

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Humans are social beings with diverse and limitless needs, encompassing primary, secondary, and tertiary necessities. They constantly strive to fulfill their needs using the abilities they possess. As social beings, humans interact with one another to achieve their life goals, which they do by fostering effective cooperation in various aspects of life. One such aspect is economic interaction, which includes trade, commerce, and other related activities.¹

From the Islamic perspective, trade is an integral part of life categorized under muamalah, which pertains to horizontal relationships among humans. Fundamentally, trade is a form of endeavor permitted by Islam. However, due to its direct connection with the real economy, this field receives special attention in Islamic economics. Trade in Islam must adhere to the rules established by Allah. Transactions conducted by these divinely prescribed principles not only yield material benefits to fulfill financial needs but also enable individuals to draw closer to Allah SWT.²

Buying and selling is a voluntary exchange of goods or services between sellers and buyers. In terms of buying and selling activities, one must know and understand the rules and laws governing buying and selling, regardless of whether it is regulated by Islamic regulations or not. Thus, Islam has taught that relationships between individuals in society should be conducted in a way that is beneficial and avoids damage. Buying selling and trading are an important part of people's lives.

¹ Rifda Anzely Pradina, “Tanggung Jawab Pelaku Usaha Thrifting Berkenaan Dengan Berlakunya Pasal 2 Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia Nomor 51/M-Dag/Per/7/2015 Tentang Larangan Impor Pakaian Bekas Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 Tentang Perlindungan Konsumen.” (Skripsi Fakultas Hukum Universitas Merdeka Pasuruan 2023), hal. 1.

² Muhammad Nizar, “Prinsip Kejujuran Dalam Perdagangan Versi Islam,” *Jurnal Hukum Islam*, Vol. 4, No. 1, Januari 2018, hal. 94.

In addition to traditional markets, trading activities also take place in various specialty stores that cater to specific needs.

The rapid economic development in the modern era has led to the production of a wide variety of consumer goods and services. With advancements in information technology, the exchange of goods and services now transcends national borders, providing consumers with diverse options.³ In this modern age, the trend of sustainable living has increasingly gained traction in society, with one of its implementations being the practice of shopping for secondhand goods, or “thrifting.” Thrifting has become a rapidly growing phenomenon in Indonesia and is increasingly favored by people from all walks of life today.⁴

Primary needs, especially clothing, have changed their function over time. Apart from functioning as a protection for human skin from the sun, clothing now also functions as a lifestyle supporter.⁵ This can encourage traders to sell second-hand clothing with foreign brands at affordable prices. The growing demand for second-hand clothing has led to imports continuing to flood the domestic market.

Thrifting or the sale of imported second-hand clothing has become a significant trend in recent years, with more and more stores specializing in second-hand clothing sales. Thrift stores present a shopping alternative for consumers looking for quality clothing at affordable prices and unique styles. While thrifting is generally considered to dominate the domestic market, this phenomenon is also reflected in the rise of more focused thrifting stores that offer an organized shopping experience and curated products, making it more convenient than shopping in traditional markets.

There has been a hype-thrift phenomenon in fashion today. This phenomenon is happening because many consumers who previously bought local clothes have now switched to buying second-hand clothes. After all, they prefer cheap and

³ Zulham, *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2013), hal 1.

⁴ M Susilo Agung Saputro, dkk, Dampak Penjualan Barang Thrifting di Indonesia, *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Politik*, Vol. 2, No. 1, Maret 2024, h. 278

⁵ Ni Made Indah Krisna Dewi, “Implikasi Penjualan Pakaian Bekas Impor Bagi Konsumen Di Kota Denpasar”, *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (2020). 217

branded clothes. The reason why someone buys second-hand clothes is because of a hobby or because of a friendly environment that encourages interest in these clothes. In addition, financial factors encourage many people to buy second-hand clothes because they are cheaper. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the practice of buying and selling used imported clothing has a positive impact on both business actors and consumers. The practice of buying and selling used imported clothing can be a stepping stone for some people who want to start a business with fairly cheap capital and large profits.⁶

Thus this thrift shop still invites pros and cons, because the presence of thrift shops can help business people and consumers. However, on the other hand, there are regulations regarding the prohibition of the importation of used goods, especially used clothing, which is regulated in the Minister of Trade Regulation (Permendag) Number 40 of 2022 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 18 of 2021 concerning the Export of Prohibited Goods and Import Prohibited Goods and the Law is Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade.

