

DUMPING OF TRASH IN PERIPHERAL COUNTRIES THROUGH LANDA BAZAAR: SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF SECOND HAND CLOTHING BUSINESS

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Abstract

In this research entitled "Dumping of Trash in Peripheral Countries through Landa Bazaar: System Analysis of Second Hand Clothing Business", an attempt has been made to study the entire chain of second hand clothing provision in Landa Bazar from the supplier to the consumer. The qualitative paradigm is used in this anthropological research. The objective of this research is to find out the ground realities behind the functioning of Landa Bazar i.e. its basic mechanics. Site of the research is Landa bazaar, multi-located market place in different parts of Rawalpindi. Accidental sampling technique was used in the research which is one of the types of non-probability sampling. The sample size was around 25 people for in-depth interviews and 30 people for semi structured interviews. During research, 8 wholesalers and 22 shopkeepers gave the brief account about the Landa Bazar. Findings of the research reveals that on one side the core countries are giving the benefit to the poor countries by donating their clothes in the third world by giving an opportunity to the people of different strata to fulfill their basic need of clothing at an economic price. On the other hand core countries are also exploiting the periphery countries by dumping their waste into these countries to maintain their environmental conditions. Because in west dumping of trash and its adverse environmental effects are one of the major problems. So for solving this problem core countries dump their trash into developing countries where the used clothes get a new life.

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Keywords: *Second hand clothing, Landa Bazar, bales, donation, business, trash, System Analysis.*

1. Introduction

In Pakistan as the rate of inflation is increasing day by day, more people are moving to Landa bazaar for getting imported clothes in low rates. The export of Landa bazaar originates primarily from Western Europe and America. From these destinations millions of dollars' worth of used clothes are shipped each year to the third world countries as a donation. The research was conducted to check out the ground realities behind the business of Landa bazaar. The first world countries are the producers of the trade of second hand clothing in the whole world. "The economic power and global scope of the second-hand clothing trade have increased enormously since the early 1990s, in the wake of the liberalization of many Third World economies, and following the sudden rise in demand from former Eastern bloc countries. Between 1980 and 2001 the worldwide trade grew more than sevenfold (from a value of US\$207 million to \$1,498 million." (United Nations, 2003). According to recent statistics the second-hand clothing market is \$18 billion industry and is expected to grow into a \$33 billion industry by 2021 (Kestenbaum & Richard, 2017). And most of the potential customers belong to the Millennial generation (Planet Aid 2019). The secondhand markets are associated with the sustainable consumption and reselling of the clothes that ultimately extends the lifecycle of the products (Yang,et.al, 2017). Shopkeepers sell the fashion clothing of gaint international brands at a fraction of the retail cost. Thus making the trending clothes available for everyone (Pierce,et.al, 2011).

The history goes back, which showed that Linda was the British lady who started the project with the support of her kind friends as a charity for poor. The place where this donation was distributed among the poor was named as "Linda Market" which is now transformed into Landa (Media Mavens, 2016). The whole project was based on charity for the poor people of subcontinent so they can also get a chance to facilitate themselves with the

basic need of clothing. Landa Bazar work as an efficient source for the clothes. But now the whole project of charity converts into business by the traders of second hand clothing.

The Charitable organizations of the core countries are the prime source of the garments that run the international trade of second hand clothing. These organizations assembled the second hand clothes from different corners as a charity or donation to help the poor and the needy in past. But now with the passage of time the people are becoming more rational which increases materialism in mankind and the project of charity changed into business as everyone is trying to fulfill their own needs instead of others. (Hansen, 1999) said in his article, "The bulk of the used clothes that enter the West's export trade is sourced from major charitable organizations, which, taken together, are the single largest worldwide supplier of this commodity. The major charities-including, in the United States, the Salvation Army, Goodwill, St Vincent de Paul, and Amvets, and, in Europe, Humana, Oxfam, and Abbe Pierre, just to mention a few-receive far more donated clothing than they can sell in their thrift stores..." . Kimani also elaborated the source of used clothing in Kenya. "The first post-independence shipments of second hand clothes into Kenya were linked to geopolitical upheavals in Eastern Africa. Conflict in neighboring Uganda, Sudan, and Ethiopia resulted in increasing populations of refugees in Kenyan camps. Charitable organizations working with displaced persons were able to import used clothing to serve the needs of these impoverished communities during this period, with some of the donations reportedly finding their way into the surrounding villages and later urban areas as commodities for resale" (Milgram, 2002).

