Being and Longing in Meera Syal’s *Anita and Me*
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I certify that this thesis is original work, except as indicated and acknowledged, and that I have not submitted it for any other award.

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Abstract

Meera Syal’s *Anita and Me* (1996) is a seemingly inconsequential novel about a British-Asian child who undertakes a voyage of social education in the English Midlands in the late 1960s. However, this thesis relates the novel to a broader context inside and outside the textual world in the aftermath of Indian independence and Partition in August, 1947. It conducts a socio-historical analysis to trace the parallel narratives of the protagonist, Meena Kumar, and her communities of residence and inheritance. The dissertation draws upon postcolonial theory to analyse the continuing repercussions of Indian colonisation both in the text and in external British society. Approaching *Anita and Me* as a Black British *Bildungsroman* provides a framework to unite these multiple threads of individual and social development.

The thesis views the novel as a performative artefact which represents the transformation of Britain from an imperial power to a post-imperial society, at the same time as actively contributing to this transformation as an element of public culture. Meena’s journey of self-determination entails a partial decolonisation of her mind, juxtaposed with national identities which preserve an imperial worldview. The dissertation explores the contradictions of human relationships and the often ambivalent aversion to, and yet desire for, racialised others. A central focus is the troubled friendship between Meena and the character
of Anita Rutter. The thesis accentuates the semi-autobiographical nature of
the text as a form of fictional “mythology” (Syal 10) for imagining
personal connections to historical moments.

The three chapters examine Syal’s Bildungsroman from alternative
perspectives. The opening chapter explores interactions between class and
race; the desire for belonging; the development of personal identifications
in conjunction with national imaginaries; and the complexities of post-
imperial racism. The second chapter considers the phenomenon of
diaspora; the Partition of India; and the association between memory,
history, and narratives. In the concluding chapter, the meanings of family
and the “homely” and the “unhomely” are analysed. These interlinked
sections emphasise the novel’s representation of the combined effects of
class inequalities, historically engrained racial anxiety, and racialised
visions of the overlapping English and British nations.
I acknowledge the contribution of various influences and conversations to a project which was rewarding, challenging, and frustrating at times.

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With thanks to my caring human and furry families and spectacular friends. And finally, I dedicate this project to the memory of those who have departed to a more peaceful place.

~

“What does Christopher Robin do in the mornings? He learns. He becomes Educated. He instigorates – I think that is the word he mentioned, but I may be referring to something else – he instigorates Knowledge.”

Eeyore, The House at Pooh Corner

A.A. Milne
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