



Are Fashion and Feminism
Compatible Concepts
or are they Rivals?

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*“Fashion is not something that exists in dresses only. Fashion is in the sky,
in the street, fashion has to do with ideas, the way we live,
what is happening”*

Coco Chanel

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Resum

En moltes ocasions percebem la moda com a uns cànons estètics que ens venen dictats i ens veiem amb la necessitat de seguir. La indústria de la moda ha estat assenyalada com la culpable de cosificar a les dones i perpetuar un sistema patriarcal que les oprimia dins dels estàndards acceptables per l'època.

Tot i això volem remarcar que la moda ha estat en molts moments històrics la primera en revolucionar el que socialment s'esperava de les dones i per tant ha donat peu a que el moviment feminista avancés tenint a la indústria com una aliada.

En aquest article s'investiga si la moda i el feminisme son compatibles o rivals. Específicament aquest informe ofereix, per un costat, una revisió de l'evolució històrica de la moda i d'aquesta en relació al feminisme i prova com la indústria ha influït positivament en l'evolució d'aquest moviment. D'altra banda s'inclou una enquesta a una mostra de 202 persones i l'entrevista a la dissenyadora Paula López.

Paraules clau: moda, feminisme, patriarcat, indústria de la moda, cànons estètics, sociologia.

Resumen

En muchas ocasiones percibimos la moda como unos cánones estéticos que nos vienen dictados y nos vemos con la necesidad de seguir. La industria de la moda ha sido señalada como culpable de cosificar a las mujeres y perpetuar un sistema patriarcal que las oprimía dentro de los estándares aceptables para la época.

Sin embargo queremos remarcar que la moda ha sido en muchos momentos históricos la primera en revolucionar lo que socialmente se esperaba de las mujeres y por tanto ha dado pie a que el movimiento feminista avanzara teniendo a la industria como una aliada.

En este artículo se investiga si la moda y el feminismo son compatibles o rivales. Específicamente este informe ofrece, por un lado, una revisión de la evolución histórica de la moda y de ésta en relación al feminismo y prueba cómo la industria ha influido positivamente en la evolución de este movimiento. Por otra parte, se incluye una encuesta a una muestra de 202 personas y la entrevista a la diseñadora Paula López.

Palabras clave: moda, feminismo, patriarcado, industria de la moda, cánones estéticos, sociología.

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1.Introduction

1.1 Historical

Feminism and fashion have always been intertwined. Historically, the way women dress has been a way to express their identity and to challenge the patriarchal systems that have long oppressed them. In recent years, the fashion industry has seen a surge in clothing lines, designers, and trends that focus on empowering women and celebrating their individual beauty. From ethical production practices to genderless clothing, fashion has become a tool to promote feminist ideals. Feminism and fashion have worked together to create a more inclusive and diverse landscape in the fashion industry, from the models on the runway to the people behind the scenes.

Fashion has been an important symbol of protest in feminism. Throughout history, feminists have used clothing to express their political beliefs and to challenge traditional gender roles and stereotypes. Women have also used fashion to assert their independence and to make a statement about their identity. Examples of feminist fashion as a symbol of protest include wearing trousers as a challenge to traditional gender roles, wearing gender-nonconforming clothing, and wearing clothing that was traditionally considered "masculine" to challenge gender stereotypes. Additionally, many feminist movements have adopted particular styles or colors as symbols of their movement, including purple and green for the suffragettes in the early twentieth century.

1.2 The Purpose of the Research

Fashion for me has always been a subject that has attracted my attention; As a child I used to design and sew dresses for my dolls and then make them parades, I have always been familiar with fashion since my godmother she was a dressmaker; She even made wedding dresses, so in this sense she has been quite a reference. I wanted to do a kind of tribute to her by researching the times she lived. I wanted to relate the subject of fashion to feminism as I wanted to show how fashion also influenced it in this sense, point out that feminism is not a new movement but one that we have been fighting for many years to achieve equality and deliver us little by little from this oppression that has been diminishing thanks to the constant struggle, on the other hand I wanted to make all these women that I mention in my work so that people know that without them we wouldn't have been able to finish with that oppression that had lasted so many years and how little by little thanks to them we were able to loose our wings and be able to dress freely and express our way of being through fashion.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 The Three Great Waves of Feminism and how Fashion Influenced them

Throughout history, feminism and fashion have always been two themes that although they had little affinity but have always really been side by side.

Throughout history there have been three waves of feminism where fashion has been heavily related to, since without it, it would probably not have been possible to advance in this ongoing struggle.

Fashion is one more way to claim and has been a tool that women have used to claim and advance in this fight.

2.1.1 First wave

During the Industrial Revolution, women were encouraged to work in factories, but by the 1840s they were forced to return to the home. In the mid-19th century, women wore bulky clothing that was difficult to put on and take off. But as the 19th century rolled around, women started working as secretaries and playing sports, making these skirts obsolete. Matching outfits were used for cycling and horse riding, making this sport a typical female outfit. During this time, certain colors also began to become symbols of the women's movement. Women also cut their hair into short bobs and wore less restrictive skirts that ended just below the knee. Coco Chanel also introduced a more athletic look during this time, which was further developed during World War II when women entered the workforce.



Credit: Records of the National Woman's Party, Library of Congress

<https://thevintagewomanmagazine.com/lolita-twiggypatriarchy-oh-my-1960s-fashion-the-waves-of-feminism/>

2.1.2 Second Wave

Ultra-feminine fashion is making a comeback with zip-up dresses and form-fitting clothing. This feminine fashion became the enemy of the era movement, and red lips and high heels became symbols of oppression. But as we entered the 60s and 70s, women's clothing changed. New styles give women a more masculine and professional look, including matching skirts and jackets with shoulder pads. Women's and men's clothing were also separated during this period. Some feminists believed that clothing such as the corset betrayed the movement, while others argued that women's clothing was adopted to promote emancipation.



https://www.dissentmagazine.org/online_articles/lessons-second-wave-radical-feminism-womens-liberation-movement

2.1.3 Third Wave

The third wave of women's clothing differs from previous movements. Women can be feminists and support feminine styles of dressing and grooming, or they can choose not to participate in feminine ways. Women can choose the clothes they feel most comfortable in and there is less debate about what women should wear. Like the movement itself, feminist fashion supports the idea of choice.



<https://www.elle.com/es/star-style/alfombra-roja/g37584646/gala-met-2021-looks-reivindicativos-alfombra-roja/>

2.2 Feminism and fashion in 1920s

The 1920s and their transcendence in fashion were marked by the end of a war, which brought joy to society. That joy reflected in the night parties and in attitude of women. Fashion became part of the market in a relevant way: There was new advertising for clothes, makeup and accessories everywhere, and people were willing to buy all those products showing with their image that they were in that vibrant moment, full of novelties and optimism.

When we talk about the fashion of the 1920s, we probably forget that the style trends of the 1920s were very popular, so much so that they have come back into fashion again and again, until today.

Women of the 1920s weren't the only beneficiaries of the turnaround in 1920s fashion trends. Even the men of that decade experienced a kind of "liberation."

The end of hostilities prompted more women to leave and join the workforce. Until then, they had been cloistered in factories, not giving much thought to fashion and pretty dresses. Until then, since they were a key element of the wartime production effort, women's clothing was made primarily from men's overalls. But all that was going to change in the 20s. The right to vote the end of some prohibition had its impact on 1920s fashion trends.

More women felt liberated enough to take jobs in offices and businesses, which meant they no longer had to wear factory overalls but could instead wear dresses and various other garments. Ever since they came out, many women started talking about their dresses and exchanging clothing tips with each other. And that gave another new impetus to the fashion of the 20s.

The fashion claims of the 1920s were also lifestyle claims. The lines regarding male dominance in key areas of society were also blurring, and that had a significant impact on women's fashion trends in the 1920s.

The “liberation” of women's fashion gave rise to a new paradigm for the dresses, blouses and skirts of the 1920s. There was a strict Victorian code of behavior around women and their dress styles. Clothing was to cover the arms and the corset was a standard piece of undergarment.

The fashionable dresses of the 1920s were also greatly influenced by the fact that there were more women



<https://hancockhistoricalmuseum.org/i-love-the-1920s/womens-fashion-in-the-1920s/college>

"educating" themselves on the styles and fashion trends of the time. Before that, most women were expected to wear matching dresses, coats and gloves, bags and shoes. College-going girls added a new dimension to 1920s fashion. In any case, day clothes were characterized by being simple and comfortable. We've found working woman who wears straight-cut dresses, made from functional fabrics. And at night they showed a display of glitter, pearls and sequins begins.

