



Muslimah thrift clothing and the Islamic circular economy: Exploring the sustainable potential of thifting from an Islamic economy perspective

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ABSTRACT

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Kata kunci

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Buying and selling used clothing the perspective of Islamic economics that the potential of buying and selling thrifting clothes or used clothing is a process or reprocessing of thrift clothing that has been used before either by changing its function or recycling it into new products that are more valuable to create unique products and trends in clothing that have been recommended in the perspective of Islamic economics and can also be resold at a more affordable price, but only goods that have quality and are suitable for use again, buying and selling used clothing or transaction activities carried out must be by the principles of Islamic economics, such as tawhid, morals, justice, balance, and freedom. The method used is a qualitative approach with a type of case study research by describing how this research analyzes the mechanism of buying and selling used clothing (thrift) from an Islamic economic perspective and can also explore the potential sustainability of thrifting in an Islamic economic perspective and can be done by visiting research subjects. Production activities in the Islamic perspective as a means to achieve the goals of life as outlined in Islam, namely the happiness of the world and the hereafter. This research aims to explore the potential sustainability of thrifting from the perspective of Islamic economics.

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Introduction

It is well known that Muslim thrift clothing is used clothing that is recycled and the process of reprocessing previously worn clothing by repairing or changing its function and recycling it into new products at a more affordable price. And it is a fact that the Islamic Circular Economy. This economy aims to build mechanisms by Islamic economic perspectives in sustainable development and reduce the waste of resources that will make new resources or new products The Circular Economy is also often referred to as one of the key strategies of sustainable economic development (Direktorat Jenderal Komunikasi Komisi Eropa, 2020; Kementerian Infrastruktur dan

Lingkungan Hidup, 2019; Su,dkk.,2013).

Islamic Circular Economy also designs and maintains products or materials that can still be reproduced and regenerate natural resources. Islamic circular economy has the goal of managing a sustainable economic system and focuses on alternative consumption models starting from the recycling processing process, to producing new products, so that the recycling processing process must be by the principles in the Islamic perspective. Circular Economy can be defined as an economic system that aims to build a sustainable mechanism of production and is designed to minimize the products to be recycled, with a traditional linear economic model that corresponds to the pattern of 'take; bat, and discard' to create a sustainable and regenerative economic cycle. (Domenech & Bahn Walkowiak, 2019; Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2013, 2020)

In the concept of circular economy, it is important for a region or area to know related information in exploring the sustainability of products to be recycled, so that it operates at the micro level (products, companies, and consumers), as well as operating at the macro level, to achieve sustainable goals in the processing of products to be recycled as well as, creating good quality for a product that is produced, and also creating quality for the environment as well as, economic prosperity, social justice, and an economic system based on a business model that has the concept of 'End of life', or reuse and recycle through the production/distribution process. However, the circular economy is far from a perfect economic concept, and there is still a need to refine the circular economy principles from various aspects or actions. (Vonk, 2018)

Actions that must be taken; First: there is awareness for the community on the benefits and advantages of a circular economy that is still low, especially in developed or developing countries, this is due to low ecological literacy, but most of the younger generation are open to reducing natural resources. And recycling, or reusing. Another challenge lies in implementing a circular economy in less developed regions, due to the lack of economies where investment in new high-tech infrastructure is not feasible. Waste reduction in thrift clothing that will be recycled can be identified both from an environmental point of view and human habits, one aspect that can be used to create a sustainable economic system is the reduction of used clothing waste so that the processing of thrift clothing recycling plays a very important role in its significance and can reduce waste that will produce quality products and can ensure the durability of products from used clothing that have gone through the process. Durability check of the items to be recycled.

From the perspective of Islamic economics, thrift clothing or clothing processing that will be recycled can be explained through various Islamic economic principles, namely, the principles of justice, ethics, social and safety in Islamic teachings, especially compliance with halal principles, quality and cleanliness of sustainable products to be recycled. The recycling process is also not newly invented but has existed since the 20th century, recycling processing has many benefits for

humanity at a more affordable price and has a quality that is not less good. Humans are the most perfect creatures of God's creation, in the Koran, Allah has mentioned in his words;

مَنْ كَانَ يَرِيدُ حَرْثَ الْآخِرَةِ نَزِدْ لَهُ فِي حَرْثِهِ وَمَنْ كَانَ يَرِيدُ حَرْثَ الدُّنْيَا نُؤْتِهِ مِنْهَا وَمَا لَهُ فِي الْآخِرَةِ مِنْ نَصِيبٍ

Whoever desires the fruits of the Hereafter, We increase for him the fruits of his harvest. And whoever desires the fruit of the world, We give him some of it, but for him, in the Hereafter there will be no portion (QS. -'an, 42:20).

