

## Summary

The mind-body problem is probably the most important and difficult problem in philosophy. Andrzej Chmielecki's theory is another attempt to solve it. The author of the theory begins with the most general issues and moves on to more specific topics. The structure of this work corresponds to the layout adopted by the author, which allows for a better analysis of the issues addressed. The submitted dissertation consists of an introduction, nine chapters corresponding to the most important issues in the theory in question, and a conclusion. A bibliography is included at the end of the work.

The introduction outlines the general issues addressed by Chmielecki and reconstructed in this dissertation. It also presents the source literature used and the very few studies on the system of integral ontology. This part of the work also formulates the main research problem, which is an attempt to answer the question of whether Chmielecki succeeded in solving the psychophysical problem.

The first chapter deals with Chmielecki's critical references to other authors and entire schools of thought in philosophy that attempt to solve the psychophysical problem. There are few such critical references by the author, as he focused on providing a positive explanation of the issues under consideration rather than pointing out the weaknesses of other theories.

The second chapter reconstructs Chmielecki's system of integral ontology, which he understands as the most general theory of being in the context of the relationship between the whole and its parts. This chapter presents the most important ontological concepts and issues that form the basis for further consideration.

The third chapter discusses the theory of information, which is the basis of the ontology of transformism. In the reconstructed theory, information is the most important category describing changes in beings. Transformism, on the other hand, is a new, previously unknown concept explaining the emergence of new forms of being, which happens precisely thanks to information.

The layered structure of reality is the subject of chapter four. Chmielecki proposes a conceptual division of reality into five layers of being. Each layer describes one domain of being. The layers distinguished by the author are, in order: the layer of physical beings, the layer of biological beings, the layer of mental beings, the layer of spiritual beings, and the layer of intelligible beings. Layered ontology is a good tool for describing the diversity of forms of being and their mutual dependencies and interactions.

Chapter five describes the spirit, or spiritual control center, as Chmielecki also called it. This chapter is particularly important because the spirit is the most mysterious element in the described approach to the psychophysical problem. The spirit must have its own determinants in order to defend the thesis of its autonomy. This chapter also analyzes spiritual acts and the way in which the spirit functions within the broader structure of human existence.

Chapter six focuses on the issues of values and freedom. These two issues are closely related. The reconstruction of Chmielecki's axiology aims to present the role of value in the phenomenon of human freedom in a causally determined world. The hierarchy and diversity of the world of values is also described.

Chapter seven contains a conceptualization of the psychophysical problem and Chmielecki's proposed solution. This chapter draws on knowledge from the entire theory, making it possible to present the main issue in a broader ontological context.

In chapter eight, all previous findings are used to describe the diversity and evolution of reality as a whole, which includes not only the emergence of new structures of being, but also the coexistence of diverse beings within a single continuum.

The last, ninth chapter is devoted to doubts and critical comments regarding certain issues in the reconstructed theory. Several of the issues discussed in this chapter relate primarily to the subject of the spirit and its activity in the world.

The conclusion summarizes all the previous findings and briefly discusses the advantages and disadvantages of the theory in question.

The aim of the work, which was to reconstruct Andrzej Chmielecki's theory and critically summarize the solutions proposed within it, has been achieved. We have managed to comprehensively discuss the subject matter and identify specific doubts and problematic areas in the theory itself.