

PHILOSOPHY

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Internal and external approaches to the development of modern scientific activity

The author's understanding of the approaches of internalism and externalism to the development of modern science is presented. It has been justified the debate about internalism/externalism in epistemology is primarily concerned with the conditions or factors by virtue of which beliefs acquire the status of epistemically. Science is always ready to respond to the demands of the socio-cultural environment, this response is due to its adaptive nature to the socio-biological aspects of being, but by this time of response to the socio-cultural challenge it must be prepared in advance to give a truly satisfying response. Since the scientific idea can only be generated by previous ideas, the social environment exerts its influence indirectly through "cognitive mediators", often in adjacent fields of science, and sometimes even outside it. In various areas of philosophy, "internalism" and "externalism" are clearly opposing positions. In the philosophy of rationalism, the debate between the internalists and the externalists arose in the 1970s, with an emphasis on the semantic and mental representation and the nature of mental states. Modern trends in the development of science are aimed at solving the further fate of science itself and its phenomenology in the contemporary plane of civilization.

Key words: modern science, development of science, approaches to science, internalism, externalism, scientific activity.

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