**Monist Panpsychism Vs. Dualist Panpsychism**

**and Their Relation to Quantum Mechanics**

Ola Hamdan

ABSTRACT

Panpsychism is an old doctrine. It is the thesis which holds that mind is everywhere, and it is a fundamental feature of the world. In this thesis, I will examine the seemingly two approaches to panpsychism. One is a dualistic approach, held by the contemporary philosopher, David Chalmers. The other is a monistic approach, held by the contemporary philosopher, Galen Strawson. The two approaches will be presented, discussed, and there will be provided arguments against, and in support each one of them.

While the dualist approach is more acceptable world widely than the monist, in my thesis, however, I would like to defend Strawson's monistic view with arguments supporting it. I will also provide a proposition that may help his view avoid the so-called combination problem, which most panpsychistic views face.

I suggest to adopt Nagasawa and Wager's (2016) solution to the combination problem. They claim that panpsychistic views are bottom-up models, they start with phenomenal properties of physical ultimates and tries to build ordinary phenomenal properties from them (microexperiences connect to form macroexpeiences). In fact, this is the reason that makes most forms of panpsychism face the combination problem. Therefore, panpsychistic views including Strawson's, as I suggest, should be top-down models. Hence, I will apply a top-down model on Strawson's view. In addition, I suggest that at the basis of all the physical ultimates that Strawson relates to as possessing mind, there exists a cosmic collective consciousness from which all consciousnesses derive. Similarly, according to this top-down view, all physical ultimates possess mind as Strawson suggests.

Since quantum physics is known to be related to consciousness, I will take it as a case study of panpsychism. I will focus in particular on the way in which the two panpsychistic theories, the monistic and the dualistic one, may be related to the interpretations of quantum mechanics in the context of the attempts to solve the measurement problem.