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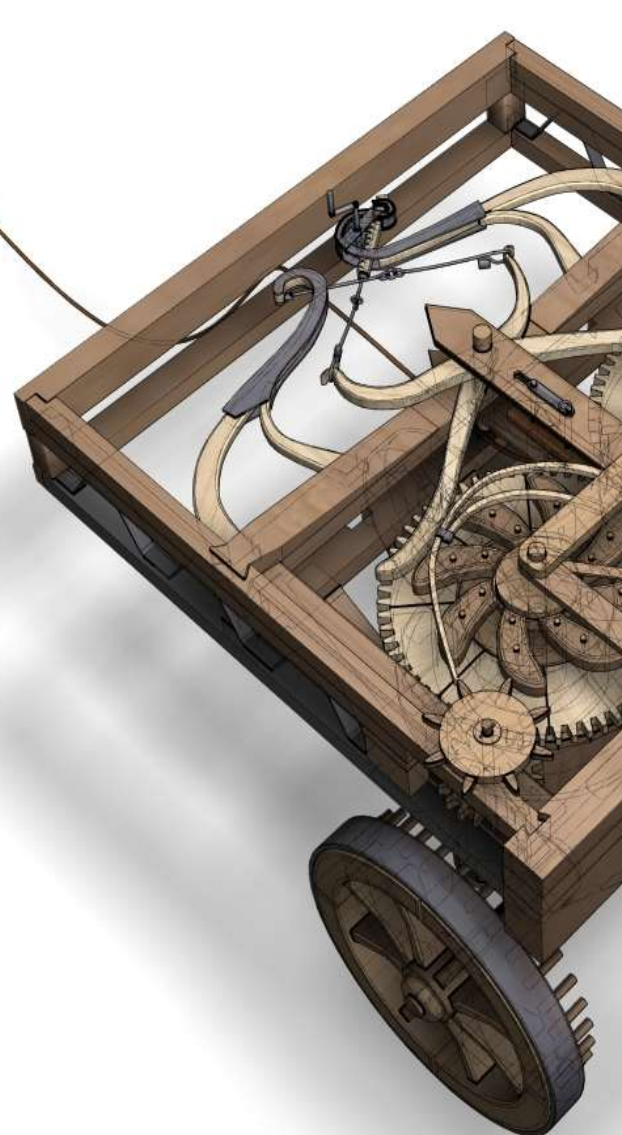
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Achievement of Value Markers of the Harmonious Development of Agrarian Territories in the Volga Federal District in the Context of Russia's National Security

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Abstract

The article presents the results of a sociological survey, which investigated the level of achievement of the harmonious development of agrarian territories of the Volga Federal District of Russia. The survey of representatives of agricultural territories (farmers, rural residents engaged in wage labor, representatives of the scientific community, and municipal authorities) was conducted based on 15 indicators, which included social, economic, and environmental factors affecting the satisfaction of the population with the activities of state and municipal authorities. The choice of factors was based on the value orientations and attitudes enshrined in the current strategy, as well as the state strategies for ensuring the national security of Russia that have lost their legal significance, but not relevance. To determine the level of achievement of value markers, 110 respondents were asked questions assessing the importance of a particular indicator and the respondent's satisfaction with the undertaken actions of state and municipal authorities corresponding to this indicator. For objectivity, in particular cases, groups of respondents were assigned weighting coefficients, whose purpose was smoothing the biased attitude. As a result of the study, eight value markers were identified in which the gap between the importance and satisfaction of respondents was the largest, *i.e.* problem areas were identified. Comparison of the identified problem areas with the current regulatory legal acts allowed formulating proposals to improve the quality of management of agrarian territories of the Volga Federal District.

Keywords: value orientations; sustainable development; quality of life; agrarian territories; national security; socio-economic values; sociological studies; strategic planning.

JEL Classification: O18, R23, J43, Q00, F52.

Introduction

The basic triad of strategic planning documents, which enshrine the fundamental development goals of the Russian Federation, is the strategy of socio-economic development (developed by the Ministry of Economic Development), the strategy of scientific and technological development (developed by the Ministry of Science and

Higher Education), and the national security strategy (developed by the National Security Council under the RF President) (Federal Law of the Russian Federation 2014). At that, it is in the national security strategy that the main value orientations are highlighted. They should be achieved through the efforts of the entire system of public administration.

National security is not limited to protecting the sovereignty of the country, its independence, and integrity. National security is also understood as the state of protection of national interests from external and internal threats, which ensures the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, decent quality and standard of living, civil peace and harmony in the country, and its socio-economic development (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation 2021). In the context of pressure on Russia imposed by sanctions, national security issues are becoming quite acute. This circumstance pushes the country's leadership to adopt and adjust strategic planning documents concerning the main development areas of the state in general, its individual sectors, and territories, including agrarian territories.

