

REVIEW

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**Development of innovation systems in the regions:
socio-cultural and socio-economic factors**

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In 2005, the Centre for the Study of Social and Cultural Change of the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences (CSSCC IPh RAS, Head — a corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Dr. Sci. (Philos.), Professor N. I. Lapin) initiated the research interregional program *Socio-cultural Evolution of Russia and its Regions*.

In 2011, on the initiative of N. I. Lapin, the typical methodology was supplemented by the methodology of obtaining modernization indices developed by the Centre for Modernization Research of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CMR CAS, supervisor—Professor Chuantsy He) based on international statistics. CSSCC adapted it to the peculiarities of Russian statistics. The use of this technique allowed the Program participants to determine the levels of sociocultural modernization, its qualitative states, and types in all regions of Russia. The results are systematized by a team of Program participants and are presented by federal districts in 2016 in the *Modernisation Atlas of Russia and Its Regions: Socio-economic and Socio-cultural Trends and Challenges*¹. Texts, tables, color maps, and graphics of the *Atlas* illustrate the fact that in modern Russia two stages of modernization are being carried out simultaneously: industrial (primary) and information (secondary). By 2010, Russia entered the preparatory phase of the secondary, informational stage, but about 60 regions out of 85 still remained at the primary, industrial stage. Many regions need to move to the second stage of modernization.

In different regions under the Program with the support of the Russian Humanitarian Scientific Foundation (Russian: RGNF, now the Russian Foundation for Basic Research (RFBR)) annually in different cities (Moscow, Tyumen, Kursk, Cheboksary, Smolensk, Ulyanovsk, Kazan, Ufa, Vologda, Perm, Omsk, Samara, Tolyatti) all-Russian scientific and practical conferences were held. Materials of all conferences are published in the form of collections.

On 15-17 October 2018, The 14th all-Russian Scientific and Practical Conference *Socio-cultural and Socio-economic Factors of the Development of Innovation Systems in the Regions* was held in Tula, the hero city. The conference was held in collaboration with the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, CSSCC, the Scientific Coordination Council *Issues of Socio-cultural Evolution of Russia and its Regions*, the Section of Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Law Department of Social Sciences RAS (FPSSPL DSS RAS), the Research Committee of the Russian Society of Sociologists (ROS) *Socio-cultural Comparativistics of the Regions of Russia*, and the Tula Soci-

¹ Lapin N. I. (ed.). 2016. *Modernisation Atlas of Russia and Its Regions: Socio-Economic and Socio-Cultural Trends and Challenges*. Moscow: Ves mir.



ological Centre with the financial support of the RFBR (project No. 18 -011-20051\18g) in the classrooms of the Tula State Lev Tolstoy Pedagogical University.

Over 70 researchers from 20 regions of Russia attended the conference. All reports of the conference were published in the collection *Socio-cultural and Socio-economic Factors of the Development of Innovation Systems in the Regions*.¹

The current 14th conference in Tula opens a new stage in the comprehensive study of the processes of socio-cultural and socio-economic modernization of the regions: it focuses on the development of Regional Innovation Systems (RIS) as the primary level of the Russian National Innovation System (NIS).

The plenary session *General Problems of Innovation Systems Development in the Regions of Russia* was opened by L. A. Belyaeva, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor, Leading Researcher at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences with her report “Quality of Life in a Post-Industrial Society: Milestones for Russia”. In this speech, the quality of life is considered as a complex characteristic of an individual’s living in the conditions of a post-industrial society. The theoretical presentation of the problem is based on the works of scientists studying post-industrial society and specialists in quality of life. A new method of subjective assessment of the quality of life was proposed, taking into account its existential content. The methodology was tested using data from the European Social Survey (ESS), which allowed us to compare the subjective quality of life in 18 European countries and determine the place of Russia among these countries by general and integral indices.

