



“बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ”

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

Faculty of Education & Methodology

Department of Fine Arts

Faculty Name - JV'n Jayshree Singh Deo
(Assistant Professor)

Program - 1st Semester / Year

Course Name - Bachelor of Fine Arts

Session No. & Name - 2023-24

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying ‘**Namaste**’ by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with-

Review of previous Session-Definition of fine arts by Indian Scholars

- Topic to be discussed today- Today We will discuss about Definition of art western thinker (Emmanuel Kant)
- Lesson deliverance (ICT, Diagrams & Live Example)-
 - PPT (10 Slides)
 - Diagrams

Introduction & Brief Discussion about the Topic

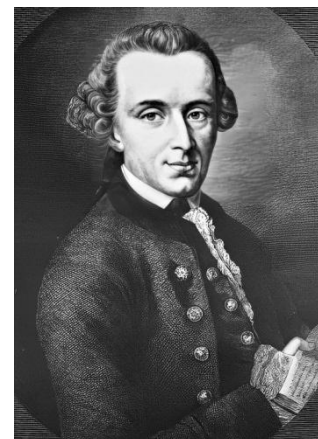
Immanuel Kant

Immanuel Kant, an influential philosopher of the 18th century, discussed aesthetics and the philosophy of art in his work "Critique of Judgment" (also known as the "Third Critique"). This work is part of his larger philosophical system and addresses the nature of aesthetic judgment, beauty, and the role of art in human experience.

Kant's theory of art is grounded in his broader philosophical framework, which includes his ideas about epistemology (how we know things) and metaphysics (the nature of reality). In the "Critique of Judgment," he introduces the concept of the "aesthetic judgment," which is a type of judgment that is distinct from cognitive or moral judgments. Aesthetic judgments concern matters of taste and are based on personal feelings of pleasure or displeasure. Kant argues that these judgments are subjective but also possess a universal quality, as they are not based on concepts or rules, yet they seem to carry a certain universality that can be shared among people.

Key points of Kant's theory of art:

Aesthetic Judgment: Kant distinguishes between two kinds of aesthetic judgments: judgments of beauty and judgments of the sublime. Judgments of beauty involve a harmonious relationship between the imagination and understanding, resulting in a feeling of pleasure. Judgments of the sublime, on the other hand, involve an encounter with something that exceeds our ability to fully grasp, evoking a mixture of fear and attraction.



Purposiveness Without a Purpose: Kant introduces the idea of "purposiveness without a purpose" to explain the nature of aesthetic experiences. He suggests that in a work of art, we perceive a sense of order, arrangement, and harmony

that is not based on any specific utilitarian or cognitive purpose. This allows us to appreciate art for its own sake, without requiring it to serve any practical function.

Free Play of Imagination and Understanding: Kant emphasizes the role of the "free play" between imagination and understanding in aesthetic experiences. In the context of art, the imagination actively engages with sensory perceptions, while the understanding seeks to find coherence and meaning. The interplay between these faculties contributes to our aesthetic enjoyment.

Genius and Artistic Creation: Kant discusses the concept of "genius" as the innate ability to produce original and exemplary works of art. Genius involves a unique creative faculty that is not rule-based but produces new artistic forms through a kind of inspiration. Genius enables the artist to tap into the universal aspects of human experience and express them in a way that resonates with others.

Ideal of Beauty: Kant's theory of art is tied to his concept of the "ideal of beauty," which is not an empirical concept derived from actual experiences but an ideal that the imagination aspires to. The ideal of beauty informs our aesthetic judgments and guides our understanding of what constitutes aesthetically pleasing objects.

It's important to note that Kant's aesthetic theory is part of a larger philosophical framework, and his ideas can be complex and sometimes challenging to interpret. His work has had a significant influence on subsequent discussions in aesthetics, philosophy of art, and cultural theory.

- University Library Reference-
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- Journal
- Online Reference if Any.

- Suggestions to secure good marks to answer in exam-
- Explain answer with key point answers
- Questions to check understanding level of students-
- Small Discussion About Next Topic- Definition of Arts by western thinkers
- Academic Day ends with-

National song' Vande Mataram'