In Pakistan Landa Bazar is very famous among the people, as the rate of inflation is increasing day by day it is very hard for people to buy a new and costly product so for overcoming this deficiency people go to Landa Bazar. People call Landa Bazar as the paradise for the poor people because everyone has access to the required items in Landa Bazar at very low price. (Lemire, 1988) also enlightens the trade of secondhand clothing in his study, throughout the

pre-industrial and early industrial period, which fulfills the needs of a wide cross section of the labor class. It was not restricted to the penniless, to the needy or to the recipients of charity. The high rates of firsthand markets are out of the reach of the poor labor class so this used merchandise offer the opportunity to buy at low prices. Through this secondhand market British lower class gets a chance to taste higher fashion clothing. The flexible marketing practices such as barter, sale, and exchange of goods permit a level of consumerism within the whole society which is unattainable by cash sales only. The value and character of the second tier of demand enlighten the mode in which consumer trades flourished in the new industrial age. The intermediary trading practices of this period arrange environment for the growth of production and for the popular demand of the industrial revolution. This is also true in Kenya where, for example, a used man's shirt may cost eight times less than a new one (Field, 2004). It is also observed that low-budget consumers purchase 1.4 times in a three-month period and believe that the value of second-hand clothing is low (Gwozdz, 2017).

2. Methodology

Qualitative approach was used in this study. Researchers used participant observation, focus group discussion, and interviews for assorting the primary source, which is one of the sources of explorative study. Accidental sampling technique was used in the research which is one of the types of non-probability sampling. The sample size was around 25 people for in-depth interviews and 30 people for semi structured interviews. During research, 8 wholesalers and 22 shopkeepers gave the brief account about the Landa Bazar. The time scale of this research was 4 months.

3. Theoretical Framework

This research has been embedded in the theoretical discourse of world system theory commonly known as world systems analysis. The world system approach was developed by Immanuel Wallerstein in 1970s and 1980s. His

three volume work "The modern world system" (Wallerstein, 1974,1980) and number of essays (Wallerstein, 1989,1974) (Wallerstein, 1979, 1983) were the major contribution in developing the theory. The other contributors of world system theory are Samir Amin (Amin, 1970, 1973), (Wallerstein, 2004), (Cardoso & Falletto,1969), (Santos, 1970a,1970b) , (Rodney, 1974), (Frank,1969, 1991) (Arnove,1980).

World system focuses on the social change in inter societal systems instead of single societies. In world system theory the concept is that the modern nation state exists within a broad economic, political and legal framework which is known as the "world system". Wallerstein is of the view that the individual societies or nations cannot be understood without the reference of the world system which explains every individual's behavior or any social activity in sociocultural context. As the world system theory consists of a multidisciplinary approach, it's not only studies the social changes, but also studies the economic perspectives of different societies in global perspective. On the basis of economic conditions the world is divided into three categories, i.e. core countries, semi periphery countries and periphery countries. There is a symbiotic relationship between core and periphery where both get the benefits by serving each other and maintain the balance in the world.

Core countries are generating trade of the second hand clothing for periphery countries which are under the process of development. In result of the second hand clothing trade, the whole world is transformed into a single economic unit which cannot be studied in isolation because they are highly intermingled with each other i.e. core and periphery countries. On one side as the core countries are giving the benefit to the poor countries by donating their clothes in the third world and giving the opportunity to the people of different strata to fulfill their basic need of clothing at an economic price. On the other hand core countries are also exploiting the periphery countries by dumping their waste into these countries to maintain their environmental conditions because in west dumping of trash and its adverse environmental effects are one of the major problems, so for solving this problem core

countries dump their trash into developing countries where these used clothes get a new life.