N. I. Lapin, Dr. Sci. (Philos.), Professor, Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Chief Researcher, Head of the CSSCC IPh RAS, Chairman of the Scientific Coordination Council of the Section FPSSPL DSS RAS, based on the results of many years of research, concluded that the first reverse stage of the anthroposociocultural transformation of Russia has mostly exhausted its constructive potential by now. A new stage of its transformation is ahead — the formation of institutions of reflexive innovative self-development, which will allow Russia to adequately respond to the great global challenges and improve the quality of the population’s life, competitiveness and other advantages of the regions as socio-cultural communities.

The growing interest in the regional aspect of the national innovation system, in the opinion of V. T. Tarasov, the Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor at the Department of Economics and Corporate Governance of the Cheboksary branch of RANEPA (Russian: RANKHiGS) under the President of the Russian Federation, determines the importance of the analysis of causal relationships between inputs to and outputs from the innovation process. In his speech, using the panel regression method, he analyzed the interaction of factors of the regional innovation system using the National Research University HSE database on innovation development of 83 Russian regions for 2008-2015.

The joint report of L. E. Basovskiy, the Dr. Sci. (Tech.), Professor, Head of the Department of Economics and Management of the Tula State Pedagogical University and E. N. Basovskaya, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor of the Department of Economics and Management of the Tula State Pedagogical University “Regional Innovation Systems: Analysis of the Interaction of Factors” is dedicated to improvement of the theory of long-term technical and economic development. With the help of econometric models it has been shown that in developed countries the post-industrial economic structure dominates. In

¹ N.I. Lapin, V.I. Mosin (eds.). 2018. Socio-cultural and Socio-economic Factors of the Development of Innovation Systems in the Regions: Collection of Reports. Tula: Tula State Lev Tolstoy Pedagogical University.

Russia, Brazil, India, and China, industrial structure prevails and post-industrial structure is spreading. In some regions of Russia the post-industrial structure dominates but in some regions it has not even started. Traditional factors—the growth of labor and capital—do not effect the growth of the economy of modern Russia. It is necessary to identify new growth factors—new economic, including those related to human capital, science and innovations, institutional, social, ethnic variables, parameters of state policy.

N. V. Dergunova, Dr. Sci. (Polit.), Professor at Ulyanovsk State Pedagogical University considered investment policy as a mechanism for managing innovations in the region, showed the stages, mechanisms, results of the investment policy of the governor and the regional government in order to study the process of forming a regional innovation system, its institutions and structural elements, necessary conditions.

The presentation of R. Kh. Salakhutdinova, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor of Saint Petersburg State University was devoted to contemporary problems and prospects of the innovation policy of the Leningrad Region as a border region, statistics of employment of the population of the Leningrad region, the strategy of socio-economic development of the Leningrad Region until 2030, and vectors of its development were considered. It was concluded that it was necessary to use a set of measures for the development of innovative employment within the framework of the emerging innovative economy of the Leningrad Region.

E. A. Kogay, Dr. Sci. (Philos.), Professor, Head of the Department of Sociology of the Kursk State University raised the problem of strategic planning in the development of the Russian macro-region. Her presentation was focused on the de-actualization of regional development strategies, developed in the first decade of the new century, and the importance of developing strategies that correspond to new realities. It was pointed out that it was necessary to take into account the socio-cultural conditions, determine the respective priorities and competitive advantages of the development, and adhere to the principle of succession of strategies.

G. F. Romashkina, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor, Head of the Department of Mathematical Methods, Information Technologies and Management Systems in the Economics of the University of Tyumen and V. A. Davydenko, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor, Head of the Research Centre of the University of Tyumen, spoke about their region as a testing ground for Russian managerial innovation practices. In twenty-five years that have passed in the continuously ongoing Russian transfer to a market economy, the Tyumen region is distinguished by significant managerial innovations. Some of them remained regional practices, others are controversial in terms of current legislation, global practices for supporting economic development, but many of these innovations were replicated throughout Russia.

According to V. I. Mosin, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor, Director General of the Tula Sociological Centre, Senior Researcher at the Centre for Regional Historical Studies of the Tula State Pedagogical University the effectiveness of the activities of the territorial public self-government bodies depends largely on the initiative and quality work of chairmen, activists, senior in houses, and ordinary citizens. He believes that a constant connection between the elements of this vertical and close cooperation on local issues in the context of the socio-cultural development of the region is necessary. In the Tula Region such work has been going on for more than ten years, and good results have been obtained.

