



“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 (Sigmund Freud)
- Lesson deliverance (ICT, Diagrams & Live Example)-
 - PPT (10 Slides)
 - Diagrams

Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud, a renowned psychoanalyst and the founder of psychoanalysis, explored the relationship between psychology and art. He discussed his ideas about art in his essay "The Moses of Michelangelo" and in various letters and writings. While Freud did not develop a comprehensive theory of art like he did with psychoanalysis, his thoughts on art provide insights into how he believed art and the creative process were connected to the human psyche.

Key points of Freud's ideas on art:

1. **Sublimation:** Freud introduced the concept of sublimation, which is the process of channeling socially unacceptable or repressed emotions and desires into socially acceptable and creative outlets. According to Freud, art could be seen as a form of sublimation, where the artist transforms their inner conflicts, anxieties, and desires into their creative work.
2. **The Unconscious Mind:** Central to Freud's ideas is the concept of the unconscious mind, where repressed memories, desires, and emotions reside. He believed that artists could tap into their unconscious mind to access deeper layers of creativity. Art, in this sense, becomes a means of expressing and exploring the unconscious, often revealing hidden thoughts and feelings.
3. **Dreams and Creativity:** Freud saw parallels between the creative process and dreaming. He suggested that both artistic creation and dreaming involve similar mechanisms of the mind, such as condensation (combining multiple ideas or images into one) and displacement (shifting emotional intensity from one element to another). Artistic works could be seen as symbolic expressions that mirror the symbolic language of dreams.

4. **Oedipal Complex and Art:** Freud's Oedipal complex, which involves a child's feelings of desire for the opposite-sex parent and rivalry with the same-sex parent, also found its way into his ideas about art. He believed that artists could be driven by unresolved Oedipal conflicts, and their creative work might be influenced by these unconscious dynamics.
5. **Catharsis and Identification:** Freud believed that audiences engage with art in ways that allow them to release repressed emotions and experiences vicariously, thus achieving a form of emotional catharsis. Additionally, individuals might identify with characters or themes in artworks, projecting their own feelings and experiences onto the artwork.

It's important to note that Freud's ideas on art are embedded in his broader psychoanalytic framework and his theories about the human mind. While some of his concepts have been criticized and are not universally accepted, his contributions have influenced discussions on the psychological dimensions of artistic creation, the role of the unconscious in art, and the ways in which art can serve as a mirror to the complexities of the human psyche.

University Library Reference-

-
- 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'