Table 1. Functional relationship of agrarian territories with elements of national security of Russia (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation 2021; Cuesta *et al.* 2020; Kolomyts and Dmitrichenko 2018, 52; Korbut 2018, 230; Succini *et al.* 2020, 177)

Function	Function description	Relation with elements of national security
Economic	Providing population jobs and financial resources	Socio-economic development of the country; Ensuring decent quality and standard of living of the population
Production	Producing foodstuffs and raw materials for their production, as well as meeting the needs of citizens for raw materials for the production of other non-agricultural products, ensuring food security	Socio-economic development of the country and ensuring its food independence
Resource	Providing renewable and non-renewable natural resources	Socio-economic development of the country
Spatial and communicative	Rational placement and maintenance of transport, energy infrastructure, as well as communication infrastructure	Socio-economic development of the country
Residential	Providing dwelling-place	Ensuring decent quality and standard of living of the population
Demographic	Improving the demographic potential of the country, contributing to population growth	Socio-economic development of the country
Labour resources	Providing the city with human resources	Socio-economic development of the country
Social assistance	Assistance to authorities in ensuring the safety of sparsely populated areas, public order, and protection of rural border areas	Protecting the sovereignty of the country, its independence, and state integrity
Cultural and ethnic	Preserving original national languages and culture, folk traditions, rituals, folklore, farming experience, natural monuments, history, and culture	Ensuring decent quality and standard of living of the population
Political	The rural population is a homogeneous, conservative, and more tolerant part of society than the population of large cities. It serves as a pillar of stability in society	Civil peace and consent in the country
Recreational	Providing a natural landscape and tourist infrastructure for spending free time and recreation, restoring the health of urban and rural populations	Ensuring decent quality and standard of living of the population
Environmental	Maintaining ecological balance in agro- and biocenosis and throughout the territory, maintaining nature reserves, national parks; pollution accumulator	Ensuring decent quality and standard of living of the population

Within the framework of the present study, agrarian territories are understood not only as of the place where agricultural products are produced. In the context of this article, agrarian territories are considered a complex socio-economic, culturally original area of existence and vital activity of rural society, which is designated as a territory outside urbanized spaces, and also includes rural settlements consisting of rural inhabited localities

with their socio-industrial infrastructure, enterprises, and the surrounding natural landscape, as well as corresponding inter-settlement territories (Shibaeva *et al.* 2018, 199; Tuarmensky 2019, 68).

The functional relationship between agrarian territories and elements of national security is presented in Table 1.

The purpose of this study is to determine the directions of harmonization of agrarian territories of the Volga Federal District. Within the framework of the set goal, the key task was to determine the level of achieving the value orientations of the harmonious development of agrarian territories, taking into account their role in ensuring the national security of the country. The harmonious development of agrarian territories in this article is understood as the process of qualitative transformation of a populated territory based on value orientations, as well as the use of tools and methods of influence that simultaneously positively affect the environmental, economic, and social spheres of human life and society (Yashkin *et al.* 2023). The choice of the Volga Federal District as the research area was determined by the scope of scientific interests of the authors of the present article. The Volga Federal District is one of eight federal districts, which unites 14 constituent entities of the Russian Federation. An area of just over one mln sq. kilometers is home to 29 mln people, among whom 27% are rural residents. The location of the Volga Federal District on the map of the Russian Federation is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Volga Federal District in the map of Russian Federation



1. Materials and Research Methods

Defining the value indicators of the development of agrarian territories was carried out based on the study using the method of contextual analysis of national security strategies approved by the Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation (2009, 2015, 2021). As a result of the earlier analysis of these strategies (Yashkin *et al.* 2022), the main value markers of the harmonious development of the country were identified, conditionally divided into three following blocks.

1. Ecological value markers:

- ecological safety of the territory;
- quality of air, water, and land resources;
- conservation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources;
- conservation of biodiversity of natural systems.

2. Economical value markers:

- property equality and equal income level of the population;
- developing scientific potential;
- focusing the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution;
- low level of corruption.

3. Social value markers:

- giving birth and upbringing children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values;

- maintaining health and a healthy lifestyle;
- creative work and social equality;
- accessibility and quality of education;
- cultural advancement of people;
- respect for the history of the country and religious foundations;
- providing the population with high-quality housing and food.