Socio-cultural specificity of society, according to A. A. Shabunova, Dr. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor, Director of the Vologda Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, is directly related to the efficiency of formal institutions, the quality of public administration, innovative development, economic growth, and success of modernization. That is why social innovations, being, on the one hand, a factor of sociocultural development (contributing to an increase in the activity of the population and its civic identity, a change in the social environment, etc.) have a direct impact on the socio-economic functioning of territories.



At the section *Russia, Its Regions and Local Communities at the New Stage of Socio-cultural Evolution* was considered not only the state of Russia at the present stage of the development, but also national peculiarities in the development of the CIS countries. G. Zh. Asylkhanova, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor of the Law and History Department of the Innovative University of Eurasia (Pavlodar, Republic of Kazakhstan) in her speech reviewed the new principles of social policy that contribute to strengthening the social stability of Kazakhstan's society, the stability of its social structure. E. V. Kargopolova, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor at the Department of Sociology of Astrakhan State University, and N. V. Dulina, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor at the Department of Sociology of Volgograd State University, presented the results of the analysis of the region's evolution as a heterarchical system with its inherent complexity, interdependence of elements, and the potential for self-organization from below.

The main approaches to the identification of competitive advantages of the region, the assessment of which becomes necessary for the implementation of the tasks of strategic planning of the socio-economic development of the Russian regions were considered by Yu. M. Pasovets, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology of Kursk State University.

According to D. I. Petrosyan, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor of the Vladimir Branch of the RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation, the level of public confidence in regional institutions is a clear indicator of the state of social cohesion in the region. According to N. G. Semedova-Polupan, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor of the Cheboksary branch of the RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation, today Chuvashia, having entered a new stage of sociocultural evolution, demonstrates indicators characterizing the stable development of the region, and this is especially noticeable in the field of healthcare.

In the speech of A. N. Tarasova, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor of the Ural Federal University, changes in the labor behavior of young people over the last decade were analyzed, changes in the structure of employment were considered. The innovative development of Belarus, which is in the Union State with Russia, according to L. G. Titarenko, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor at the Department of Sociology of the Belarusian State University, dictates the need for effective modernization.

V. G. Kharitonova, Cand. Sci. (Hist.), Associate Professor, Leading Researcher of the Chuvash State Institute of Human Sciences, analyzed the materials from a survey of the population of Chuvashia in the framework of the project *Socio-cultural Evolution of Russia and its Regions*. In the speech of F. Kh. Yuldasheva, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Assistant Professor, Head of the Department of Social Sciences of Andijan State University (Uzbekistan), and A. A. Egamberdiev, a Senior Lecturer of Andijan State University, were considered the innovation issues in the context of modernization of the socio-economic life of the society in Uzbekistan, were analyzed the issues related to changes in the system of values and to the formation of creativity, innovative thinking and innovative consciousness on the basis of them, which is a condition for the formation of an innovative society in Uzbekistan.

M. M. Yusupov, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor of Chechen State University, Director of the Centre for Social and Strategic Studies (Grozny), examined the role of religion in socio-cultural life, the level of religiousness of the population and the religious infrastructure in the region.

Opening the meeting of the section *Problems of Innovative Development of Regions and the Formation of Regional Innovation Systems (RIS)*, D. D. Vasilchenko, a student of Kursk State University, analyzed the potential for innovative development of the regions of the Central Black Earth (Chernozem) Region.

The relevance of the development and implementation of the innovative potential of young people in the Russian Federation is realized, in the opinion of E. P. Galkina, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor of the Department of Philosophy, Sociology, and Political Science of Ulyanovsk State University, and M. I. Kadnichanskaya, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Assistant Professor of the Department of Philosophy, Sociology, and Political Science of Ulyanovsk State University, both in the state as a whole and in many regions of the country.