Nowadays, the trade of second-hand or fashion items is called thrifting. “Thrift” is the term for second-hand goods imported from overseas. This business is very attractive to entrepreneurs because of the influence of consumers who have the taste to try different styles and combine different types of clothing fashions. Thus, a business like this can generate a lot of profit.⁷ The following data highlights the number of Indonesian who have engaged in thrifting.

⁶ Athina Febriaranni Sutrimo, *Praktik Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas Impor Oleh Mahasiswa Fakultas Syariah IAIN Ponorogo Perspektif Kesadaran Hukum dan Masalahah*, (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah, IAIN Ponorogo 2024), hal. 3

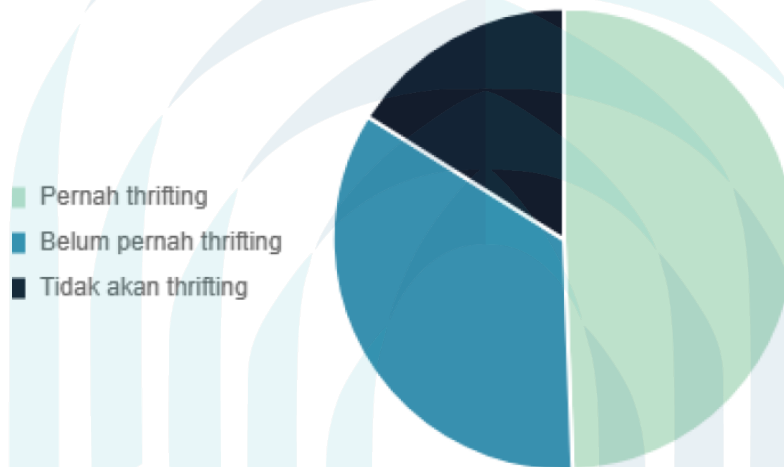
⁷ Tim CNN Indonesia, *Tips Beli Baju Bekas Koleksi ‘Preloved’ dan ‘Thrift shop’*, <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gaya-hidup/20201120150333-277-572423/tips-beli-baju-bekaskoleksi-preloved-dan-thrift-shop>, diakses pada 15 Maret 2024.

Diagram 1.1

Data on Indonesians who have engaged in Thrifting

Pernahkah Masyarakat Indonesia Melakukan Thrifting?

Sumber: Survey GoodStats



Source: Survey GoodStats⁸

Based on the results of the GoodStats survey, the majority of respondents, or around 49.4% claimed to have bought used clothes from thrifting. Facts in buying and selling show that the trade of imported second-hand clothing has increased due to market demand and customer needs. Consumers are more interested in second-hand clothing from countries with well-known brands such as the United States, France, and Italy, rather than buying new local clothing products. Consumers are often victims of losses because the goods they buy are damaged. In situations like this, consumers must have a legal umbrella to protect their rights. Since the enactment of Article 47 Paragraph (1) of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 Year 2014 on Trade, importers are required to import goods in new condition. What is meant here is goods

⁸ Fitri Nur Hidayah, *Ada 49,4% Masyarakat Indonesia Pernah Melakukan Thrifting*, <https://data.goodstats.id/statistic/ada-494-masyarakat-indonesia-pernah-melakukan-thrifting-sP7wi> diakses pada 21 Februari 2025.

that have never been used before, expired, damaged, or unfit for use. In addition, on July 9, 2015, the Minister of Trade issued Regulation No. 51/M-DAG/PER/7/2015, which stipulates three restrictions on the import of used clothing. According to this regulation, all imported used clothing sold must be destroyed.

In connection with this, Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 51/M-DAG/PER/7/2015 stipulates that “Used clothing is prohibited for import into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia”.⁹ The business world demands regulators and law enforcement to take decisive action to stop the spread of imported clothing. One of the steps that can be taken is to revoke the import license of the offending importer to create a deterrent effect.¹⁰

Figure 1.2

Volume and Import Value of Used Clothing in Indonesia (2011-2022)



Source: Deras.id

⁹ Pasal 2 Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 51/M-DAG/PER/7/2015 Tentang Larangan Impor Pakaian Bekas

¹⁰ Ferry Sandi, *Pakaian Bekas Impor Masuk Mal, Bos Tekstil RI Gelisah*, <https://www.cnbcindonesia.com/news/20220816152051-4-364248/pakaian-bekas-impormasuk-mal-bos-tekstil-ri-gelisah>, diakses pada 15 April 2024