In any case, day clothes were characterized by being simple and comfortable. Working women used to wear straight-cut dresses, made from functional fabrics. And it is at night when the display of glitter, pearls and sequins begin.

At night, extravagance was the queen of parties and nightclubs.



<https://hancockhistoricalmuseum.org/i-love-the-1920s/womens-fashion-in-the-1920s/>



<https://hancockhistoricalmuseum.org/i-love-the-1920s/womens-fashion-in-the-1920s/>

Dresses were the feminine garment of the moment. The cut was loose and the waist was characterized by being marked practically at the height of the hip. The women's look, although it was very feminine, did not stop having a certain androgynous air, and not marking the waist was part of that game.



Chanel's original Little Black 'Ford' Dress - 1926

We will have to wait for the 60s for the miniskirt to appear, as we know it today. But it was in the 1920s when women began to show off their legs and, especially the younger ones, they could shamelessly shorten the length of their skirt.

<https://hancockhistoricalmuseum.org/i-love-the-1920s/womens-fashion-in-the>

Women's garments become more practical, seeking comfort. For the day, straight cut dresses and resistant fabrics, oriented to the functionality of a working woman.

Fringes, sequins, embroidery and pearls. The women of the 1920s went out to dance in comfortable, low-heeled shoes loaded with accessories: marabou feathers, art deco brooches, furs, ribbons and headdresses. A whole explosion of brightness and colors that announce the joy of the end of a war period.



<https://hancockhistoricalmuseum.org/i-love-the-1920s/womens-fashion-in-the-1920s/>

2.2.1 Revolutionary Women

Dorothy Mackail (1903-1990)

I have chosen Dorothy Mackail as her actions had an impact on the feminist movement of the 1920s. Dorothy Mackail was an early feminist and women's rights activist. She was born in 1903 and died in 1990. Mackail was a writer and an artist, and she was also very involved in the women's suffrage movement. She was a member of the Women's Social and Political Union, and she also served as the president of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Mackail was a very influential figure in the early feminist movement, and she helped to promote the idea of women's equality. Dorothy Mackail one day at a recording came to the set in a full tuxedo for her film "The Glass Cup". Wearing a suit wasn't just for the movie, Mackail's suit was really a statement of intent for the liberated women of the decade.



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dorothy_Mackail

Clara Bow (1905-1965)

Clara Bow was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 29, 1905. She was a natural performer and began her career as a dancer in vaudeville at the age of 15. She later moved on to Broadway and then to Hollywood, where she became a movie star. Clara was known as the "It Girl" because of her natural sex appeal and her ability to portray strong and independent women on the big screen. She was one of the most popular movie stars of the 1920s and 1930s. She is considered to be one of the first movie stars and is known for her flapper persona. However, her career was cut short by a series of personal scandals. Clara Bow died of a heart attack on September 27, 1965, at the age of 59.



https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clara_Bow

Bow was also a feminist, and was one of the first celebrities to openly advocate for women's rights. She was an outspoken advocate for women's education and financial independence, and was a vocal critic of the Hollywood studio system. She also spoke out against the sexual double standard, and was one of the first celebrities to publicly challenge the notion that women should be sexually submissive.

2.2.2 Women's Silhouette in the 20s

Coco Chanel was the promoter of the rediscovery of the female body. Free of corsets and ready, after several decades immobilized, they were ready to breathe through clothes. She displaced the waist, freed the bust, arms and legs.

The modernist-influenced lines were directed at a style opposed to Edwardism: no curves at all, straight figure, flat chested, and boyish look. It was a battle between the feminine and the modernist. Some characteristic costumes were the garçon look and style tunic, and the chemise dress.



<https://www.vogue.es/moda/articulos/mujeres-disenadoras-moda-1920-2020-chanel-vionnet>

During the 1920s, the emergence of women's fashion was an important part of the feminist movement. Women began to wear clothes that were more modern and less restrictive than before, such as shorter skirts and looser blouses. This allowed women to move freely and express their individuality, which was a radical departure from the traditional and restrictive clothing of the past. This new wave of fashion was embraced by many, and helped to further the cause of feminism.



www.mycharlestondance.com

2.3 Fashion and Feminism in 1930s

The happy 20s give way to the sobriety of the 30s. The closure of the New York Stock Exchange in 1929 creates a global economic crisis that will also have its effects on fashion.

The fashion sector will have to adapt to the new needs of the time, with cheaper materials and much more sober garments. The alteration of garments, give them a second use, and those made at home are once again present due to the lack of money for many people.

Fashion is made up of muted colors and slimmer silhouettes, day looks are made up of slightly structured wool suits with padded shoulders and knee-length flute skirts. The skirts are lengthened, the waist is narrowed, the hat is enlarged and the haircut is a little longer, with prominent waves.

The first pants for women and knitted dresses appeared. The strong point of sensuality was the pronounced necklines and bare backs. As well as bare toes, through fine sandals. With the outbreak of World War II came ration cards, which also affected fashion. Wool was necessary for the army, so women's clothing was made of tech fabrics such as rayon or nylon, invented in the middle of this decade. Nylon stockings allowed women to free themselves from uncomfortable garter belts, replacing



<https://tendencybook.com/viajando-por-la-moda-crisis-anos-30/>

them with the still known today panties. Later, nylon was

also reserved for men at the front, so women began to paint a line on their bare legs,

simulating the seam of stockings. In addition, by rationing the cloth, less was bought, so the skirts were shorter. Thus, the legs were uncovered and they got rid of all the concealment. Added to this was the importance of comfort in a time of crisis, which had led women to jobs traditionally held by men. Work clothes prevailed, with overalls, men's uniforms and, finally, jeans. Gone is the corset,



<https://www.heraldo.es/noticias/aragon/2016/10/13/la-moda-los-anos-vuelve-almunia-por-dia-1110611300.html>

now the role of women was similar to that of men and their clothing showed it.

The arrival of sound films brought with it new movie stars who were a style benchmark for the decade; Barbara Stanwick, Mae West, Joan Crawford, Bette Davis, Norma Sharer, Katherine Hepburn, Greta Garbo, Marlene Dietrich. The couturiers contributed to making these great fashion icons popular, since the cinema and magazines spread a lifestyle that did not correspond to reality, The couturiers were the architects of the image of "femme fatale" thanks to their designs. The moment of greatest glamour in Hollywood was lived, proposing a slim, athletic and tanned female paradigm, with a very careful appearance and an absolute perfection in makeup, manicure, clothing and extremely fine eyebrows.



<https://www.racked.com/2017/12/28/16790280/mid-movie-fashion>

2.3.1 Revolutionary Women

Marlene Dietrich (1901-1992)

I have chosen Marlene Dietrich since her protest action seems to me to have marked a before and after in the history of feminism. Marlene Dietrich was born the 27 December 1901 in Germany. She began her career in the 1920s in Germany before moving to Hollywood in the 1930s.



<https://www.revistavanityfair.es/cultura/entretenimiento>

Dietrich was an outspoken feminist and was one of the first celebrities to openly support the women's liberation movement. The German actress appeared at the premiere of *The Sign of the Cross* in 1932 dressed in a men's tuxedo,

and that made fashion change forever. For women to wear pants was still uncommon, but for a sex symbol like her to do it was an impact never seen before. They all wanted to dress like her and the stores were filled with women's pants. The empire of skirts has finally come to an end and a much more unisex dress code had been imposed than in previous times, making it possible to put an end to differentiation by clothing. She died the 6th May 1992.

2.3.2 Women's Silhouette in the 30s

In the 1930s, the ease of the 1920s was maintained, but defining and readjusting curves and discovering features such as the back or the asymmetries in the shoulders based on simplicity and precision.

By the 1930s, the fashion industry was beginning to embrace the idea of gender-neutral clothing. Many clothing items, such as trousers and blazers, were no longer perceived as exclusively male garments. This helped to broaden the scope of fashion, and allowed both men and women to express their individual style. Additionally, designers began to create clothing that celebrated the female form, such as corsets and body-con dresses. These items allowed women to show off their curves in a stylish and empowering way. Overall, feminism had had an important influence on fashion in the 1930s and beyond.



<https://estiloretrovintage.com/index.php/moda-de-los-anos-20-y-30>

2.4 Fashion and feminism in 1940s

Fashion in the 1940s was characterized by economic precariousness and the political problems caused by the beginning of the Second World War. It was one of the most elegant fashion styles of the 20th century. At that time, femininity reappears and fashion acquires an important role.

Women began to have an important role in the world of work, women joined the labor market and began an important open-mindedness period.