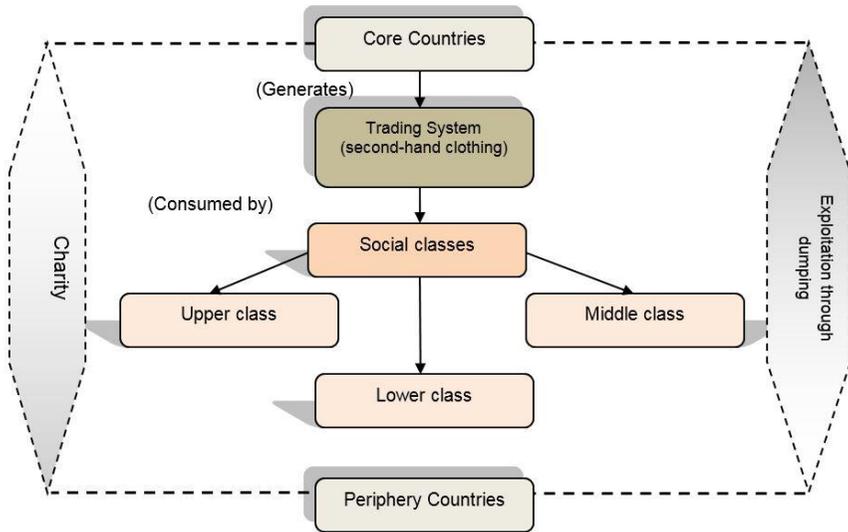


Fig. 1 flow chart showing single economy unit

Most of the world system theorists have analyzed its implementation at the macro level. The exploitative relation between core and periphery has been studied at the state level. In this research this model is put to test at the micro level to confirm, revise or drastically change the reasoning built into this. Its impacts are observed on local economy. Arnove [24] has emphasized the need of further research at micro level. In this research an attempt is made to understand how the core countries use the peripheral countries to dump their waste/trash and in return earn benefits too.

4. Locale

The locale for study is Rawalpindi, which is situated in the Pothohar Region of Pakistan, 9 miles from the capital city Islamabad in the province of Punjab. There are number of different types of shopping markets present in Rawalpindi, which attracts the shoppers from all over Pakistan. These markets include a variety of items ranging from first hand to second hand. Landa bazaar

is multi-located, as it found in small fractions in different parts of local markets in Rawalpindi i.e. there are a number of second hand clothing markets situated in Raja Bazar, Bani, Sader (Pori pull), college road, etc., where people from all economic classes visit Landa Bazar. The largest number of second hand shops of imported clothes are located in Saddar Cantt area which is near to the Rawalpindi railway station having a tremendous variety of imported stuff ranging from head to toe.

5. Results and Discussion

The supply chain of Landa bazaar moves from foreign countries to charity organizations, than from the traders to the suppliers and in the last it meets the consumer's need of the third world. The basic mechanics of Landa bazaar from the supplier to the consumer are explained as follows:

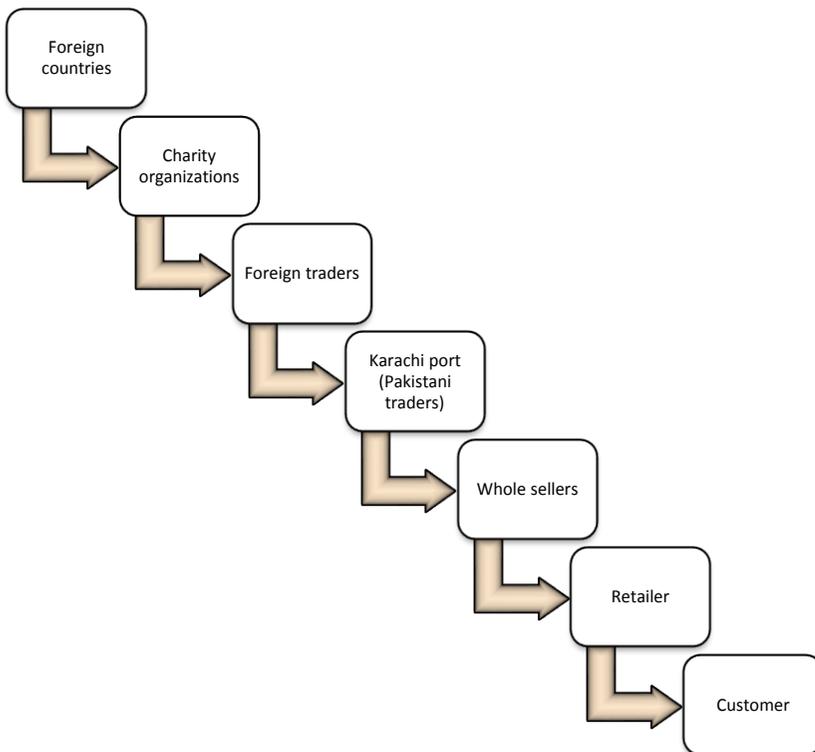


Fig. 2 flow diagram showing supply chain of Landa bazaar

In general it is assumed that in foreign countries the washing of clothes is very expensive, so those people wear dresses twice and thrice and then they give those clothes in charity instead of dry-cleaning, they buy new clothes. In the beginning the whole purpose of the Landa is for charity, but now the trend is totally transformed and Landa is changed into commercial business. The way people are using the Landa products, it is turning into an industry day by day. Landa clothes are labeled as the garments for the poor. However, with the passage of time, socioeconomic conditions compelled the people from middle class to buy from Landa Bazar. According to the shopkeepers, "Before 70s, it was illicit to import used clothes or other articles, thus, these commodities were smuggled through the route of Iran and Afghanistan. Afterward, during Z.A Bhutto period, an agreement with British Government was signed and therefore second-hand clothes were permitted to brought from different cities of England including London. The first Bazar was staged at Sher Shah, Karachi, and this central market of second-hand commodities was named as London Bazar. With the passage of time the name changed to Landa bazaar."

5.1 Core places of Landa products

Landa is imported from America, England, Korea, South Korea, Japan, China, Germany, Italy, France, and Canada etc. In Pakistan the American and British second hand clothes have a greater demand as compared to the other. Due to the British colony, Pakistanis like Indians wish to copy the fashion trends of Hollywood. Media is playing an important role in flowing the foreign culture into the local culture with the help of dramas, films, and documentaries etc. The process of globalization becomes faster with the advancement of social and electronic media which open the gateway of market of second hand clothes in Pakistan. The influential dress patterns of these people made Pakistanis better choosers towards the British and American garments. The particular thought of alluring others or to make a stylish foreigner look,

Pakistanis moved towards these cheap second hand cloth shops, that's why the shopkeepers try to grab the American and British clothes because they think that it will sell more easily and increase their number of customers which make their economic conditions better. And this trade of second hand clothing links north and south under the shelter of globalization. As Haggblade stated, "Traders in Banjul, the capital and major port of the Gambia, order their secondhand merchandise from factories in Europe, requesting the garments they believe will sell more readily at different times of year" (Haggblade, 1990). And these readily sold items are those that make the local people appearance attractive as foreigners.

5.2 Second hand clothing in trade

The data reveal that secondhand clothing trade could be said to have, actually diminished in complexity over the last two centuries. It used to consist of many separate businesses employing various skills necessary for the economical recycling and remarketing of different categories of actual garments, as well as the raw material of cloths. But the origins of the advanced complexity of the secondhand clothing industries of the nineteenth century can be discerned much earlier in records of the extensive exchanges of second hand garments amongst the Western world's urban populations during the latter half of the seventeenth century [30].

5.3 World's Textile Network

There is a network among the second hand clothing buyers and sellers. The shopkeeper told that these clothes came mostly from London and other parts of the world towards the third world countries. In Pakistan, through the Karachi port, all the second hand clothes are being collected. Then these packed clothes are sold in bids. Nobody is allowed to select or made the choice of Landa items, but everyone has to purchase through the bid system of buying the whole pack. In this regard, the whole system remains unexpected till the packing is opened.