The testing conducted by the Product Quality Inspection Agency revealed the presence of mold in the imported second-hand clothing samples examined. Mold growth can lead to severe health issues, such as itching and allergic reactions on the skin, toxins that irritate, and infections due to prolonged contact of the clothing with the body. To reduce the import of second-hand clothing into Indonesia, Trade Minister Zulkifli Hasan urged buyers to prioritize locally made products. “To preserve Indonesian culture, we encourage Indonesians to take greater pride in using local products”.¹¹

The Qur'an, as a source of law, does not provide detailed guidance on matters of worship and *mu'amalah*. Out of the total 6,360 verses, only 368 directly address legal aspects. This indicates that the majority of legal issues in Islam are, by God's will, provided only with foundational principles or guidelines in the Qur'an. From these fundamental principles, the Prophet then elaborated through hadith, which became the second source of law in Islam. Based on these two sources, scholars, including Al-Shatibi, developed legal rules, particularly in the area of *mu'amalah*, by connecting them to the *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, the ultimate purpose of Islamic law to safeguard the welfare of the community.¹²

According to Ash-Syathibi's view, Maslahah and Maqasid Sharia are two important elements in the formation and development of Islamic law.¹³ Ash-Syathibi revealed that the sharia or law revealed by Allah aims to realize the benefit and prevent damage (*jalbul mashalih wa dar'ul mafasid*), both in the life of the world and the hereafter. The rules in *shari'ah* are not established only for the existence of the rules themselves but are designed to achieve the goal of benefit.¹⁴

¹¹ Tira Santia, *Tegas! Ini Alasan Mendag Larang Impor Pakaian Bekas hingga Dimusnahkan*, <https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/5041122/tegas-ini-alasanmendag-larang-impor-pakaian-bekas-hingga-dimusnahkan>, diakses pada 15 April 2024

¹² Zaenudin Mansyur, Implementasi Teori Maqashid Syariah Asy-Syatibi Dalam Muamalah Kontemporer, *Jurisdiction: Jurnal Hukum dan Syariah*, Vol. 11, No. 1, 2020, h. 74

¹³ Arif Budiman Syahrir, *Konsep Maslahah Dalam Ekonomi Islam Menurut Asy-Syathibi*, (Skripsi Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam, IAIN Pare-Pare 2022), hal. 60

¹⁴ Khodijah Ishak, Maqashid Syariah dan Masalahah Dalam Ekonomi dan Bisnis Syariah, *Iqtishaduna: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Kita*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2014, h. 662

According to Al-Ghazali, *maqashid sharia* is one of the approaches in determining Shara's law in addition to using the approach of linguistic rules that are often used by scholars. When compared to the determination of Islamic law through the application of *maqashid sharia* allows Islamic law to be more flexible.¹⁵ The implementation of the benefit is inseparable from the efforts of life and the improvement of human livelihoods.¹⁶ Therefore, the benefit must exist in every *muamalah* activity to create a clear law and provide welfare for all parties involved.

The buying and selling conditions at Sederek Store Yogyakarta present an interesting dynamic in the world of thrifting. The store focuses on selling second-hand clothing with a wide selection of styles that are in high demand among young people. The clothing collection at Sederek Store includes various categories, such as t-shirts, jackets, pants, skirts, and hats, with prices varying depending on the brand, quality, and condition of the item.

Thrifting at Sederek Store has great potential that makes it interesting to research, one of which is the high consumer interest, especially among young people and students, and even the general public, who are increasingly looking for quality clothing alternatives at affordable prices. Sederek Store answers this need by offering a variety of unique and varied second-hand clothing. And then Sederek Store also has a large following on Instagram and TikTok, which is a strong indication of its popularity and appeal among consumers. The large number of followers shows that the store has managed to build a solid community on social media platforms, as well as attract the attention of potential customers.

Sederek Store in the thrifting trade faces legal issues that need to be considered. A key issue is compliance with second-hand clothing import regulations, where non-compliance can lead to legal sanctions. In addition, there are risks related to the quality

¹⁵ Isnaini Y, *Responsibilitas Disperindag Aceh Tenggara Terhadap Peningkatan Kualitas Produksi dan Kemasan Gula Aren Menurut UU No. 20 Tahun 2008 Tentang UMKM dan Konsep Maqashid Syariah*, (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah dan Hukum, UIN Ar-Raniry 2024), h. 3

¹⁶ Martha Eri Safira, *Hukum Ekonomi di Indonesia* (Ponorogo: CV Nata Karya, 2016), 29.

and safety of the goods, as used clothing that is not properly inspected may pose health problems for consumers.