The features of the functioning of science in modern Russia, according to N. A. Kasavina, Dr. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor and Leading Researcher at the Institute of Philosophy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, are determined by the underdevelopment of its ties with business and the insufficient development of applied research. The formation of an Innovative Economy (IE), according to G. E. Kudinova, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor, Head of the group *Economics of Environmental Management*, Senior Researcher at the Institute of Ecology of the Volga River Basin RAS (Tolyatti), determines the improvement of the mechanisms of scientific and technological development, the interaction of state institutions, scientific and technical sphere, and market forces, creates conditions for sustainable development.

As supposes N. M. Lavrenyuk, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Senior Researcher at the Institute for Strategic Studies of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan, Associate Professor at the Department of Sociology and Work with Youth of Bashkir State University, the innovative development of Russian regions is in the mainstream of general trend of changing technological patterns and the process of increasing competition for high-quality human resources due to their limited nature.

The presentation of M. A. Lastochkina, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Senior Researcher of the Vologda Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, provides statistical data and their analysis on the state of research and innovation activities in the regions of the Northwestern Federal District.

E. A. Plekhanov, Dr. Sci. (Ped.), Professor at the Department of Social and Humanitarian Disciplines of the Vladimir Branch of the RANEPa under the President of the Russian Federation, in his speech analyzed the results of the socio-economic development of the Vladimir Region over the past five years. In the speech of A. V. Khoroshilova, a Master student of the Kursk State University, small and medium business was considered as an agent of modernization.

E. N. Chesnova, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy and Cultural Studies of the Tula State Pedagogical University, and E. G. Martyanova, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Senior Researcher at the Scientific and Research Laboratory for Sociology, Cultural Tourism and Applied Ethics at the Department of Philosophy and Cultural Studies of the Tula State Pedagogical University, told about the peculiarities of the formation of the innovative potential of the Tula region on the example of cultural tourism.

At the Round Table *Problems of Socio-cultural Evolution of Local Communities*, problems of youth in the modern labor market in the context of their impact on innovative development of Russia were analyzed by G. R. Baymurzina, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Senior Researcher of the Bashkir branch of the Federal Science and Research Sociological Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

A. I. Vinokurov, Cand. Sci. (Psych.), Associate Professor, Vice-Rector for Research of the Smolensk State Institute of Arts, showed that innovation processes and self-developing environments actualize the need of municipalities to develop a strategy of sociocultural policy, the content of which is development, production, and consumption of innovations.

The territorial public self-government, in the opinion of R. A. Kabelevsky, the chief instructor-specialist of the Public Relations Department of the Local Government and Youth



Policy Office of the Tula Administration, and S. V. Kostyuchenkov, the Chairman of the Board of the Centre for the Promotion of Local Government Development of Tula, is one of the ways to implement initiatives of the population and plays an important role in solving the problems of local communities.

The presentation of A. S. Melnikova, a Senior Lecturer of the Department of Sociology and Mass Communications of Novosibirsk State Technical University, showed the results of the research aimed at studying the living conditions and self-government activity of the population of the Novosibirsk region and how it interacts with the administration of municipalities.

Colleagues from Novosibirsk, E. B. Mostovaya, Dr. Sci. (Soc.), Professor of the Department of Political Economy of the Novosibirsk State National Research University, O. V. Skvortsova, Cand. Sci. (Ped.), Associate Professor of the Siberian State University of Water Transport, Yu. A. Afanasyeva, intern of ZAO Deloitte & Touche CIS, A. S. Melnikova, Senior Lecturer at the Department of Sociology and Mass Communications of Novosibirsk State Technical University, spoke about the tasks, tools, and first results of the research of self-government activity of the population and the administration of rural areas of the Novosibirsk region in 2017.

According to T. K. Petrushenko and T. N. Fedorova, Senior Researchers at Saint Petersburg State University, the study of social well-being presents a comprehensive picture of the population's adaptation to transformational conditions and, as a result, characterizes the success of reform of society.