The garments at that time had a great military influence, with the fabrics of the military suits they were made in different ways to create a variety of looks.

With the war, as we have already mentioned, the materials became of low quality, so the skirts began to become narrower and with a maximum length at calf height called pencil skirts. When Christian Dior triumphed in 1947 with the “New Look” silhouette, the skirts became full again, but they were combined with tight bodies and wasp waists.

The “flower woman” was born. A woman with delicate shoulders, a narrow waist and a full skirt below the knee. Hollywood studios were also joining the fray and their film production was geared towards the conflict.



<https://prisma.watch/1940s-women-style/>



<https://prisma.watch/1940s-women-style/>



<https://prisma.watch/1940s-women-style/>



<https://prisma.watch/1940s-women-style/>



<https://prisma.watch/1940s-women-style/>

2.4.1 Revolutionary Women

Katherine Hepburn (1907-2003)

Katherine Hepburn was born on May 12, 1907, in Hartford, Connecticut.

Hepburn made her motion picture debut in 1932 and quickly became one of Hollywood's most popular actresses. She was known for her strong and independent personality, as well as her distinctive voice and mannerisms. Hepburn won four Academy Awards during her career, and she was nominated



for a total of twelve. She is also the only actress to have won an Oscar for a performance in a film made after the age of sixty. She was one of the first actresses to openly challenge the Hollywood studio system, and she was also a strong advocate for women's rights. Her fierce determination and her outspokenness helped to pave the way for future generations of women in Hollywood. The actress conveyed that you can dress according to your own style without having to conform with the conventions established by society.

Hepburn is considered an important and influential cultural figure, are over the world

Hepburn lived ahead of her time and came to symbolize the new role of women in film culture. She died on June 29, 2003, in Old Saybrook, Connecticut.

2.4.2 Women silhouette in the 40s

In the 40s silhouette came back to the narrow waists and shoulder pads keeping the natural shapes, women wore trousers and blouses alongside with sumptuous evening dresses, adding jewelry and accessories, or the first swimsuits and bikinis. Joan Crawford, Rita Hayworth, Catherine Hepburn, Ingrid Bergman were the perfect new female icon profiles to show it all.

Feminism and fashion in the 1940s were heavily influenced by the traditional gender roles and expectations of the time. Women's fashion tended to be more conservative and ladylike,

featuring structured silhouettes, longer hemlines, and generally muted colors. Women were encouraged to wear skirts and dresses, since trousers were seen as more masculine. Popular accessories included gloves, hats, and handbags, which were often decorated with embroidery and lace. Comfort was also an important factor in fashion, since wartime rationing meant that fabrics were often of lesser quality. Feminism in the 1940s was focused around the idea that women should have equal rights to men, including the workplace. This was reflected in some fashion choices, such as women wearing trousers and pantsuits to work. However, the widespread acceptance of these ideas was still in their infancy. Overall, the 1940s showed a conservative approach to fashion and feminism, with traditional gender roles largely dominating the era.



<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/285556432610253021/>

2.5 Fashion and feminism in 1950s

In 1950 Society returned to everyday life after the war, this stage of history has been considered as the rebirth of fashion since it defined the world of the catwalk and the great designers. The women of the 50's wanted to show off their silhouette and bring out her sensual and feminine side. After having the war years and the wide dresses in these years of war they look for tight dresses and that mark the curves of the women. Also during the late 50's pirate pants emerged, a garment that was used without heels and also made fashionable by a reference to Audrey Hepburn. In fact she turned the look into her symbol. Shorts were also beginning to be seen but only for young girls.



Designers such as Christian Dior, Balenciaga and Chanel had a great influence on those years with their sensual, tight and innovative designs .

2.5.1 Revolutionary Women

Marilyn Monroe (1926-1962)

Marilyn Monroe was born on June 1, 1926, in Los Angeles, California. A major sex symbol of the 1950s and 1960s, Monroe starred in several commercially successful motion pictures. In 1962, Monroe was found dead (at her home) from an overdose of barbiturates. Though the cause of her death remains a mystery, many believe that Monroe's death was a suicide. Marilyn Monroe is often seen as a feminist icon. Many people view Marilyn Monroe as a feminist icon because she was able to break through the barriers of traditional gender roles and become a successful actress and



<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/455708056015590449/>

model. Monroe was also known for her outspokenness and her willingness to speak out about women's rights.

Monroe's fashion choices were also highly influential, and she helped to popularize the bikini and the sun dress.

2.5.2 Women silhouette in the 50s

This era is dominated by male designers, with proposed designs to be worn by women with certain measurements and there are varieties of cut. It is an era of haute couture, with sloping shoulders, separated breasts, slim sizes and small, pronounced waists.

They were looking for a Hourglass body voluptuous tits, vespa waist and wide hips and of course long slender legs.



1950s Fashion Silhouette - Gamine vs Hourglass Jean Patchett

<https://glamourdaze.com/2013/07/1950s-fashion-the-feminine-figure-and-silhouette.html>

Feminism in the 1950s was largely focused on the fight for equal pay and access to higher education. While fashion during that period was very much dictated by gender norms, there were some examples of women pushing back against oppressive standards. For example, some female designers, such as Claire McCardell, began to create clothing that was more practical and comfortable for women, as opposed to the more restrictive styles of the time. Additionally, some women used fashion as a way to challenge gender norms and express their individual style. This included women who adopted a more masculine style of dress, such as wearing trousers, or who played with traditionally "masculine" colors and fabrics in their clothing. Overall, while fashion during this period was largely dictated by gender norms, there were some women who used it as a way to challenge the status quo and express themselves.



<https://www.pinterest.es/pin/285556432610253021/>

2.6 Fashion and Feminism in 1960s

The 60's was a time of liberation, of free expression. This liberation was thanks to the music that awakened many repressed mentalities, which meant a change in all fashion trends. The idea was not to show their attributes, but to remain slim and childish as they used it as a way of seduction.

The fashion industry underwent a process of innovation and revolution. One of the great claims that fashion had was the miniskirt, a movement of women towards individuality and sexuality. Young people also changed a lot the fashion industry because they wanted to innovate and wear clothes less encrusted what responded to their desire for freedom, That era was characterized by comfort in clothing and the vindication of silhouettes.



<https://www.infobae.com/sociedad/2021/07/11/la-minifalda-cumple-57-anos-la-creacion-de-mary-quant-que-revoluciono-a-la-moda-y-fue-un-paso-audaz-en-la-liberacion-femenina/>

2.6.1 Revolutionary Women

Mary Quant (1934)

She is a revolutionary woman since she helped with her creation of the miniskirt for female empowerment and in some way for liberation. She was born on 11th February 1934. She was a British fashion designer and businesswoman, Quant was one of the most influential designers of the 1960s and is often credited with popularised the miniskirt. A self-proclaimed feminist, Quant believed that fashion should be accessible to everyone and that women should be able to wear what they wanted without judgement. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and her designs helped to break down the barriers that prevented women from dressing how they wanted.



<https://www.vogue.es/moda/espia/galerias/la-tendencia-blanco-y-negro-en-clave-60-s-con-shopping-e-imagenes-de-la-epoca/9410>

2.6.2 Women's Silhouette in the 60s

The ideal silhouette in the 60's feminism was a woman who was tall and thin with a small bust. This silhouette represented the ideal of beauty that was popular during the 60's feminism movement.



<https://startsat60.com/media/lifestyle/how-the-body-shape-of-the-ideal-woman-has-changed>

The 1960s saw a dramatic shift in the way women viewed fashion and how they expressed themselves through clothing. Fashion became an expression of freedom, individuality, and self-expression. Women began to use fashion to express their own identity and to make a statement about the world around them. This shift in attitudes towards fashion and feminism helped to pave the way for the development of more inclusive and diverse fashion styles in the decades to come.

2.7 Fashion and Feminism in 1970s

The fashion of the 70's was characterized by its free spirit that began in the late 60's with the hippie movement. This movement had a big influence on fashion, with people wearing loose, flowing clothes. Natural fabrics such as cotton and linen were popular, as were bright colours and patterns.

It was a time of fashion where comfort, colors and shapes reigned. The ideal of beauty was based between the naturalness of the hippie style and the comfort of the working woman. It was also a time when independent women were still fighting for their rights and liberation and looking for an equal place with men in society. Regarding fashion everyone had a different style more free as there were many different styles. Some used in bell-bottoms long or extremely short skirts punk boots or clothes with very bright colors and psychedelic drawings. Styles were more free.