The issue of illegality in Sederek Store's potential thrifting is related to the violation of Indonesia's used clothing import regulations, where stores can face legal sanctions if they import without a license or sell items from unauthorized sources. However, despite these risks, the practice of thrifting provides many benefits to society, such as access to quality clothing at affordable prices, reduction of textile waste, and support for environmental sustainability.

From the background above, the researcher wants to know more deeply and will conduct research entitled **“MAQASHID SHARIA ANALYSIS OF BUYING AND SELLING IMPORTED SECONDHAND CLOTHES (THRIFTING) IN YOGYAKARTA (CASE STUDY AT SEDEREK STORE YOGYAKARTA)”**.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the aforementioned background, the research problem statements in this study are as follows:

1. How is the practice of thrifting conducted at Sederek Store Yogyakarta?
2. How is the *maqashid sharia* review of thrifting practices at Sederek Store Yogyakarta?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this thesis are as follows:

1. To examine the practice of thrifting at Sederek Store Yogyakarta.
2. To analyze the application of *maqashid shariah* in the practice of thrifting at Sederek Store Yogyakarta.

1.4 Benefits of Research

The objective of this study is to analyze the application of Maqashid Shariah principles in the practice of buying and selling secondhand clothing (thrifting) in Yogyakarta, with a specific focus on Sederek Store Yogyakarta. The findings of this research are expected to offer both theoretical and practical contributions:

1. Theoretically:

This study is expected to serve as a reference material for future research related to this topic. Additionally, it is hoped to enrich academic discussions on the analysis of maqashid shariah concerning the practice of buying and selling second-hand clothing.

2. Practically:

It is anticipated that this research will provide valuable information to the public regarding thrifting practices in alignment with maqashid shariah, and offer knowledge both for the researcher personally and the wider community about the practice of thrifting. Furthermore, it aspires to serve as a reference or guideline for subsequent studies to further develop existing ideas.

1.5 Literature Review

This literature review aims to identify the differences and similarities between this thesis and other scholarly works that share a similar theme. As an essential step in conducting research, the researcher requires prior studies that serve as foundational support for the current investigation, as outlined below:

The thesis by Angra Sella, a student of the Faculty of Sharia at IAIN Pare-Pare in 2022, *“Efektivitas Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Terhadap Penjualan Pakaian Bekas Import di Pasar Palanro Kabupaten Barru Perspektif Masalah,”* concluded that, based on Islamic law and the nature of transactions, the buying and selling activities conducted by traders and buyers of secondhand clothing in Palanro Market fall under valid (sahih) trade practices. The study also found that government regulations have both positive and negative impacts. The similarity with the researcher’s thesis lies in discussing the sale of imported secondhand clothing. However, the difference is that this thesis specifically examines the effectiveness of the Minister of Trade’s regulation regarding the prohibition of secondhand clothing imports and the forms of sales contracts for secondhand

clothing in Palanro Market following the enactment of Minister of Trade Regulation No. 51/M-DAG/PER/7/2015.¹⁷

The thesis by ‘Ainul Hayati, a student of the Faculty of Sharia at Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Mas Said Surakarta, 2023, titled “*Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas (Thrift) Impor Perspektif Masalah Mursalah dan Permendag Nomor 51 Tahun 2015 Oleh Dinas UMKM dan Perdagangan di Kabupaten Purworejo*”. concluded that the sale of imported secondhand (thrift) clothing in Purworejo Regency has been quite satisfactory. Although these items are classified as secondhand (thrift) clothing, the sellers are highly attentive to cleanliness. Typically, the sellers wash the imported secondhand (thrift) clothing before displaying it in stores and selling it to buyers. This practice of selling imported secondhand clothing is deemed valid and fulfills the requirements of trade according to Islamic law. The goods sold are halal and beneficial, and buyers fully understand the items being sold. However, the thesis also highlighted that the sale of imported secondhand (thrift) clothing in Purworejo Regency involves items that are clearly illegal imports into Indonesia. To prevent potential harm caused by imported secondhand clothing, it is recommended that such sales should not be conducted in Purworejo Regency. Nonetheless, according to Abdul Wahab Khalaf, the profits generated from the sale of imported secondhand (thrift) clothing in Purworejo Regency align with the principles established by Islamic law under the concept of *masalah mursalah*. The similarity with the researcher’s thesis lies in the shared focus on the discussion of the sale and purchase of imported secondhand (thrift) clothing. The difference, however, is that this thesis examines the issue from the perspective of *masalah mursalah* and the Minister of Trade Regulation, encompassing various aspects relevant to MSME development and the public interest.¹⁸

