

**Strzelecka Celina, *Choreography of temporality: cultural practices of time management*, Wrocław 2022.**

The thesis aims to present a comprehensive description of cultural time management practices which occur in the late capitalist society and to analyze their influence on individuals in the context of principles, norms and values generated by neoliberalism. The author argues that cultural time management practices comprise: 1) trainings led by personal development experts; 2) methods and techniques of time management; 3) new information and communication technologies, such as smartphone applications, used to improve time organization. Such cultural time management practices are subject to analyses conducted with the use of various theoretical tools, the most important of which being those developed by Michel Foucault. The author alludes to Foucault's paradigm of the microphysics of power and his analyses of disciplines and self-discipline and uses concepts such as governmentality, subjectivation (*assujettissement*) and techniques of the self. She analyzes the programmes of time management trainings and investigates various strategies used by individuals to meet the demands of expected work efficiency and to cope with ubiquitous hecticness, acceleration, overwork and scarcity of time, which are characteristic conditions of the late capitalist society. The author is also particularly interested in the influence of new time management technologies on individuals' experience and behavior.

The empirical material which is presented and used in the thesis is a result of an ethnographical field study conducted in the years 2019-20 in the frame of the project *Choreography of temporality: cultural practices of time management*, funded by National Science Centre, Poland (project no. 2017/27/N/HS3/00479, PRELUDIUM 14 grant call). The ethnographical field study comprised participant observation in three time management workshops organized in Polish cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants and 60 qualitative interviews with interviewees divided into four groups according to their type of employment and working conditions. The analysis of this material allows for a comprehensive description of how individuals act in time and think and speak of time in the context of socio-economical model which dominates in post-communist Poland, a country which underwent a rapid transformation to neoliberalism. Thus, bearing in mind the local character of the gathered material, the author critically analyzes socially dominant temporalities and temporal hierarchies produced under the influence of neoliberal values. She focuses on the categories of work, technology and power, which are the most important factors shaping the rhythms of social time in late capitalism. Therefore, the presented thesis contributes to two research traditions, which become intertwined in the course of the conducted analyses, that is critical time studies and anthropology of neoliberalism.