<https://www.mobiliariocomercialmaniquies.com/blog/historia-de-la-moda-la-moda-en-los-anos-70/>

2.7.1 Revolutionary Women

Jane Birkin (1946-

Birkin was born in London, England, on 14 December 1946. Birkin began her career as an actress in the early 1960s. Birkin's style has been described as androgynous, and she is often cited as a "fashion influencer" by designers and fashion journalists. She is also a feminist, and has been involved in a number of women's rights campaigns. In 1993, she signed an open letter addressed to the British Prime Minister calling for a ban on landmines. In 2002, she was a spokesperson for the humanitarian organisation Oxfam.



<https://www.vogue.es/compras/articulos/jane-birkin-perfume-lair-de-rien>

Farrah Fawcett (1947-2009)

Farrah Fawcett was born on February 2, 1947, in Corpus Christi, Texas. Fawcett rose to fame in the 1970s after landing a starring role in the hit TV series Charlie's Angels. She later starred in a number of movies. Fawcett battled cancer for many years before passing away on June 25, 2009.



www.cine.com

In the 1970s, Farrah Fawcett was one of the most popular actresses in the USA. Fawcett frequently spoke out in support of feminism, and she frequently posed for magazines and other media outlets in outfits that challenged traditional notions of femininity. Fawcett's advocacy helped to make the 1970s a pivotal decade for feminism, and her influence can still be seen today.

2.7.2 Women silhouette in the 70s

The ideal body in the 70's was a slim, long and athletic body, and breasts were becoming more and more prominent and voluptuous. As a result of women wanting to be thinner and thinner, anorexia began to appear.

Many people think of the 1970s as a time of feminism. This is because the women's liberation movement was very active in the 1970s. The women's liberation movement was a movement that fought for the rights of women. It fought for things like equal pay and the right to vote. The women's liberation movement also fought for the right to wear what they wanted. Before the women's liberation movement, women were often told what to wear by men. They were often told to wear dresses and skirts. The women's liberation movement changed all of that. Women started to wear pants and shorts. They started to wear what they wanted to wear. This was a big change. It showed that women were powerful and that they could do what they wanted. The women's liberation movement also helped to change the way that women were seen in the media. Before the women's liberation movement, women were often seen as weak and helpless. The women's liberation movement changed all of that. Women started to be seen as strong and powerful.

They started to be seen as people that could be respected. This was a big change. It helped to show the world that women were just as powerful as men.



<https://starts60.com/media/lifestyle/how-the-body-shape-of-the-ideal-woman-has-changed>

2.8 Fashion and Feminism in the 1980s

1980 was a year of liberation when people wanted to express through fashion, their way of thinking, or transmitting their ideas, and this which was a great success at that time. Fashion was very extroverted, strong colors, lots of costume jewelry and extravagant hairstyles with lots of volume were imposed. The mini-skirt used by practically all the girls at that time and, also the hats that predominated a lot also was the parachute pants with different prints, the famous leggings with the jumper that were used for sports, started to be seen and were iconic of the 80s; And finally the jeans with high echo. In conclusion, it was a time when sporty style and XXL clothes were predominant. At this stage, women begin to have more prominence on the screens, and are women who acquire the same jobs as men.

2.8.1 Revolutionary women

Vivienne Westwood (1941-2022)

Vivienne Westwood was a British fashion designer and businesswoman. She was born on April 8, 1941, in the English town of Glossop in Derbyshire. She is the co-founder of the fashion house, Westwood Ltd, and the designer of the punk fashion movement. Westwood has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the British Designer of the Year Award twice, in 1984 and 1986. She was made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire in 1992 for her contributions to the British fashion industry.



https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vivienne_Westwood

Feminism is the belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. Vivienne Westwood was a feminist and whose work reflects her beliefs. Westwood is a designer who is well-known for her punk rock-inspired clothing. She has always been outspoken about her feminist beliefs. In an interview with The Guardian, Westwood said, "Feminism is about giving women choice. It's not about man hating. It's not about being a lesbian. It's not about not shaving your legs. It's about having the choice to do what you want to do." Westwood's designs reflect her feminist beliefs. Many of her pieces are designed to empower women. She often uses strong, powerful women as her models. Her clothing is also designed to be practical and comfortable. This is in contrast to the traditional, constricting designs of other fashion designers. Westwood's work is important

because it helps to spread the message of feminism to a wider audience. Her designs are accessible and popular, which means that more people are exposed to her feminist beliefs. Westwood is a powerful advocate for women's rights and her work is a valuable contribution to the feminist movement.



<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-64126290>

2.8.2 Women's silhouette in the 80s

In the 80s the body of women had to be very slim but toned; women had to show a strong and athletic body, muscles are desired; Women have to follow the rules of Fashion all and because of fashion, women have to practice aerobics have very large breasts, whose have aesthetic operations become fashionable. During that time, feminism grew in popularity and many women embraced their newfound independence by embracing the silhouette. This look was considered a celebration of the female body, with its strong and powerful lines, and was a statement of feminine power.

The 1980s was a decade of great change for feminism and fashion. It was a time of bold, daring style and women were pushing the boundaries of what was considered socially acceptable for women to wear. Women were wearing shoulder pads, leggings, crop tops, and tight-fitting clothing that revealed their curves. They also embraced bright colors and patterns, as well as accessories such as large earrings, necklaces, and belts. These fashion choices were a way for women to express themselves and to challenge traditional gender roles.



<https://www.thetrendspotter.net/80s-fashion/>

2.9 Fashion and Feminism in the 1990's

In the 90's fashion was not characterized by a specific style, but was defined as an impulse of people to mark their individuality through clothing. There was basically a variety of styles, and too not much importance was given to the opinion of others or trends. Simplicity and comfort was sought, leaving aside the ostentatiousness of the previous era. It was a very revolutionary time in terms of fashion. Denim was the most iconic garment of the 90's, as well as the strapless dresses with t-shirts, crop top skirts... It was a period where tighter garments and low rise pants were predominant. A canon of beauty was created that was practically impossible, however all women wanted to imitate it.



<https://www.pinterest.es/annegb98/años-90>

2.9.1 Revolutionary women

Kate Moss (1974)

Kate Moss was born in Croydon, England, on January 16, 1974. She began modeling at the age of 14 and soon became one of the world's most sought-after models. Moss has appeared on the covers of hundreds of magazines, and has walked the runway for many top fashion designers. Moss has been the subject of much media attention over the years, both



<https://www.harpersbazaar.com/es/cultura/viajes-planes/a40715381/kate-moss-asustada-sesion-fotos-topless-mark-wahlberg/>

good and bad, and has been involved in several high-profile scandals.

Kate Moss was the model was considered the most perfect of her time. She revolutionized the era for some photos she

took on the beach dressed with second hand clothes together with designer clothes. She created a new aesthetic possible to fashion totally revolutionary.

She was heavily criticized for a photo shoot that was made in her apartment with underwear brought by Corinne Day who was interested in bringing out the true personality behind the models. She was accused of pretending to grammatize anorexia and even child pornography. Words that Kate Moss said to defend herself and her partner Corinne:

"And you're right on the laugh, Corinne just wanted to bring out everithing I hated when I was 15".

Kate Moss

In a 2006 interview with The Observer, Moss stated that she is a feminist and believes that "women should be able to do what they want with their lives." She has also spoken out against the sexual objectification of women in the media, and has worked to promote positive body image among women. In short, Moss is a feminist who uses her platform to promote gender equality and empower women.

2.9.2 Women's silhouette in the 90s

In the 90's women wanted to be slim, almost skeletal and with large breasts because they wanted a body like that of the models that were so fashionable at the time. At the end of the period, the voluptuous body gained place.

1990 was a time of great transformation in fashion, especially for women. This period saw the emergence of bold, statement-making garments and bold, independent women. Feminism had a huge influence on fashion in the 90s with the rise of girl power and the "grunge" look. Women were embracing their power and their bodies in a way that had never been seen before.



<https://www.lovedublin.org/new-research-90s-fashion-is-back-and-its-here-to-stay/>



<https://www.lovedublin.org/new-research-90s-fashion-is-back-and-its-here-to-stay/>

2.10 Fashion and Feminism in the 2000's

In the 2000s, fashion and beauty trends were heavily influenced by celebrities. Musicians, actors, and other celebrities were often featured in magazines and on television, and their styles were copied by the general public. Some of the most popular fashion trends in the 2000s were tight jeans, crop tops, and low-rise pants. Heels and platform shoes were also popular, as were accessories such as scarves and sunglasses. Another big trend in the 2000s was the resurgence of glamour. Women embraced all glamorous things, from luxurious fabrics to dramatic makeup and hairstyles. There was a growing acceptance of different body types and different definitions of beauty. This was reflected in the fashion industry, which began to feature more models of different shapes and sizes. At the same time, there was also a growing movement of feminism and body positivity, which celebrated different definitions of beauty. This movement encouraged women to embrace their own unique beauty, regardless of what society said was "acceptable." As a result, the 2000s saw a shift away from the traditional beauty standards of the past, and a growing acceptance of different body types and different definitions of beauty.