¹⁷ Angra Sella, “Efektivitas Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Terhadap Penjualan Pakaian Bekas Import di Pasar Palanro Kabupaten Barru Perspektif Masalah”. (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah, IAIN Pare-Pare 2022), hal. 65-66

¹⁸ ‘Ainul Hayati, “*Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas (Thrift) Impor Perspektif Masalah Mursalah dan Permendag Nomor 51 Tahun 2015 Oleh Dinas UMKM dan Perdagangan di Kabupaten Purworejo*”. (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah, UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta 2023), hal. 122-124

The undergraduate thesis by Hanik Atul Munasyiroh, a student of the Faculty of Sharia at IAIN Ponorogo in 2018, titled *"Perspektif Fiqh Terhadap Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas di Toko Gudang Kaos Kaki Ponorogo,"* concludes that while the store sells secondhand clothing, such items should not be sold if they pose health risks to the community, as this would endanger the buyers. The pricing applied at Gudang Kaos Kaki Store aligns with fiqh principles, allowing residents to sell their goods at any price they desire since fiqh theory imposes no restrictions on pricing. The similarity with the researcher's thesis lies in the shared focus on the trade of secondhand clothing. However, the difference is that this thesis examines the trade of secondhand clothing specifically from a fiqh perspective, encompassing various aspects relevant to Islamic legal principles related to commercial transactions.¹⁹

The undergraduate thesis of Alif Rahman Aviecin, a student at the Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, in 2021 titled *"Tinjauan Hukum Positif Dan Mashlahah Mursalah atas Praktik Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas (Thrift) Bermerek Impor di Kota Malang "*, concluded that the trade of second-hand clothing in Malang City has long been established. Article 47 of Law No. 7 of 2014 and Article 2 of the Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 51 of 2015 concerning the Prohibition of Importing Used Clothing explicitly ban the import of used clothing. However, the sale of branded thrift clothing in Malang City is deemed legally permissible under Article 8, Paragraph (2) of the Consumer Protection Act (UUPK), as the sellers provide detailed explanations of the branded thrift items, whether during direct transactions or in their online store catalogs. According to Abdul Wahab Khalaf's concept of *maslahah mursalah*, the sale of thrift clothing in Malang City is considered legitimate as it fulfills the criteria for establishing legal rulings based on the *maslahah mursalah* method. His analysis highlights that the benefits derived from imported second-hand clothing can be widely felt by the public as these items help meet their basic needs. The similarity with the researcher's thesis lies in the shared focus on discussing the trade of imported thrift

¹⁹ Hanik Atul Munasyiroh, *"Perspektif Fiqh Terhadap Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas di Toko Gudang Kaos Kaki Ponorogo"*. (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah, IAIN Ponorogo 2018), hal. 63

clothing. However, the difference is that this thesis examines the issue through the perspective of masalah mursalah while also linking it to the Ministry of Trade Regulation No. 51 of 2015, as addressed by the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Agency.²⁰

Muhammad Naufal Abyan's thesis, a student of the Faculty of Sharia at the State Islamic University PROF. K.H. SAIFUDDIN ZUHRI PURWOKERTO, 2023, titled "*ANALISIS HUKUM ISLAM TERHADAP PERATURAN MENTERI PERDAGANGAN NOMOR 40 TAHUN 2022 TERHADAP JUAL BELI THRIFTING*." Based on this research, the researcher concludes that the subject or actor exists, and all requirements are met. The researcher argues that the buying and selling of secondhand clothes is legally valid in terms of meeting the necessary conditions according to Islamic law. However, this transaction is invalidated because it does not comply with government regulations regarding the prohibition of importing secondhand clothes. Secondhand clothing poses potential health risks due to bacteria that could spread various diseases. It is also considered an illegal item. This contradicts the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022, which regulates the prohibition of importing secondhand clothing, as stated in Article 2. The similarity with the researcher's thesis is that both discuss the buying and selling of thrifted goods. The difference lies in the fact that this research analyzes the Islamic legal perspective on the Minister of Trade Regulation Number 40 of 2022 concerning the buying and selling of thrifted goods in Purwokerto.²¹

