction.

## **The Right of Khiyar in the Practice of Selling Wi-Fi Passwords for a Fixed Term in Desa Perdamaian, Aceh Tamiang District According to Islamic Law**

Islam is known as a mercy to the worlds (*rahmatan lil alamin*), which means mercy and welfare for the entire universe. In addition, Islam commands good business practices (*muamalah*) for the welfare of the Muslim community. *Muamalah* law is the practical (natural) law derived from detailed religious texts that regulate civil relations between individuals, particularly in economic matters, one of which is transactions such as buying and selling. (Mardani, 2011) *Khiyar* provides the option to annul (revoke, no longer proceed with the sale) or continue the buying and selling transaction. (Sulaiman Rasjid, 2012) In a sales contract, *khiyar* is allowed, especially if the item has defects that could harm the buyer. The purpose of *khiyar* is to achieve the best benefit in the transaction. In his book titled *Fikih Sehari-hari*, Saleh Al-Fauzan states that the right of *khiyar* is the option to either continue or annul the sales contract for the party involved. (Saleh Al-Fauzan, 2005) In his book titled *Fikih Jual Beli*, Muhammad Ali states that *khiyar* is the decision between canceling or continuing the sales agreement. (Muhammad Ali, 2013) It is known that *khiyar aib* and *khiyar syarat* are two types of *khiyar* used in the practice of selling wifi passwords in Desa Perdamaian, Aceh Tamiang.

The system of *khiyar* allows those involved in a transaction to consider their respective benefits, preventing them from regretting the decision later due to feeling deceived. The *khiyar* system also provides better legal protection for buyers as consumers of the goods being sold. One way to improve the agreement made by both parties is by establishing provisions about *khiyar*. *Khiyar* in a transaction means choosing the best option between two choices: continuing or canceling the intention to engage in the contract, as explained above. In the transaction of selling wifi passwords, there is *khiyar aib* and *khiyar syarat*; therefore, the *khiyar* rights system does not fully apply to the practice of selling wifi passwords in Peace Village.

More specifically, some of the wisdoms of *khiyar* in Islam include:

- a) It can be shown that the parties involved in the transaction agree to:
- b) Provide comfort and satisfaction to both parties (seller and buyer)
- c) Prevent fraud in the transaction
- d) Guarantee a perfect transaction process
- e) Prevent disputes or conflicts between the seller and the buyer

In Islam, the law of *khiyar* is vast, comprehensive, and ongoing; in fact, *khiyar* plays a very important and strategic role in protecting the interests, welfare, and consent of both parties involved in a transaction, as well as safeguarding them from harm and losses for both sides. (Enang Hidayat, 2015)

If a transaction does not meet the conditions and requirements mentioned above, the sale is considered invalid because, in a sale, both the seller and the buyer must willingly agree and be satisfied with the terms.

As seen in the case of the buyers who were interviewed, the application



of *khiyar aib* and *khiyar syarat* was still not fully appropriate. The seller engaged in deceit regarding what was being sold. During the interview, the seller said, "To encourage more people to buy the Wi-Fi password, if I tell them directly that it's only for 3 or 4 hours, they won't buy it, so by doing it this way, I can attract buyers." Here, *khiyar aib* is evident, as the seller hid something about the product being sold, knowing that the time period did not actually reach 24 hours. However, the seller explained that the time was 24 hours, when in reality, it was only for a few hours. (Tarisa, 2023) The seller did not fully explain the information about what they were selling to the buyers, particularly regarding the actual duration of the Wi-Fi access they were offering.

According to the majority of fuqaha, the practice of the seller being unable to ensure or guarantee the goods sold due to defects (*aib*) gives the buyer the right to exercise *khiyar*. (Kemetrian Wakaf Dan Urusan Agama Kuwait, 1983) In the reduction of the agreed-upon time of 24 hours before the password is changed (which was supposed to be changed at 6 AM or 7 AM), in reality, the password was changed before the 24-hour period was completed, and this change was made without the buyers' knowledge. This contradicts the initial agreement that the password would be changed only after 24 hours. In this case, it falls under the category of *khiyar syarat*.

In *khiyar syarat*, the scholars of fiqh state that *khiyar syarat* is allowed with the aim of protecting the buyer's rights from any potential fraudulent actions that may occur from the seller. The majority of fuqaha agree on the permissibility of implementing *khiyar syarat* in transactions, but they differ in defining the duration. Some say it should be more than three days, while others suggest that the duration should be determined based on the nature of the object being sold. Therefore, the time frame is determined by both parties according to their agreement. (Hasanuddin, 2017) In this case, the buyers feel disadvantaged because the time was not in accordance with what had been initially agreed upon. Additionally, the buyers did not fully enjoy the wifi service they purchased.

Based on the explanation above, the right of *khiyar* is not fully implemented in the practice of buying and selling wifi passwords with a time limit in Peace Village. Islam explains that the right of *khiyar* is one of the transaction systems in buying and selling to ensure that neither party feels disappointed with what they have purchased, preventing disputes and actions that are prohibited in Islam. The seller of the wifi passwords must explain in full and clear detail what they are selling.

The legal basis of *khiyar* is explained in a hadith narrated by Bukhari and Muslim as follows: (Syaiikh Abdul Azhim Bin Badawai Al-Khalafi, n.d.)