2.10.1 Revolutionary women

Maria Bianchi

Miuccia Prada (Maria Bianchi) born in 1948 is an Italian fashion designer, best known for her work as a co-founder and head designer of Prada, as well as for her own line, Miu Miu.

Bianchi is credited with turning the family business around, making it one of the most successful fashion houses in the world. She has been praised for her innovative designs.

She is a recognized feminist who supports women's empowerment. She has been seen leading demonstrations dressed as Yves Saint



<https://www.leaders-europe.com/miuccia-prada/>

Laurent and, although many criticize her for defending these ideas while running a luxury firm, she is clear about her ideals. A militant of the Communist Party in her youth and a doctorate in Political Science, her strong point is her intellectual character in which she supports her opinions.

2.10.2 Women's Silhouette in the 00s

The perfect silhouette of the women in the 2000s is hourglass-shaped. Women in the 2000s typically have curvaceous figures, with a narrow waist and large hips and bust. They often wear clothing that emphasizes their curves, such as tight-fitting jeans, form-fitting tops, and body-hugging dresses.

Are Fashion Feminism Compatible Concepts or are they Rivals?

In the early 2000s, there was a strong feminist movement, and this was reflected in fashion. Women began to wear clothing that showed their strength and power.

This could be seen in clothing that was oversized, had bold prints, and was made from strong materials. Women also began to wear less makeup and to let their hair grow out. This was a rejection of the traditional beauty standards that had been in place for many years.



<https://archive.vogue.com/issues/2000>



<https://archive.vogue.com/issues/2000>



<https://archive.vogue.com/issues/2000>



<https://archive.vogue.com/issues/2000>



<https://archive.vogue.com/issues/2000>

3. Fashion and Feminism nowadays

In 2022, the relationship between fashion and feminism is more complex than ever. While there is still a strong demand for feminist fashion, there will also be a growing backlash against it. This backlash will be led by a new generation of women who believe that feminism has gone too far, and that it is now interfering with their ability to express themselves through fashion. As a result,



<https://www.gafasamarillas.com/moda-y-feminismo-movimiento-fundamental/>

there will be a growing division among feminists and non-feminists when it comes to fashion. In general, though, feminism is about empowering women and giving them a voice, and fashion can be seen as a way for women to express themselves and their individual style. There are now many fashion brands and designers that are specifically aimed at women who identify as feminists, and these brands often use empowering slogans and messages in their advertising and marketing. At the same time that the prevailing machismo is defeated, the borders of influence are also diluted. Influencers have opened a gap in the world of communication, becoming indispensable in the business fabric of fashion and lifestyle to appeal to the new generations.

Many of these online influencers are consummate proponents of feminist fashion. These young women help establish an environment in which stereotypes are fought and the situation of women is normalized, in addition to supporting them in various causes.

I conclude, today thanks to these women who broke the rules and wanted to end oppression we have the freedom we have today to dress. We can show our way of being by moderating our clothing, little by little we are doing these possible things like



<https://www.gafasamarillas.com/moda-y-feminismo-movimiento-fundamental/>

no longer judging anyone by the way they dress or no one having to tell them how to dress.

There are no longer so marked aesthetic canons, on the contrary there are movements such as body positive which empowers women and shows that all bodies are perfect and normal. For example, fashion and feminism is the collection of t-shirts launched by Marta Zalamo with the cry "IM WITH YOU WE ARE ALL TOGETHER" against gender violence.



<https://www.gafasamarillas.com/moda-y-feminismo-movimiento-fundamental/>



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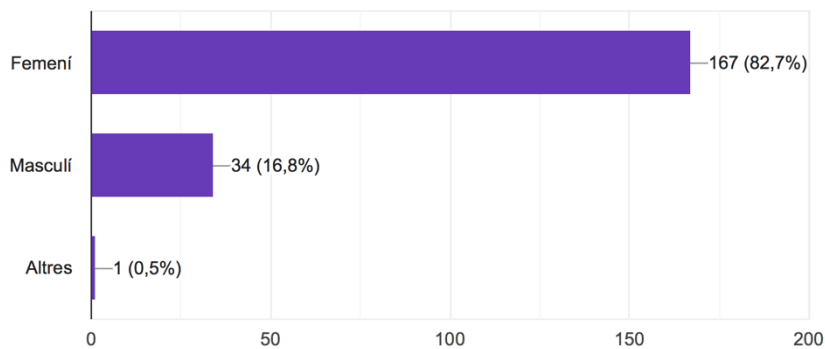
4. Fashion: Before and After

1. **The Rise of the Flapper:** The 1920s saw the emergence of a new kind of woman, the flapper. She was independent, fashionable, and liberated, and her style was characterized by short skirts, rolled stockings, and a bobbed hairstyle. The flapper was a symbol of the growing emancipation of women, and her style was integral in helping to usher in a new era of feminism.
2. **The Rise of the Pantsuit:** In the 1970s, women's fashion underwent a dramatic change with the rise of the pantsuit. This iconic silhouette was adopted by influential women such as Diane von Furstenberg, Gloria Steinem, and Hillary Clinton, and was seen as a symbol of female power and strength.
3. **The Riot Grrrl Movement:** The Riot Grrrl movement of the 1990s was a punk-inspired feminist movement that embraced a DIY attitude and promoted a variety of social and political issues. This movement also had a powerful influence on fashion, with participants wearing punk-inspired clothing and using fashion as a way to express their values and beliefs.
4. **The Normcore Movement:** In 2014, the normcore movement emerged as a reaction to the excesses of fashion trends. This movement celebrated a more minimalist style and embraced a gender-neutral look, thus marking a new era of genderless fashion.
5. **The Rise of Gender-Fluid Fashion:** In recent years, gender-fluid fashion has become increasingly popular as a way to challenge traditional gender roles and celebrate gender diversity. This trend has been embraced by a number of celebrities, designers, and influencers, and has become a key part of the contemporary fashion landscape.

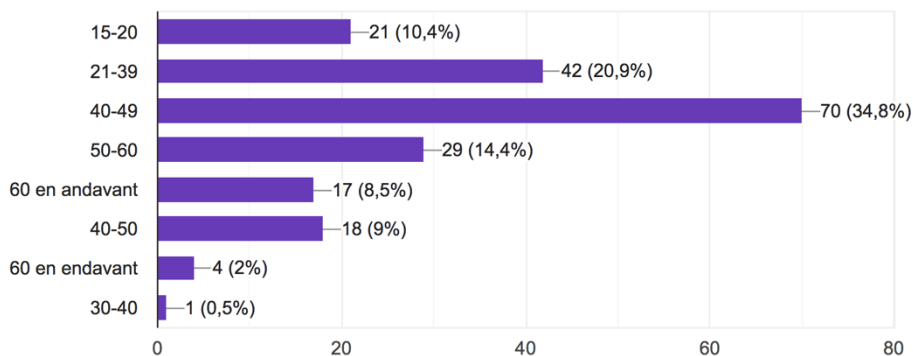
5. Critical analysis

A total of 202 people responded to this survey, 162 of these women, 34 men and 1 other. The ages are between 15 and over, the widest range is found between 40 and 49 with 43.8%, followed by the range from 21 to 39 with 21.4% those between 50 and 60 14.4% answered, the youngest participants from 15 to 20 years old were 10.4% and finally the least numerous were those aged 60 and over with 10.5% of the total.