The actors of the modernization processes of the territory, along with the authorities, according to E. B. Plotnikova, Cand. Sci. (Hist.), Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Sociology at Perm State National Research University, and Yu. S. Markova, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Senior Lecturer at the Department of Sociology of Perm State National Research University, are residents, who are ready to support and participate in the modernization of the region.

V. S. Yurina, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor at the Accounting, Analysis and Auditing Department of Volga Region State University of Service (Tolyatti), using her city as an example, examined the current problems of the development of single-industry cities, gave information about their condition today, restrictions and new opportunities for development in the context of socio-economic reality.

Opening the Round Table meeting *Actual Aspects of the Evolution of Regions and Local Communities*, Yu. A. Drozdova, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy and Sociology of the Volgograd Institute of Management (branch of RANEP), showed that for the Volgograd Region symbolization of space, wartime symbols are the fundamental basis for regional identity, consolidation of territorial communities.

A. A. Vinokurov, a teacher of the A. S. Pushkin secondary school no 26 in Smolensk, in his speech showed that the carriers of innovation in the sphere of socio-cultural activities can be women—workers of local governments, participants in a pedagogical experiment on the formation of culture of health protection.

The most important condition for the prosperity and well-being of any nation, according to T. G. Kulseev, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor of Kursk State Medical University, is the state of public health. The value of health as the most important resource necessary for the production of material benefits has become more tangible due to the negative trends in the decline in the reproduction of the population, the process of its aging.

In her speech, E. P. Martynova, Dr. Sci. (Hist.), Professor of Tula State Pedagogical University, relied on the results of an ethnosociological survey conducted by the author in spring 2017 in schools of the Tula Region in order to identify the needs of the population in ethno-cultural education. The study showed that, despite the focus of modern school education on preparing students for the Unified State Exam (Russian: EGE) and Basic State Exam (Russian:

OGE), among students and their parents in such a traditionally “Russian” region as the Tula Region, there are ethnocultural educational needs. According to Yu. V. Nazarova, Dr. Sci. (Philos.), Professor at the Tula State Pedagogical University, professional ethics as a way of streamlining work activity has a significant impact on the reputation of the profession.

Innovative development of the regions, according to N. D. Sorokina, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor of the Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University), is associated with the solution of the technological breakthrough problem in Russia. For this purpose, active involvement of citizens in these processes is necessary. Yu. V. Ushakova, Assistant of the University of Tyumen, in her presentation, reviewed the opinions of experts on the impact of information technologies on the labor market and its transformation. She presented potential options for the transformation of the professions and the demand for labor.

A. V. Schepotev, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Professor of the Tula University (Tula Institute of Economics and Informatics) Association, Chairman of the Tula Regional Organization of the “Knowledge” Society of Russia, and L. V. Getmantsev, Researcher of the 4th State Central Interspecific Polygon Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Member of the Astrakhan Regional Branch of the Russian Military Historical Society in Akhtubinsky District (Akhtubinsk), in his speech reviewed the trends in the development of information and educational activities in the realities of the modern world, requiring the preservation of Russia as a unique social community of peoples.

Kireyevsky District of Tula Region, in the opinion of A.V. Shchepotiev, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Professor of the Tula University (TIEI) Association, the Chairman of the Tula Regional Organization of the Society “Knowledge” of Russia, and Ya. Yu. Fedorova, an 11th grade student of the Kireyevsk school for orphans and children left without parental care, has a unique centuries-old military history, captured in a fairly large number of monuments, military memorials, military burial places, architectural complexes, and museums.

S. N. Baranets, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Associate Professor at the Department of State and Municipal Administration, North-West Institute of Management (branch of RANEPa, Saint Petersburg), in his speech at the Round Table *Summarizing Experience and Specifying Methods for Identifying the Innovative Potential of Research and Economic Subjects of Regions* presented one of the aspects of theoretical generalization of the results of the included and participating observation of socio-political processes and experiments in the field of regulation of local authorities through the implementation of state municipal policies in the regions of the Russian Federation.

