

### Frantz Fanon ( 1925-1961)

- Born in Martinique, it is a Caribbean island. French Colony
- He was influenced by Aimé Césaire a French poet, author, and politician. He was "one of the founders of the Négritude movement in Francophone literature" and coined the word *négritude* in French. The other founder was Leopold Senghor. Négritude: Négritude, a movement to restore the cultural identity of black Africans. the fact of being black, acceptance of this fact, and appreciation of the history and culture, and of black people.
- Fanon's important books: 1) *The Wretched of the Earth* (1961) and 2) *Black Skin, White Masks* (1952) These works have made Fanon one of the most prominent contributors to the field of postcolonial studies.
- Fanon's important idea: Decolonisation of the mind of the colonized people.

Chapter 4 of Frantz Fanon's book "Black Skin, White Masks" is titled "The So-Called Dependency Complex of the Colonized". In this chapter, Fanon critically examines the work of Octave Mannoni, a French psychoanalyst who studied the psychology of colonization in Madagascar. Mannoni argued that the colonized people suffer from a dependency complex, which is a latent feeling of inferiority and need for the colonizer that pre-exists the colonial situation. Fanon rejects this idea and shows that the dependency complex is not a natural or universal phenomenon, but a product of the colonial system itself. Fanon also challenges Mannoni's claim to objectivity and exposes his own biases and prejudices as a white colonial.

Fanon shows that Mannoni's assumption is not supported by historical or sociological evidence, and that it ignores the role of the colonial system in creating and maintaining the psychological problems of the colonized. Fanon also accuses Mannoni of being biased and paternalistic, as he portrays the colonizer as a benevolent and civilizing force, and the colonized as a childlike and primitive being. Fanon challenges Mannoni's claim to objectivity and scientificity, and reveals his own complicity and participation in the colonial project.

Mannoni claims that the inferiority complex is found in those who are a racial minority. Fanon counters this by pointing out that in South Africa, blacks are by far the majority and yet they do not feel superior to a minority of whites.

Fanon argues that the true causes of the psychological problems of the colonized are the racism, violence, and exploitation that they face under colonialism. Fanon also explores the psychological effects of colonialism on the colonizer, who develops a sense of superiority and a desire to dominate and civilize the native. Fanon concludes that the colonial situation is pathological and unhealthy for both parties, and that the only solution is to end colonialism and affirm the dignity and humanity of the colonized.