Sexe
202 respostes



Franja d'edat
201 respostes



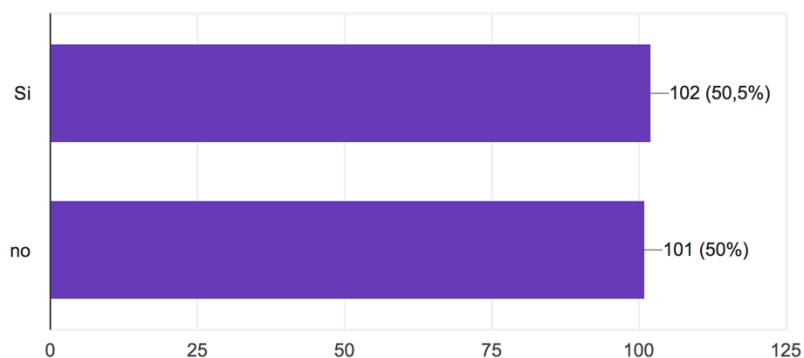
In this question we find a divided mass, 50.5% have answered that they try to follow fashion when dressing and the other 50% have answered that they do not. Therefore, we conclude that for half of the population, fashion is not a factor, they do not follow it and when it comes to dressing, they do not follow any pattern. Despite all this, a majority of 87.1% think that the way we dress gives information about who we are. In other words, they give more importance to the fact of expressing themselves through clothing than to the fact of following the dictates of the industry. In any case, a majority find that there is no cliché in the way feminists dress, although in the following question 65.3% think that feminists can express their social values through clothes. A majority of 82.4% say that they have not had to dress in a certain way due to social pressure, but 38.1% say they have been forced to do so. 62.9% of the people surveyed have the perception that the industry has not used its creations to break a spear in favor of feminism, compared to 37.6% who believe that it has.

87.6% of the surveyed population affirms that fashion and feminism are not incompatible concepts, a large majority compared to 12.9%. To convince 60.2% affirms that fashion has indeed influenced the movement feminist

When you buy clothing, do you try to keep the fashion trends?

Quan compres roba , intentes seguir la moda?

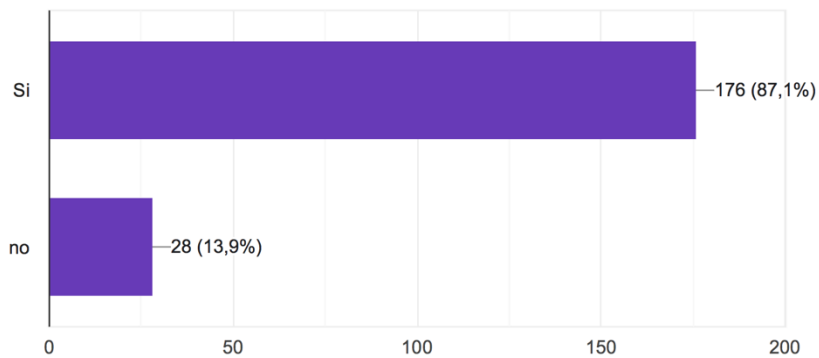
202 respostes



Do you think we give information about ourselves through our clothes?

Penses que la forma de vestir dona informació de com som?

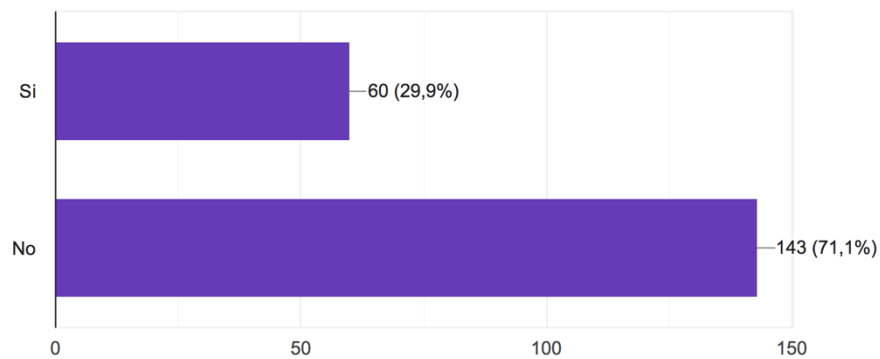
202 respostes



Do you think that feminists follow a cliché in their way of clothing?

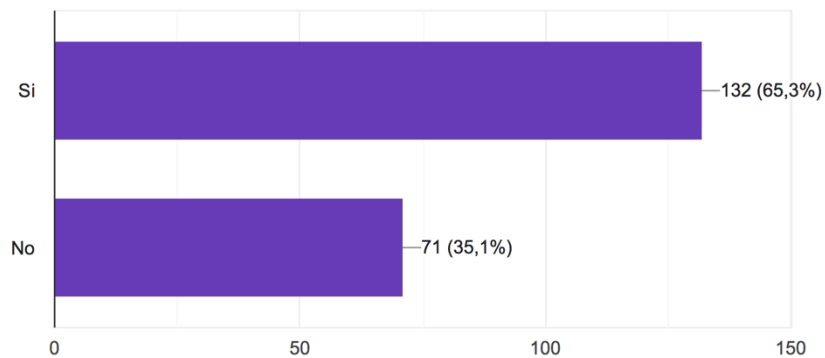
Penses que les persones feministes segueixen un clivé respecte a la seva forma de vestir?

201 respostes



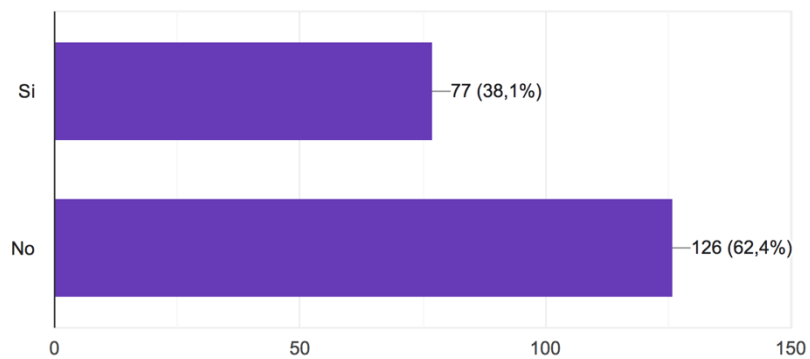
Do you think that feminists can express their social values through clothing?

Creus que les persones feministes poden expressar el seus valors socials mitjançant la roba?
202 respostes



Have you ever been unable to dress the way you wanted due to any social pressure?

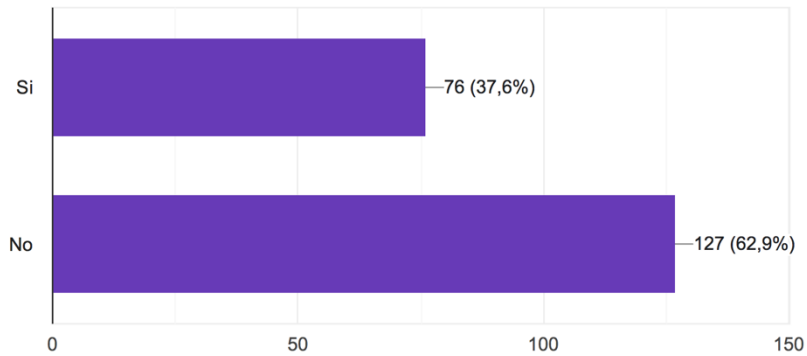
En algun moment no t'has pogut vestir com volies per la pressió social?
202 respostes



Do you think the fashion industry has used its creations to break a spear in favor of feminism?

Creus que la indústria de la moda ha utilitzat les seves creacions per trencar una llança a favor del feminisme?

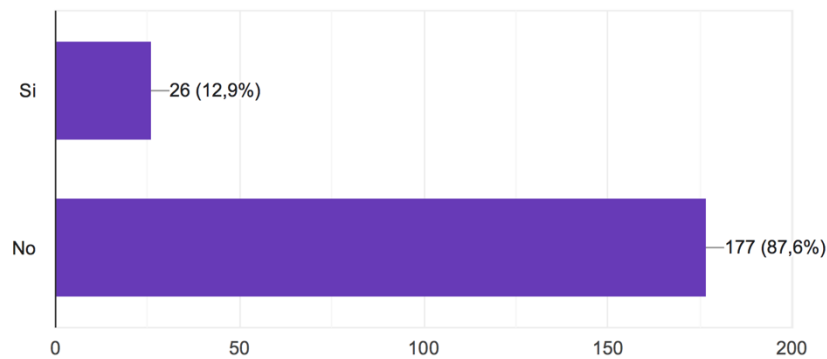
202 respostes



Are fashion and feminism incompatible concepts?

Són la moda i el feminisme conceptes incompatibles?

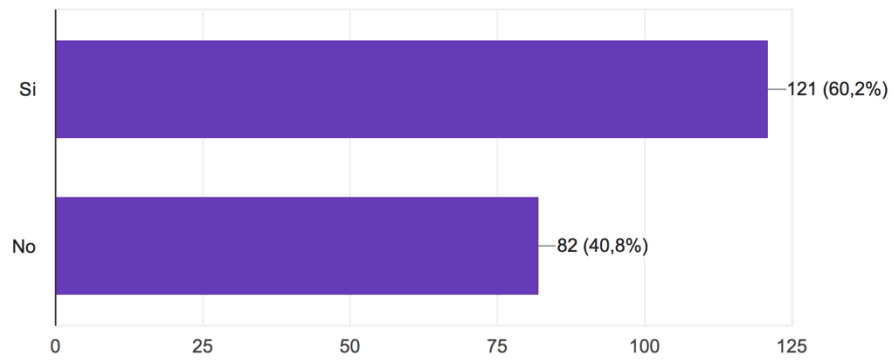
202 respostes



Do you think fashion has influenced feminism?