5.4 Source of Landa bazaar

It is observed that in first world countries the charitable organizations play an active role in the collection of the secondhand clothes from the local people and then they buy these second hand clothes to the traders and use the earned money in different developmental projects for the welfare of the society. One of the shopkeeper shares his views that, "In European countries, the local citizen donates their used or semi used items to some NGOs (non-governmental organizations) or other collection points and on other side companies also do the same if they get some defective items in their production. Later on NGOs transport these things through ships and other cargo services".

Charitable organizations are the biggest source of the trade of second hand clothes in the whole world. As Hansen elucidate in his article, "The supply chain for second hand clothing originates in the north, where the public donate their used and out of fashion clothes to charity, church groups or to private voluntary organizations for recycling. These collecting agencies sell the clothes to textile recyclers/bale brokers who sort and grade them in large factories, either for industrial uses or for the second hand clothing market" (Hansen,1995).

Not only charitable organizations, but also some international companies throw their defected pieces into second hand clothing trade instead of mending them, they prefer to sell those defected pieces in lower rates to the traders of the secondhand clothing. One of the shopkeepers told that, "All the clothes which are usually sold in Landa bazaar are not second-hand; even various branded companies sell their defected material to wholesale Landa dealers."

5.5 Transportation of second hand items

Through shipping system Landa items are shifted from one country to another one. Landa takes four to five days in the transportation from one country to another through the ships. Within the country, the transportation is

made through the cargo and containers on heavy vehicles from Karachi to different parts of the country. In a cargo, the billing system is paid at the end of the journey.

5.6 Local sources of Landa bazaar

In Landa bazaar we find variety of imported clothes including formal and casual wears for ladies, gents and children. As told earlier, the biggest source of Landa bazaar is charitable organizations, but there is also a local network which gathers secondhand clothing for Landa bazaar. This local network consists of "*bartanwalay*" (utensil sellers) who used to vend in the streets where middle class families live, these *phairiwalays* (vendors) shouts "*kapray waich tay panda lay low*" (sell clothes and get utensils) in every street. They actually barter clothes with utensils. *Bartanwalay* (utensil sellers) carried a basket full of stainless steel utensils and different plastic products like tubs and buckets etc. *Bartanwalay* collect clothes from households and in return they give utensils and plastic articles to them. Then these clothes are sold in the stalls of the Landa bazaar. But the quantity of sale and purchase of local clothing is quite lower as compared to imported second hand clothes. Local clothes are purchased by the small stall holders who place their stalls on footpaths. In Rawalpindi the local second hand clothing stalls (which include shalwar kameez, trouser, shirts, pajamas, kurtas, etc.) are located in Raja Bazar where people from lower class buy the cheaper and poor quality clothes to dress themselves.

5.7 System of sale, purchase and price determination

The seventeenth-century Venetian experience contrasts with that of London in that the framework by which landa markets were permitted to go about their business was strictly governed by regulatory bodies. A particularly interesting feature of the market is its close association with charitable foundations. Landa sellers procured clothing, by buying or renting, from such secondhand sources.

5.8 Changing modes of Landa community

Landa market has faced transitional phases in the past years. At the start the poor were annexed with the Landa consumers where they get their basic need of clothing. Due to inflation and scarcity of resources community is pushed to visit low price markets like Lanada Bazar. With the passage of time, those who never visited the Landa market or felt uncomfortable going to Landa market came in contact with the parallel community who are getting benefits from landa products. These things made them positive towards Landa products. There were many stigmas related to the Landa products as well the users of those products. Sometimes, when people visited the Landa market, they felt shame and wore veils or scarf to hide their identity. The gradual move of the middle class towards the Landa markets was experienced since 2004 when the international oil prices went on high flames. Pakistani industries faced many challenges so they had to increase their garments' prices. As a result, the community had to change their buying choices.

5.9 Piles of Landa articles

Foreign traders arranged clothes in different categories of piles according to the genre. Like all trousers or jackets are placed in specific piles. Later on, these arranged second hand clothes are compressed into different piles according to the quality and standard of the clothes (i.e. The physical condition) into different piles whose weight range from 25-45kg, 45-100kg, 100-200kg, 200-500kg, 500-1000kg and sometimes more than that.