1.6 Research Methodology and Writing Techniques

a. Research Location

The location of this study is Sederek Store in Yogyakarta. The researcher selected this location due to its relevance to the chosen topic and

²⁰ Alif Rahman Aviecin, "*Tinjauan Hukum Positif Dan Mashlahah Mursalah atas Praktik Jual Beli Pakaian Bekas (Thrift) Bermerek Impor di Kota Malang*". (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim 2021), hal. 111-113

²¹ Muhammad Naufal Abyan, "*Analisis Hukum Islam Terhadap Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Nomor 40 Tahun 2022 Terhadap Jual Beli Thrifting*". (Skripsi Fakultas Syariah, UIN PROF. K.H. SAIFUDDIN ZUHRI PURWOKERTO 2023), hal. 61-63

objectives, as this store is recognized as one of the most popular thrift shops in Yogyakarta, offering a variety of quality second-hand clothing at affordable prices.

b. Type of Research

This study employs a descriptive-qualitative approach, which involves highlighting, narrating, and interpreting data from words, conditions, variables, and phenomena occurring in the present moment while the research is being conducted, and presenting the data as it is. According to Saryono, qualitative research methods are research used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain the qualities or features of social influences that cannot be explained, measured, or described through quantitative approaches.²²

Qualitative research is a research technique that uses narratives or words in explaining and describing the meaning of each phenomenon, symptom, and certain social situations. In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument to interpret and interpret every phenomenon, symptom and certain social situations.²³ In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative research to analyze maqashid sharia on buying and selling used clothes (thrifting) in Yogyakarta. This research was conducted at Sederek Store, Jl. Ki Penjawi No.34 Rejowinangun Kec Kotagede, Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region.

1.7 Types and Sources of Data

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the main information obtained directly by researchers during the research process. Primary data is also called original data or new data which has up to date properties. To get primary

²² Endah Marendah Ratnaningtyas dkk, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Aceh: Yayasan Penerbit Muhammad Zaini Anggota IKAPI, 2023) h. 10

²³ Marinu Waruwu, Pendekatan Penelitian Pendidikan: Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Method), *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, Vol. 7, No. 1, Tahun 2023, h. 2898

data, researchers must collect it directly. Techniques that can be used by researchers to collect primary data include observation, interviews and documentation with related parties.²⁴ In this case, the primary data used by the author is the results of interviews and observations of the store manager, employees, and buyers at Sederek Store Jl. Ki Penjawi No.34 Rejowinangun Kec Kotagede, Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data refers to sources of research data that are obtained or collected indirectly and through intermediaries. In this context, the secondary data intended by the researcher consists of various documents expected to serve as supplementary information in the study. The secondary data obtained comes from books, the internet, articles, journals, and others.²⁵

1.8 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques employed in this study are as follows:

a. Interviews

For the primary data collection, interview techniques were employed with the store manager, employees, and customers at Sederek Store, located at Jl. Ki Penjawi No.34, Rejowinangun, Kotagede, Yogyakarta City, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

b. Observation

This was conducted by directly observing the implementation of thrifting practices at Sederek Store, located at Jl. Ki Penjawi No.34, Rejowinangun, Kotagede, Yogyakarta City, Special Region of Yogyakarta.

c. Documentation

²⁴ Sandu Siyoto dan Ali Sodik, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Literasi Media Publishing, 2015) h. 68

²⁵ Undari Sulung dan Mohamad Muspawi, Memahami Sumber Data Penelitian: Primer, Sekunder, dan Tersier, *Jurnal Edu Research IICLS*, Vol. 5, No. 3, 2024, h. 113

The aim of documentation is to gather data in the form of written information and images. The documentation will support the researcher in complementing the data collected.

1.9 Data Analysis Method

According to David, qualitative research aims to explore the meaning of human behavior, where its interpretation cannot be derived through theory testing to produce empirical generalizations as in quantitative research. Therefore, qualitative research is more focused on understanding the object of study, rather than making generalizations. This study is employed to extrapolate the meaning from the object being examined.²⁶

In this research, the collected data will be classified based on the core issues and then meticulously re-examined in accordance with the topic under discussion. This study employs a qualitative descriptive data analysis technique, which involves presenting data obtained from various events, facts, and tangible evidence that can be demonstrated. In this study, researchers obtained data from various sources, including buyers, store employees, and the person in charge of Sederek Store. Data is obtained through interviews and direct observation to understand how the practice of buying and selling used imported clothing takes place in the store.