Creus que la moda ha influït en el feminisme?

201 respostes



6. Interview with the expert Paula López

I have interviewed Paula López a designer from Huesca, founder of her clothing brand cocolebrel. It has three stores in Huesca Zaragoza and Lleida. The interview gives an account of his opinion on fashion and feminism and his vision on the subject

1.- Paula, what led you to dedicate yourself to fashion?

Response from the expert Paula López:

It took me to fashion that since I was little I had always had a devotion to everything that is clothing, so when I got older I was working in a family business but I had a himpas in my life when I turned thirty, and I decided that I would I wanted to dedicate myself to what I had always wanted. that was the fashion I didn't know where to start, but I started studying image consulting and style coaching and all that led me to create a fashion brand that was inspired not only by real women, but also changed the mood of all women when dressed in the clothes that I designed. That is why our designs are maximalist and powerful, to empower women.

2.- What inspires you to create your designs?

Response from the expert Paula López:

What has always inspired me have been history books, looking at old fashioned historical records from the 20s, the 40s and the 60s, that is, I have reviewed all of history, I have always Much inspired by the designer Coco Chanel and the most current as it is now that it is Dolce Gabbana. Although my main inspiration is history, in history designs. So then I have shaped all those inspirations. In addition, I am also inspired by day to day, nature, music, etc.

3.-Do you think that a person's way of dressing can define their way of being?

Response from the expert Paula López:

Of course, one hundred percent, I always say that clothes speak and that you have to choose well what you want to say to the world and that message you want to convey. Our personality has to be reflected in our clothes every day, I always say that you dress yourself, in the end if you look in the mirror and you don't see yourself dressed according to your personality, you won't be comfortable with that look and you won't You're going to feel good, of course you do.

4.- In your designs you refer to happiness, to smiles...what and how do you want women who wear Cocolebrel to feel?

Response from the expert Paula López:

Well, very well, we always say that the state of mind is totally linked to the clothes we wear, and for me it is very important that my clients every day when they go to choose the look they want to wear always choose cocolebrel , since in the end we have managed to create through emotional marketing that connection between how a woman is on the inside and how she dresses on the outside.

5.- Do you think that fashion and feminism are incompatible or, on the contrary, can designs reaffirm and empower women?

Response from the expert Paula López:

Of course, fashion is very empowering, if one day you have an important event or an important meeting or an important act, if you dress in something that you like very much and

that makes you feel good, you will feel like an empowered woman. not only because of your intelligence, what you may be or your knowledge, but because clothes help us to send that message that is linked between our interior and exterior, of course, fashion is very empowering.

6.- Do you think that fashion can be an effective tool for women to communicate through it their feminist struggle, their equality discourse?

Response from the expert Paula López:

In this case, it can be a tool to manifest equality, I have always provided that masculine touch in my Garments, or that balance of what is men's fashion and women's fashion, which is why we take out many suits, oversize blazers, shirts, because I have always thought that women do not have to dress in dresses, women can dress as they want and can wear the clothes they want, I have never seen it as a message of equality because I do not describe myself as a feminist or macho because the Men and women should be equally and more so in the century we are in, it is a shame that there are many women who are charging less for doing the same work as a man, that for me is unfortunate, that this is happening, but regardless For this reason, what I want is for women to feel strong and that is why we mix a lot of masculine and feminine styles in our designs.

7. Conclusions

This research essay has been guided by my desire to achieve some approach to strengthen the fact that fashion and feminism are not incompatible concepts. More specifically, this essay has focused on investigating the historical moments in which fashion took a step forward for feminism, emphasizing the fundamental role of respect for women who have turned out to be iconic. The evolution of the female silhouette over time has also been investigated.

Based on the information gathered, I can certainly affirm that feminism and fashion are not rival concepts because on the contrary fashion has in many moments been a tool to express female empowerment. Analysing to the results, the general conclusion we can draw is that the way we dress expresses in a certain way our way of being, although we can generalize that half of the population tries to follow fashion while the other half does not it do it.

Even though people notice that the fashion industry in many historical moments has broken a spear in favor of feminism, social pressure has not made them decide their way of dressing. In this study, I hoped to have demonstrated that feminism and fashion are not incompatible and that historically designers have shown themselves in favor of feminism by freeing women from corsets, breaking censorships regarding skirt lengths as the expert Paula López affirms, opening the possibility for women to wear markedly masculine hems of clothing as trousers were in their time, to outnumber som examples.

From this, we can interfere that feminism wouldn't have been the same if it hadn't had the help of fashion. Therefore, we can say that knowing the history of fashion is key to better understand the social evolution over the years and , to be aware of where we are at the moment in order to continue fighting for equality. This research essay aims to show the positive influence of fashion on feminism.

To conclude, I would like to emphasize the idea that we must be open-minded so that these mistakes of the past do not come again in the future, that is why history must be remembered. Wonder not to be repeated.

Change their mentality to achieve a society free of complexes and oppressives.

Yet, the most positive and rewarding conclusion of this study is the confirmation that feminism has been able to break the rules thanks to fashion.

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8. Annexes

original interview

1.- Paula, ¿qué te llevó a dedicarte a la moda?

Respuesta de la experta Paula López:

A la moda me llevó que ya desde pequeñita siempre había tenido devoción por todo lo que es la ropa, entonces cuando me hice mayor estuve trabajando en una empresa familiar, pero tuve un himpas en mi vida al cumplir los treinta años, y decidí que me quería dedicar a lo que siempre había querido, que era la moda. No sabía por donde empezar, pero empecé estudiando asesoría de imagen y coach de estilo y todo eso me llevó a crear una marca de moda que fuera inspirada no solo en la mujer real, sino que cambiara el estado de ánimo de todas las mujeres cuando se vistieran con la ropa que yo diseñara. Por eso nuestros diseños son maximalistas y potentes, para empoderar a la mujer.

2.- ¿Qué te inspira para crear tus diseños?

Respuesta de la experta Paula López:

Lo que a mí siempre me ha inspirado, han sido los libros de historia, buscar en históricos antiguos de moda de los años 20, de los años 40 y de los años 60, es decir, he hecho un repaso por toda la historia, siempre me he inspirado mucho en la diseñadora Coco Chanel y el más actual como es ahora que es Dolce Gabbana. Aunque mi principal inspiración es la historia, en los diseños de la historia. Entonces después yo le he dado forma a todas esas inspiraciones. Aparte también me inspira el día a día, la naturaleza, la música, etc.

3.-¿Crees que la manera de vestir de una persona puede definir su manera de ser?

Respuesta de la experta Paula López:

Por supuesto, al cien por cien, yo siempre digo que la ropa habla y que hay que elegir bien lo que queremos decir al mundo y ese mensaje que queremos transmitir. Nuestra personalidad tiene que estar cada día reflejada en nuestra ropa, yo siempre digo que vístete de ti, al final si tú te miras en el espejo y no te ves vestida acorde a tu personalidad, no vas a ir a gusto con ese look y no te vas a sentir bien, por supuesto que sí.

4.- En tus diseños haces referencia a la felicidad, a las sonrisas... ¿qué y cómo quieres que se sientan las mujeres que visten de Cocolabrel?

Respuesta de la experta Paula López:

Pues muy bien, nosotros siempre decimos que el estado de ánimo va totalmente ligado a la ropa con la que nosotros nos vestimos, y para mí es muy importante que mis clientas cada día cuando vayan a elegir el look que se quieren poner siempre elijan a coco lebel,

ya que al final nosotras hemos conseguido crear a través del marketing emocional esa conexión que hay entre como es una mujer por dentro y como se viste por fuera.

5.- ¿Crees que la moda y el feminismo son incompatibles o, por el contrario, los diseños pueden reafirmar y empoderar a la mujer?

Respuesta de la experta Paula López:

Por supuesto que la moda empodera muchísimo, si tu un día tienes un evento importante o una reunión importante o un acto importante, si tú te vistes con algo que a ti te guste muchísimo y que te haga sentir bien te vas a sentir una mujer empoderada ya no solo por tu inteligencia, lo que puedas ser o tus conocimientos sino porque la ropa nos ayuda a enviar ese mensaje que vaya ligado nuestro interior con el exterior, por supuesto que la moda empodera y muchísimo.