Challenges and obstacles, when viewed from the direction of the circular economy cycle and the current transformation system, are very challenging. Not only do developing regions and developed countries lack the infrastructure and technology to effectively implement a circular economy system. However, many developed industries are not well-prepared to transform to a circular economy model, most companies also have strong roots in the traditional economic model, which makes it difficult for some companies to transition to a circular economy model. However, there are some countries or regions that stand to benefit greatly from this transformation if done successfully. Despite the risk of price reductions in financing, the implementation of a circular economy also does not require huge investments by businesses, although some companies are already able to finance large transformations that are more affordable. (Leci dkk,2015)

Method

The research method I use is a qualitative descriptive approach with a type of case study research by describing how this research analyses the mechanism of buying and selling thrift clothing by recycling (used clothes) from an Islamic economic perspective and can also explore the potential for the sustainability of thrift clothing carried out by visiting research subjects so that these production activities are one of the means to achieve the goals of life as outlined in Islam, namely the happiness of the world and a balanced afterlife

Result and Discussion

Sustainability Potential of Muslimah Thrift Clothing in Islamic Economic Perspective

Muslimah thrift clothing is the process of re-managing used clothing or products that have been used either by repairing them or changing their function, as well as recycling the materials into new, better products. Thrift clothing is used clothing that is resold and recycled into new products at a more affordable price. From the perspective of Islamic economics, used clothing or recycled clothing is not something that is prohibited because used clothing is not an unclean object, and it is fine if it is used as long as two parties buy or sell the product and are also satisfied with the pillars and conditions, (Bligh and break) then the practice of buying and selling transactions is considered valid in muamalah fiqh, especially in the formation and most importantly the development of products. (Weber, 2021; Sombart, 2016)

However, in Law No. 07 of 2014, Article 47 states that every importer is obliged to import goods in a new state, while used goods may only be in certain conditions as determined by the minister. However, when viewed in terms of objects, used clothing includes illegal goods because they are prohibited by the government, even though the goods or products are classified as safe. In the process of processing or recycling thrift clothing, there are several ways:

Firstly, upcycling: thrift clothing needs to be repaired or transformed into new items that are more valuable and preferred by consumers. For example, damaged clothing products should be repaired and transformed into new designs to create unique and modern products

Secondly, thrift clothing needs material recycling: clothing that is no longer usable or wearable but can be recycled back into raw materials to be produced again so that it becomes a new textile and can be explored in various regions for use. There are also sustainable benefits. For example, the fibers of old clothes or clothes that are no longer fit to wear can be processed and produced into yarn. They can be reused and produced into other textile products. In the production process, used materials or products will be recycled and collected from local natural resources. To reduce the waste population in the production process, a circular economy and sustainable perspective should be considered.

Thirdly, by reselling the clothes, products, or clothes that are still worth wearing so that they can be resold in thrift stores, which allows the clothing products to be reused by others. And extending the life of the product from a sustainable circular perspective, if there are products that cannot be reused, then consumers can choose the last option, in the circular economy, which is to recycle, and these words have been explained in the previous points.

The circular economy also has an important role to play in building sustainability in the 2022–2025 strategic plan. Its function is based on dependency and choice between one individual and another, however, it depends on actions or behaviors. The circular economy requires improvements in the processing of products to be recycled, both in terms of infrastructure and sustainable design trends, product optimization, and many other aspects. There are also thrift clothes that are not sold that can be donated to people who are more in need, so that there is still value in the clothes in the social sphere. Thrift clothing as a resource in the process of recycling used clothing becomes cost-effective and affordable. There are several key benefits in the recycling process, namely a reduced amount of organic waste as a fuel source that can be utilized in a recycling system that is more beneficial to others who are affected. By changing the amount of waste generated, if

the amount of waste has recycling potential, then the number of incinerators used for conventional waste treatment can be reduced.

Ecological Issues in the Circular Economy and the Sustainability Potential of Thrift Clothing

There are several ecological issues in the circular economy between the use of the economic system, the use of resources, and the impact it has on the environment that are related to several concepts such as time, uncertainty, risk, and reason related to competence that can help in predicting the future. First, ecological issues (Miller, et al., 2019; Esposito et al., 2017) in waste reduction are very important, especially in the process of sustainable climate change, especially in recycling thrift clothing into new products that seek to improve the recycling process carried out, and there is still a lot of waste that cannot be recycled properly. However, it depends on awareness and adequate facilities to recycle previously used products. The efforts made to address the issue involve various approaches that stem from government policies, technological innovations that have become so sophisticated, and systematic changes in individual behavior that cover all aspects of production to final disposal that are very critical to achieving the goal of effective waste reduction (Zero Waste, 2021).

Secondly, efficient resource reduction is the reduction of waste products related to more efficient resources with appropriate production processes to make them more durable, long-lasting, and easy to recycle. However, not all waste product treatment systems are highly effective in reducing, recycling, and managing them. Addressing these issues involves a variety of approaches, ranging from government policies to systematic approaches that cover all aspects of the end-to-end production process to achieve the goal of effective waste product reduction.

Conclusion

In conclusion, thrift Muslim clothing is used clothing that is recycled and the process of processing clothing that has been worn before by repairing or changing its function and recycling it into new products at a more affordable price. A circular economy is one of the economies in the Islamic economic perspective that builds mechanisms based on Islamic economic principles for sustainable development and designs and maintains products or materials that can still be reproduced or recycled. Islamic circular economy also has the goal of managing a sustainable economic system and focuses on the model of products that will be consumed alternatively in the recycling process to produce new products.

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