Miles and Huberman assert that activities in qualitative data analysis are conducted interactively and continuously until completion. These activities include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification.²⁷

a. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field is often extensive, requiring meticulous and detailed documentation. The longer the field research, the more the data accumulates, becoming increasingly complex and intricate. Therefore, data analysis must begin promptly through data reduction. Data reduction involves

²⁶ Feny Rita Fiantika dkk, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Padang: PT Global Eksekutif Teknologi, 2022), h. 5

²⁷ Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Makassar: Syakir Media Press, 2021), h. 161-162

simplifying the data, selecting essential information, focusing on relevant matters, and identifying specific themes and patterns. By reducing the data, researchers can achieve a clearer overview, facilitate further data collection, and simplify the retrieval of data when needed. This process can be supported by electronic tools, such as computers, by assigning codes to specific aspects.

During the data reduction process, researchers will refer to the objectives they aim to achieve. Qualitative research primarily focuses on uncovering new findings. Hence, when researchers encounter something unusual, unfamiliar, or lacking a clear pattern, these aspects should be given greater attention in the data reduction process. In this study, the data reduction process was implemented by carefully categorizing interview responses based on the research objectives.

b. Data Presentation (Data Display)

In qualitative research, data can be presented in the form of concise descriptions, diagrams, category relationships, flowcharts, or similar formats. Presenting data in this manner facilitates a clearer understanding of the phenomena being studied and aids in planning subsequent steps based on that understanding. In addition to narrative text, data presentation is also recommended to include visuals such as graphs, matrices, networks, or charts. In this study, data was displayed using both narrative descriptions and visual representations. For instance, interview findings were summarized in tables to highlight key statements from respondents.

c. Drawing Conclusions and Verification

The third step in qualitative data analysis, according to Miles and Huberman, is drawing conclusions and verification. Initial conclusions are provisional and subject to change if strong evidence is not found during subsequent data collection. However, if the initial conclusions are supported by valid and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to gather additional data, these conclusions can be considered credible. In this research, conclusions were drawn by continuously comparing the primary data from

interviews and observations with secondary data from literature and previous studies.

Therefore, conclusions in qualitative research may address the research questions formulated at the outset, but they might also deviate from them. This is due to the nature of the research problems and questions in qualitative studies, which are provisional and tend to evolve throughout the research process in the field.

Conclusions in qualitative research represent new findings that were previously non-existent. These findings can take the form of descriptions or depictions of an object that was previously unclear or ambiguous, and after investigation, the information becomes clearer. Findings may also include causal or interactive relationships, as well as hypotheses or theories developed during the study.

1.10 Systematics of Writing

To simplify the preparation of this thesis, the researcher employs the following systematics of writing, organized into several chapters, wherein each chapter is further divided into several sub-chapters, including:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The introduction encompasses the background, problem identification, problem scope, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and the structure of the study. The background of the study serves as the benchmark and initial framework for the problem to be explored, comprising a preliminary identification of issues aligned with the research topic. Additionally, the formulation of the problem presents detailed questions that will serve as the primary guideline for conducting the research.

CHAPTER II: THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter presents the theoretical foundation, which acts as a robust framework for the research. It consists of systematically arranged concepts, arguments, and definitions, alongside well-established research variables that are validated to be associated with the introduction of new knowledge. The theoretical

framework aims to facilitate the observation of research phenomena and the development of the conceptual framework and hypotheses, which are elaborated in this chapter.

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of the research, comprising data obtained through interviews and documentation collected during fieldwork. The research data in Chapter Three is supplemented with interview transcripts from selected informants under specific criteria to support the study. Furthermore, the findings will describe the research object descriptively, guided and aligned with the theoretical foundation, conceptual framework, hypotheses, and research methods. The aim is to determine and verify whether the research findings align with or contradict the theories applied in the study. The discussion section interprets and explains the findings in response to the research questions, demonstrating the fulfillment of research objectives and their significance.

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter provides the research conclusions derived from the analyzed findings, confirming that the research problems outlined with the supporting theories have been addressed in the previous chapters. It also includes recommendations for the research subject, offering constructive suggestions and additional information to enhance its relevance and sustainability.