The piles ranging from 25 kg to 1000kg have different company tags on it. Company tags which are displayed on the pile (are the tag of the company which packed those items in the piles) determine the price and quality of the inner stuff. Sajjad Ahmed shopkeeper said, "We use to buy SR company piles which are imported from Korea and these piles contain high quality coats as compared to others, but still we try to buy stuff from different foreign countries to get a wide range of variety".

According to the shopkeepers, those companies who are well known for their high quality products have higher rates of the piles as compared to the other companies of foreign traders. In these piles there are varieties of clothes which consist of trousers, shirts, jackets, coats, sweaters, high necks and jeans etc. Every pile has pasted description which shows the underlying material. Even in the high standard piles the underlying products range in different levels of quality.

Foreign traders than shipped these piles to Karachi port where Pakistani whole sellers get these piles after paying GST on the shipped containers which is approx. 70-75 thousand per container. Then the piles of second hand clothes are place to sell. In local language these piles are known as *ganth* (pile). Retailers from all corners of the country reach there and buy their demanding items which include a number of articles like trousers, shirts, jackets, coats, Inner wear, etc. shopkeepers buy according to the choice of the potential customers so that it will sell more readily.

5.10 Packing of second hand clothing

The prices of Landa packing are different according to their weight as well as their type. However, the packing is not allowed to open and get the selected items during its purchase. In this way, there are many rough items came with the good ones in the packing. The party has to purchase all those useless items as these are also part of the packing. One of the shopkeepers mentioned, "Company tags placed on the pile determine the value of the clothes. Sometimes shopkeepers also get loss because of the damaged clothes. Every piece in the pile is round about 20 Rs which further sale in 200 Rs or more which compensate their loss due to damaged secondhand clothes. It all depends on the luck of the shopkeeper, which may bring good luck or bad luck for the shopkeeper, the wholesalers get more profit than retailers".

Abdul Hadi, a shopkeeper said, "I buy a Korean pile of 100-120 pieces from 10-12 thousands, company tags placed on the pile determine the quality of the closed pile. Three star tag shows that the underlying material is of best

quality and the price of the three star pile is little higher than a normal pile. The whole business is a kind of gamble, shopkeepers buy these piles and they do not know that what kind of material is present in the packed pile. Even in the three star pile, all the material is not the same or of equal standard, so the shopkeepers try to compensate the loss by selling the best quality products at higher rates. Saeed alters stained coats into waistcoats and get benefited by selling them as waistcoats." Another shopkeeper Nasser expresses his view on the gamble that, "Landa mix khatah ha..."

Another shopkeeper Saeed Malik said, "In piles of second hand coats, the tags of different companies and special star models determine the value of the material inside the pile. The three star tags are considered as A grade material which is of better quality than two or one star, but the rate of A grade material is much more than B or C grade piles". Yasir Awan explains the mechanics of Landa Bazar by saying, "He buys a small pile of 40-80kg in 5000-15000 depending upon the quality of the product and the tag placed on the pile. The main suppliers grade the secondhand material ranging from A-C depending on its condition and quality. A grade material sells at Rs 100-120 per kg in the wholesale market, B grade material sell in 70 Rs per kg, whereas C grade material which consists of stained and of low quality sell in Rs 30 per kg which is later used in the fillings of pillows cushions etc."

The most interesting part of the whole trade is that the traders do not allow the shopkeepers to open the *ganth* and check stuff in it. It is a kind of gamble, in which buyers gamble their luck which may provide them a benefit or may bring unfortunate to the shopkeepers. So for getting benefit every person has his own personal tricks to reduce the level of risk. Further the tags mention on the *ganth* tell the inner story of the pile.