6.- Crees que la moda puede resultar una herramienta eficaz para que la mujer comunique a través de ella su lucha feminista, su discurso de igualdad?

Respuesta de la experta Paula López:

En este caso si puede ser una herramienta para manifestar la igualdad, yo siempre en mis Prendas he aportado ese toque masculino, o ese equilibrio de lo que es la moda masculina y la moda femenina de ahí que saquemos muchos trajes, americanas oversize, camisas, porque yo siempre he pensado que la mujer no tiene que vestirse con vestidos la mujer puede vestirse como ella quiera y puede llevar la ropa que ella quiera, nunca lo he visto como un mensaje de igualdad porque yo tampoco me califico ni feminista ni machista porque los Hombres y las mujeres tendrían que estar por igual y más en el siglo que estamos, es

una pena que haya muchas mujeres que estén cobrando menos por hacer el mismo Trabajo que un hombre eso para mí es lamentable, que esté ocurriendo eso, pero yo independientemente de eso lo que quiero es que la mujer se sienta fuerte y de ahí que nosotros mezclemos mucho el estilo masculino del femenino en nuestros diseños

Are Fashion Feminism Compatible Concepts or are they Rivals?



Are Fashion Feminism Compatible Concepts or are they Rivals?

Marca de temps	Sexe	Franja d'estat	Quan compro robe	intè Persees que la forma de v	En algun moment no l'hai	Persees que les persones	Creus que les persones f	Creus que la industria de	Creus que la industria de	Són la moda i el feminism	Creus que la moda ha influït en el feminism?
17/12/2022 17:26:39	Altres	60 en endavant	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si	No
07/12/2022 21:05:32	Femeni	15-20	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
08/12/2022 13:40:48	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:30:52	Femeni	15-20	no	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 11:33:39	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:33:53	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:41:23	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 12:01:07	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 12:36:19	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:38:11	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:39:12	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:39:12	Femeni	15-20	no	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:11:52	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si
17/12/2022 13:31:17	Femeni	15-20	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 15:29:40	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 15:40:48	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 17:58:59	Femeni	15-20	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
18/12/2022 12:01:40	Femeni	15-20	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si	Si
17/12/2022 11:35:52	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:36:41	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:42:28	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:59:06	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:00:35	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:01:05	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 12:02:07	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 12:10:05	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:12:23	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
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17/12/2022 12:18:41	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:23:09	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:23:09	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:23:59	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:23:59	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:23:59	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:23:59	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:31:54	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 12:34:33	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:53:12	Femeni	21-39	no	no	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:56:46	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:58:59	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:02:28	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:03:15	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:07:02	Femeni	21-39	no	no	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:08:29	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:11:46	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:23:00	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
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17/12/2022 13:29:17	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:38:41	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 13:44:32	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 14:31:58	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 14:45:40	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 16:25:43	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 16:27:24	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 16:30:27	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 17:00:18	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 17:49:32	Femeni	21-39	no	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 18:14:31	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 19:20:01	Femeni	21-39	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
18/12/2022 20:57:43	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	No	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si
19/12/2022 0:10:42	Femeni	21-39	no	Si	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
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14/12/2022 14:13:58	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
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17/12/2022 11:30:52	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	Si	Si
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17/12/2022 11:38:47	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
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17/12/2022 11:48:59	Femeni	40-49	Si	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No
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17/12/2022 11:54:51	Femeni	40-49	Si	no	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 12:00:03	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 12:01:52	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:14:21	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:18:25	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 12:26:50	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:29:34	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si
17/12/2022 12:34:31	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:40:25	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:48:18	Femeni	40-49	no	no	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 12:56:20	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:58:50	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:08:46	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:12:47	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:18:25	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 13:19:36	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:22:53	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 13:44:09	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si
17/12/2022 13:46:50	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:47:59	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 14:26:19	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 14:31:28	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 15:01:27	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
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17/12/2022 16:13:35	Femeni	40-49	no	no	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 16:37:23	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 16:45:46	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 17:40:25	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
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17/12/2022 18:34:24	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si	Si
17/12/2022 19:29:57	Femeni	40-49	Si	no	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 20:48:24	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 21:43:02	Femeni	40-49	Si	no	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 21:48:45	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
18/12/2022 16:21:49	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
18/12/2022 16:48:43	Femeni	40-49	Si	no	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
18/12/2022 18:36:38	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No
18/12/2022 20:15:29	Femeni	40-49	no	Si	No	No	Si	No	Si	No	No
18/12/2022 21:19:35	Femeni	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
07/12/2022 11:14:43	Femeni	40-50	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
07/12/2022 14:36:07	Femeni	40-50	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
07/12/2022 15:12:01	Femeni	40-50	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
07/12/2022 21:47:56	Femeni	40-50	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
07/12/2022 22:22:38	Femeni	40-50	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
07/12/2022 22:54:41	Femeni	40-50									

Are Fashion Feminism Compatible Concepts or are they Rivals?

Marca de temps	Sexe	Frangia d'edat	Quan compres roba , intel	Penses que la forma de v	En algun moment no	Penses que les persones	Creus que les persones f	Creus que la industria de	Creus que la industria de	Són la moda i el feminisme	Creus que la moda ha influït en el feminisme?
17/12/2022 16:30:24	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 16:35:30	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 17:21:51	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 17:24:50	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 17:26:47	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 17:58:41	Femení	50-60	no	no	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 18:30:11	Femení	50-60	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 18:32:32	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 18:59:13	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 20:17:14	Femení	50-60	no	no	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
18/12/2022 3:21:41	Femení	50-60	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
18/12/2022 15:54:03	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
18/12/2022 20:19:50	Femení	50-60	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si
18/12/2022 21:02:26	Femení	50-60	no	no	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
19/12/2022 8:15:56	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
19/12/2022 11:15:20	Femení	50-60	Si	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
22/12/2022 15:02:25	Femení	50-60	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 15:26:54	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 15:56:26	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 16:37:52	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 17:15:29	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 17:21:46	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 17:42:12	Femení	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 19:56:14	Femení	60 en endavant	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 21:51:41	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
18/12/2022 10:26:11	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si	Si
18/12/2022 19:23:53	Femení	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
27/11/2022 0:48:14	Femení	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
07/12/2022 19:24:02	Femení	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
08/12/2022 16:22:51	Femení	60 en endavant	Si	no	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
07/12/2022 19:45:38	Femení	60 en endavant	no	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
07/12/2022 12:47:17	Masculí	15-20	Si	Si, no	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:31:27	Masculí	15-20	Si	no	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 15:37:35	Masculí	15-20	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 15:28:46	Masculí	15-20	no	no	No	No	Si	No	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 16:34:09	Masculí	21-39	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 11:36:17	Masculí	40-49	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 11:39:51	Masculí	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 11:46:36	Masculí	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 11:59:04	Masculí	40-49	no	no	Si	No	No	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:51:10	Masculí	40-49	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:01:24	Masculí	40-49	no	no	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 13:52:39	Masculí	40-49	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 14:39:17	Masculí	40-49	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 15:50:11	Masculí	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 16:13:56	Masculí	40-49	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 16:25:33	Masculí	40-49	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 16:53:24	Masculí	40-49	no	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 18:59:14	Masculí	40-49	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
07/12/2022 18:07:11	Masculí	40-50	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
08/12/2022 10:07:46	Masculí	40-50	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
08/12/2022 11:14:35	Masculí	40-50	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	Si	No
08/12/2022 18:10:12	Masculí	40-50	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
09/12/2022 11:15:35	Masculí	40-50	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
12/12/2022 11:49:43	Masculí	40-50	no	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:08:01	Masculí	50-60	no	no	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:17:25	Masculí	50-60	no	Si	No	No	No	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 13:36:22	Masculí	50-60	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 16:48:02	Masculí	50-60	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	No	No
17/12/2022 11:46:22	Masculí	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si
17/12/2022 12:28:49	Masculí	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 12:35:15	Masculí	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	Si	Si	No	Si	No	No
17/12/2022 13:05:31	Masculí	60 en endavant	no	Si	Si	Si	Si	Si	No	Si	No
17/12/2022 15:06:11	Masculí	60 en endavant	Si	Si	No	No	Si	Si	No	No	Si
17/12/2022 15:10:29	Masculí	60 en endavant	no	Si	No	Si	No	Si	No	No	Si

Are Fashion Feminism Compatible Concepts or are they Rivals?

