

This paper analyzes everyday experience in general, based on the notion of two fundamentally different problem types: technical problem and aporia (solutionless), the latter being subject of the rest. The reason of the solutionlessness is identified as cognitive-voluntary interdependence and the corresponding Buddhist concept of interdependent origination is brought up. In the following, theoretical and practical requirements for breaking the solutionlessness are analyzed. Theoretical foundations necessitate reformulation of subjectivity, objectivity and truth; those are presented through several doctrines from the Buddhist tradition, notably Nagarjuna. The practical side involves various methods of mind-cultivation (paradox-sharpening and tranquility), as requirement of the solution itself; we explain their functioning based on the model we elaborated earlier. Aporias are shown to be of particular importance for philosophy, which therefore has to involve cultivation of the mind.