From the whole sellers ganth shifted to the retailers. In the distribution chain of Landa, the clothes passed through 2-3 hands. As the authors of the article enlightens the mechanics of second hand market;, "The demanding articles piled up and then tightly compressed into bales of 45-65kg having a reference code to inform the suppliers and purchasers about the contents of

the bale. The whole procedure is highly organized and coordinated to facilitate the seasonal fluctuations of demand and supply. The bales of second hand clothes than shipped overseas to the destination, where importers collect them. Then the traders pay the import and duty tax. After passing through various distribution mechanisms the bales are then sent to the warehouses where they are sold in kilograms to local traders who resell them to the consumers. Second hand clothes pass through 3 or 4 suppliers in the distribution chain." (Hansen, 1995).

5.11 Grading of clothes

Shopkeepers and stall holders arrange the second hand clothes according to their quality and local demand of potential customer. As there is a huge supply of used clothing available in the piles in different forms and conditions, that's why shopkeepers have to arrange them according to the demand and supply of the articles. In Rawalpindi, most of the wholesale dealers and shopkeepers have warehouses and stores where they sort the piles in accordance with the physical conditions of the clothes.

When packing of Landa items is opened, the shopkeepers make separate stalls of fine items as well rough items. There were three categories of Landa items that has been observed in the market which are, *A*, *B*, and *C* category items. There were many items that looked like first hand items so they are placed in the *A* category stall. However, those which had a little rough condition and a little faded in color are considered as *B* category items by the shopkeepers. Many items are going useless, or at the point where nobody wishes to wear, those clothes normally went in the *C* category. And these categories determine the price of the products in the market that is category *A* is the most expensive one and *C* products are the cheapest ones.

The finishers sort the shirts, trousers, jackets, woollies, pants, sweaters, according to color, design and quality. The clothes are then checked for missing buttons, slipped stitches, torn parts, cuts, stains and other damages which are rectified. A tailor works for ten to twelve hours in a day for the

mending of garments. Pakistani traders do not wash the clothes in any way, but sell them in the condition in which they came from the *ganths*. The clothes which are in poor quality or in bad condition sell in the form of garbage and the remaining good quality stuff is pressed well to show its appropriate furnishing and displayed on dummies in the shops to catch the attention of the customers. Saeed Malik said, "Before displaying clothes in shops we check them properly and try to mend the damaged pieces so that we can earn more money from them."

5.12 Types of items in Landa packings

There are many types of items of landa in the market. From a leather belt to the long coats are available in the landa stocks. All these landa items are not available on every landa stock. The basic landa items are: Shirts, Pants, Vest, Shawls, Sweaters, Jerseys, Caps, Hats, Mufflers, Warmers, Boots, Snickers, Sports shoes, Socks, Tights, Underwear, Blouses, Wool caps, Suiting Coats, Wool coats, Belts, Laces, Gloves, Full dress (female dresses), Mugs, Electric kettle, Utensils, Boards, Electronics items, Wire cables etc. All the items are used in different parts of the third world countries. In Pakistan, all types of these items are available in the big markets in Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Peshawar, Nawab Shah, as well as in other big cities. However, in local markets, only the garments and shoes items are available only.

5.13 Big giants of Landa consuming in Pakistan

Landa market is one of the markets for the public to give them cheap items for their daily life. The commune is going more and more towards the landa items now a day. At this time big secondhand markets were dealing with very large amounts of stock, both old clothing and new, in some cases bringing in thousands of pounds. Such traders are very profitably engaged in the provision of ready-made clothing for the seaman living and working aboard

sailing fleets for months at a time, for which the clothes' dealers would be paid thousands of pounds in each transaction.

5.14 Prices in Landa Bazar

As Landa bazaar is considered as paradise for poor, the prices here are quite affordable for the potential customers. But the whole scene is opposite for the newcomers in Landa bazaar. The shopkeepers firstly took the sight of the customer if he is a newcomer in the Landa bazaar than their tone and body language is quite different as compared to their typical behavior in front of their old customers. In front of newcomers, they demand fairly high prices. If the customer is good at bargaining he can buy stuff in half of the demanding price and in some lucky cases, they can buy their desired clothes at less than half price. In Landa bazaar the skills of bargaining count the most. Hamza, one of the shopkeeper shares his views on the prices of Landa bazaar, "We know that poor people come here to fulfill their basic need of clothes that's why we try to cooperate with them, but when we see customer from upper class we try to grasp more profit to balance.