The socio-economic development of the state and its competitiveness on the external market is ensured, in the opinion of N. V. Vlasova, Cand. Sci. (Soc.), Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy, Sociology and Political Science of Ulyanovsk State University, primarily by having a developed “knowledge generation” environment based on a significant sector of fundamental research in combination with an effective education system, developed national innovation system, holistic state policy, and regulatory legal support in the field of innovation.

In his speech, G. I. Gerasimov, Dr. Sci. (Hist.), Associate Professor, Scientific Consultant of the Tula State Arms Museum, suggested that the world outlook in Russia does not favor the creation of new ideas. An alternative to the existing society can be a society based on a creative worldview that will be more effective in innovation than the current one.

V. V. Krupchatnikova, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor at the Department of Economic Theory and Applied Economics of Novosibirsk State Technical University, spoke about innovation activity and innovation infrastructure as the most important factor in the development of innovative economy of the country and regions.



I. Kulibaba, Cand. Sci. (Art Studies), Head of the Office of National Cultures of the Centre for the Culture of the V. D. Polenov Peoples of Russia at the Russian State House of Folk Art (Moscow), noted in his speech that culture is the basis of life, spiritual development of the nation, and complex socio-cultural modernization. Under these conditions, the effective management of the sphere of culture, the development of unified approaches to the forms of sociocultural work becomes a fundamental factor of inspiration and creation.

A. R. Mazhitova, Cand. Sci. (Philos.), Manager of the Centre of Agricultural Consulting of the Republic of Bashkortostan, told about the problems of demography, labor potential, and modernization possibilities of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Causality, in the opinion of V. M. Pivoyev, Dr. Sci. (Philos.), Professor at the Department of Humanitarian and Social and Economic Disciplines of the Northern Institute (branch) of the All-Russian State University of Justice (RLA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia) in Petrozavodsk, is a characteristic of material, physical, and static phenomena that are replaced by consequences. The causal analysis leads away from the problem of assessing moral and spiritual responsibility for actions in the social sphere of life, the question of responsibility moves into the sphere of so-called objective circumstances beyond the control of the subject.

In the speech of A. A. Salakhutdinov, Researcher at Saint Petersburg State University, the main issues and problems of innovative employment of the population of the Leningrad Region were considered. The author concluded that it is necessary to use a set of measures for the development of innovative employment in the framework of the innovative economy being formed in the Leningrad Region.

V. P. Samarina, Professor of A. A. Ugarov Stary Oskol Technological Institute (branch) of the National University of Science and Technology "MISiS", Dr. Sci. (Econ.), and P. P. Skufina, Dr. Sci. (Econ.), Professor, Head of the Department of the G. P. Luzin Institute of Economic Problems, a Separate Subdivision of the Federal Research Centre "Kola Science Centre" of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Apatity), presented a comparative assessment of the rating of the "supporting regions" based on a comparison of the socio-economic indicators of their development. The prospects for the development of the regions were identified and the socio-economic factors that hinder the development of the "supporting regions" were highlighted.

The socio-cultural and socio-economic factors of the development of innovation systems in their own regions were covered by M. A. Gruzdeva, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Head of the Laboratory of Research of Social Management Problems, Senior Researcher at the Vologda Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, O. N. Kalachikova, Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Deputy Director, Head of the Department of Living Standards and Lifestyle Studies of the Vologda Research Centre of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and A. L. Cheblakov, Head of the Information and Analytical Department of the Tyumen Regional Duma.

The conference participants came to the conclusion that it is necessary to develop locally specialized innovative systems in the regions. Their reports and speeches suggested a typology of such systems, showed the complexity of new tasks and demonstrated a model of their anti-simplification research using the example of finding an effective balance of interactions between government bodies and firms, outlined the main directions for further research on the problems of socio-cultural evolution of Russian regions.

At the meeting of the Scientific Coordination Council *Problems of Socio-cultural Evolution of Russia and its Regions* of the Section of Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, Law of the Department of Social Sciences of the Russian Academy of Sciences on 17 October, the participants of the conference summed up and supported the proposal to hold the next 15th conference (2019) on this Program, dedicated to the problems of innovative activity of youth, on the example of the Leningrad Region (at Saint Petersburg State University).