عَنْ عَبْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ الْحَارِثِ عَنْ حَكِيمِ بْنِ حِزَامٍ أَنَّ رَسُولَ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ قَالَ: الْبَيْعَانِ بِالْخِيَارِ مَا لَمْ يَفْتَرَقَا فَإِنْ صَدَقَا وَبَيَّنَّا بُورِكَ لَهُمَا فِي بَيْعِهِمَا وَإِنْ كَتَمَا وَكَذَبَا مُحِقَّتِ الْبَرَكَةُ مِنْ بَيْعِهِمَا. قَالَ أَبُو دَاوُدَ حَتَّى يَتَفَرَّقَا أَوْ يَخْتَارَ. — رواه أبو داود

*The translation is: "From Abdullah bin al-Harith, from Hakim bin Hizam, that the Messenger of Allah (SAW) said: 'Two people who engage in a transaction have the right of khiyar in their sale until they part ways. If both are honest and transparent, their transaction will be blessed. But if both hide something or lie, the blessing in their transaction will be removed.' Abu Dawud said, 'Until they part or make a transaction with a khiyar agreement.'"* (HR. Al-Bukhari-Muslim and other hadith scholars)

The hadith above explains that the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) mentioned some of the causes of blessings and growth. The causes of blessings, profit, and growth are honesty in transactions, explaining defects, flaws, or deficiencies in the item being sold. Meanwhile, the causes of loss and the absence of blessings are hiding something about the item being sold. Being honest in transactions and explaining the condition of the object being sold is the cause of blessings in this world and the Hereafter. On the other hand, lying and concealing information that is inaccurate result in the loss of blessings in a sale. Furthermore, a person who is honest will receive great reward from Allah. (Syaiikh Abdul Azhim Bin Badawai Al-Khalafi, n.d.)

However, the seller did not explain the deficiencies of the item being sold, resulting in harm to the buyer of the Wi-Fi password. There was no fulfillment of the initial agreement, and in practice, the buyer did not receive the full time that was promised. Allah SWT also forbids Muslims from being greedy over the rights of others, taking those rights without following the correct path. As explained in the Qur'an, in Surah An-Nisa, verse 29, as follows: (Kemenag, 2023)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا لَا تَأْكُلُوا أَمْوَالَكُمْ بَيْنَكُمْ بِالْبُطْلِ إِلَّا أَنْ تَكُونَ تِجَارَةً عَنْ تَرَاضٍ مِّنْكُمْ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوا أَنْفُسَكُمْ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا

*The translation is: "O you who have believed, do not consume one another's wealth unjustly or send it [in bribery] to the rulers in order that [they might aid] you [to] consume a portion of the wealth of the people in sin, while you know [it is unlawful]. And do not kill yourselves. Indeed, Allah is ever Merciful to you."* (Qur'an, Surah An-Nisa, 4:29)

Based on this verse, Allah SWT firmly forbids believers from being greedy over the rights of others by taking those rights through unlawful means. Therefore, do not consume or take the wealth of others, nor should you dispute

over wealth that you have acquired through wrongful or deceptive means. According to Islamic law, unlawful means include taking someone else's wealth in a way that is not approved by its rightful owner or spending (using) the wealth inappropriately. Seek wealth through trade (business) based on mutual consent and fairness between the parties involved. (Teungku Muhammad Hasbi Ash-Shiddieqy, 435 C.E.) Based on the research conducted by the researcher, the practice of khiyar (option) in the sale of Wi-Fi passwords in the Peace Village applies the khiyar aib and khiyar syarat systems. However, in its implementation, both khiyar aib and khiyar syarat have not been properly implemented because the seller did not clearly explain the flaws (aib) in the product, such as withholding information about the incomplete duration of the Wi-Fi access that buyers received. The seller also did not provide complete information regarding the product being sold, and in the case of khiyar syarat, although the agreed-upon time was until 7 AM, the password was changed before the agreed-upon time had expired. This situation can harm the buyers.

In khiyar syarat, the seller stated that the time the buyers could enjoy the Wi-Fi service was 24 hours, with the password being changed at 6 or 7 AM every day. In reality, however, the time promised was not fully provided to the buyers. Some Islamic scholars argue that the time should be determined according to the object being sold, and therefore, the time is set by mutual agreement between the parties involved.

In this case, the buyers of the Wi-Fi passwords felt harmed because the time promised did not match the seller's explanation. According to Islamic law, this is not allowed, as transactions must be carried out with honesty and transparency. Sellers are required to provide full and accurate information about the product, without hiding any facts, and there should be no deception in buying and selling, as it can harm the other party. (Tarisa, 2023)

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion presented and after conducting research on "The Right of Khiyar in the Practice of Selling Wifi Passwords with a Time Limit in Desa Perdamaian, Aceh Tamiang District According to Islamic Law," the author can draw the following conclusions:

1. In the practice of selling wifi passwords with a time limit in Desa Perdamaian, Aceh Tamiang, it does not align with the agreed-upon time. At the beginning of the agreement, it was explained that the time for using the wifi would be until 7 a.m. However, in practice, the buyers did not receive the full time as initially promised; they only received a few hours of usage. This has caused the wifi buyers to feel disadvantaged and disappointed, as the time they received did not match what was initially promised.

2. The sale of wifi passwords in Desa Perdamaian applies khiyar aib (defect option) and khiyar syarat (option based on conditions), but its implementation has not been carried out properly. The buyers did not receive their full rights. In Islamic law, a sale must be based on honesty so that the business conducted is truly blessed. There should be no fraud or concealment of defects, and no injustice in the transaction, as it causes buyers to feel wronged and disappointed. In Islamic law, this is prohibited.

Based on the above conclusions, the following suggestions can be made:

1. Wifi password sellers should provide clear explanations that match the reality of the product. This is to ensure that the buyers receive the time agreed upon, so that both parties understand that it is a fair practice. This will prevent any customers from feeling disadvantaged during the transaction.
2. The role of the community is also very important in understanding the conditions and requirements of a sale. This will help prevent confusion and discrepancies during transactions. Thus, both parties in the sale will feel that they are treated fairly and that no harm is caused.

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