In Landa bazaar the customer can get a good swatter in Rs 300-700, which is far better than the swatters from the local market which range into 1000-1500 Rs in price. The quality and durability of the landa clothing attract the potential customers from all corners of the country. The huge differences in prices of new and second hand clothes drag the leg of the customers to the Landa bazaar where they can get their desired articles at nominal prices. Shazaib khan one of the shopkeepers said, "He was selling shirts at prices ranging from Rs 100 to 250 and their prices were only 50 to 100 rupees just two years ago. He also said that the prices of shirts in wholesale have increased two times than last two years due to which they are forced to sell these shirts at high rates".

The traders of Landa Bazaar say that heavy import duty, inflation and raise in petroleum prices have triggered a noteworthy rise in second hand item rates. Now poor people have been deprived of even second hand used clothes.

One of the shopkeepers said. "We have to give 75 thousand on every container exported from foreign countries to the government in the form of GST which is the real cause of rising of rates in Landa bazaar."

6. Conclusion

Landa Bazar, a place where secondhand clothes are sold at cheap rates. These clothes are imported from developing countries. The export of Landa bazaar originates primarily in Western Europe and America. From these destinations millions of dollars' worth of used clothes are shipped each year to the third world countries as a donation. These clothes were supposed to donate to the poor people who cannot afford clothing from their earnings, but now the trend is totally changed and Landa is changed into commercial business, with the passage of time the people are becoming more rational which increases materialism in mankind and the project of charity changed into business as everyone is trying to fulfill their own needs instead of others. Foreign countries donate their used stuff to charity organizations, those charity organizations further sell them to foreign traders. Then the donated stuff shipped to the Karachi port in containers where whole-sellers buy them and further sell them to the retailers. From supplier to the consumer these second hand clothes passed through a number of hands, which play an effective role in the uplift of the rates of secondhand clothes and now second hand clothes are also out of the reach of the poor people. Resaerch also shows that the business of secondhand clothing not only facilitate the poors in the third world but also help the core countries to eradicate the problem of dumping their waste products.

Appendix 1:

Name:-----

Age:-----

Status:shopkeeper/wholeseller/salesman

1. How you get into the business of second hand clothing?
2. How long you have been in the business of second hand clothing?
3. How much you earn from the business monthly?
4. Are you satisfied with your business?
5. What are the basic mechanics of the Landa Bazar?
6. What is the average price of pile of clothes?
7. How much clothes were there in a single bale?
8. What type of clothes were in the bale?
9. How much you pay for an average piece?
10. How much tax you pay?How much commission you gain for a piece?
11. What kind of difficulties you face during the supply of the clothes?
12. Do you think it is destroying our local garments industry?
13. What are the behind forces which attracts a customer to buy secondhand clothes?
14. Which class visited the Landa Bazar mostly?

Appendix 2:

Interview Guide for indepth interview

As a businessman of second hand cloths

1. How you get into the business of second hand clothing?What is your motivation behind doing this business?Please explain.
2. How long you have been in the business of second hand clothing? Are you satisfied with your business?
3. Are your earning fulfilling your all needs?
4. How much tax you pay? Is it a profitable business?
5. What are the basic mechanics of the Landa Bazar?Please elaborate.
6. From where did you get these clothes?Who is the supplier?
7. How these clothes enter into the country?
8. What is the average price of pile of clothes?
9. How much clothes were there in a single bale?and what type of clothes was in the bale?
10. How much you pay for an average piece?How much commission you gain for a piece?
11. How you place these second hand items in the shops making it more attractive for the customer?

Experiencesas a Shopkeeper in Landa Bazzar

12. Analyse the landa bazar as you joined it and as you see it today?
13. Discuss your experiences as a shopkeeper and your dealings with suppliers?
14. What kind of difficulties you faced during the supply of the clothes?.
15. As a shopkeeper what are your general views about Landa Bazar?
16. Do you have permanent custommers? What attracts a customer to buy secondhand clothes?
17. Which class visited the Landa Bazar mostly?Please explain Is there anything more you would like to add?

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