Based on the received value markers, a list of questions was compiled based on two perspectives: how important a particular value marker is for the respondent; and how satisfied the respondent is with the current state of this value marker. A summary list of these questions is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Questions, asked respondents during the study

No	The importance of a value marker	Satisfaction with a value marker
<i>Ecological value markers</i>		
1.1	Rate on a 10-point scale the importance of ecological safety for the territory where you live	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the current ecological safety of the territory where you live
1.2	Rate on a 10-point scale the importance of preserving the quality of air, water, and land resources	Rate on a 10-point scale your satisfaction with the existing quality of air, water, and land resources
1.3	Rate on a 10-point scale the importance of preserving renewable and non-renewable natural resources (gas, oil, forest, etc.)	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the state policy on preserving renewable and non-renewable natural resources (gas, oil, forest, etc.)
1.4	Rate on a 10-point scale the priority of preserving the biodiversity of natural systems (species of fish, birds, animals, insects)	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the state policy on preserving the biodiversity of natural systems (species of fish, birds, animals, insects)
<i>Economical value markers</i>		
2.1	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, property equality and an equal level of income of the population is important	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the current property equality and equal income level of the population
2.2	Rate on a 10-point scale the importance of developing the scientific potential of the territories where you live	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the state policy aimed at developing the scientific potential of the territories where you live
2.3	Rate on a 10-point scale how important, in your opinion, is the orientation of the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the state policy aimed at focusing the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution
2.4	Rate on a 10-point scale how important, in your opinion, is the low level of corruption in the country	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the state policy aimed at reducing the level of corruption in the country
<i>Social value markers</i>		
3.1	Rate on a 10-point scale how important, in your opinion, is giving birth and upbringing children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values	Rate on a 10-point scale, how satisfied you are with the state policy aimed at stimulating giving birth, as well as raising children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values
3.2	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, it is important to maintain health and a healthy lifestyle	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied are you with the state policy aimed at maintaining health and a healthy lifestyle
3.3	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, creative work and social equality are important	Rate on a 10-point scale, how satisfied you are with the state policy aimed at creating conditions for creative work and social equality
3.4	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, accessibility and quality of education are important	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied you are with the current availability and quality of education in the territory where you live
3.5	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, the cultural advancement of people is important	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied you are with the state policy aimed at the cultural advancement of people
3.6	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, respect for the country's history and religious foundations is important	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied you are with the state policy aimed at forming a respectful attitude to the country's history and religious foundations
3.7	Rate on a 10-point scale how much, in your opinion, it is important to provide the population with high-quality housing and food	Rate on a 10-point scale how satisfied you are with the current provision of the population with high-quality housing and food

The survey involving the above-presented questions was conducted among 110 respondents from the Volga Federal District. A small sample of respondents is due to the purpose of the study – to determine the paths of harmonization of agrarian territories. Within the framework of this goal, it is not so much the accuracy of the results obtained that is important, but the identification of problems that affect the satisfaction with the quality of life of rural residents.

To obtain objective data, all respondents were divided into four groups:

- rural residents (63 people), engaged in wage labor (29 people) or retired (34 people);
- farmers (24 people), specializing in crop production (6 people), animal husbandry (17 people), and poultry (1 person);
- employees of local self-government bodies (6 people);
- representatives of the scientific community (17 people), dealing with the development of agrarian territories (11 people), agriculture (9 people), and strategic public administration (5 people).¹

The survey of respondents was conducted in June-August 2021. The distribution of respondents by entities of the Russian Federation is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents by entities of the Russian Federation and their lines of activity

Entities of the Russian Federation	Rural residents	Farmers	Employees of local self-government bodies	Representatives of the scientific community
Republic of Bashkortostan	-	1	-	-
Kirov Region	4	3	-	-
Republic of Mari El	-	1	-	-
Republic of Mordovia	32	11	4	8
Nizhny Novgorod Region	-	-	-	1
Orenburg Region	4	-	-	-
Penza Region	-	-	1	1
Perm Region	-	1	-	-
Samara Region	17	4	-	1
Saratov Region	-	-	-	2
Republic of Tatarstan	-	1	-	-
Republic of Udmurtia	-	-	-	2
Ulyanovsk Region	-	-	1	1
Republic of Chuvashia	6	2	-	1
TOTAL	63	24	6	17

Because the significance of the respondents' answers is not equal for various value markers, the authors decided to apply the correction coefficients, which are presented in Table 4.

Table 4. Matrix of correction coefficients

Indicator	Correcting coefficients of the value marker importance				Correcting coefficients of satisfaction with a value marker			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
Where: R is the answer of a rural resident; F is the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of the scientific community representative								
Ecological value markers								
ecological safety of the territory	-	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-
conservation of air, water, and land quality	-	-	*2	*2	*2	-	-	-
conservation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-
conservation of	-	-	-	*2	*2	*2	-	-

¹ Some representatives of the scientific community specialize in several fields

Indicator	Correcting coefficients of the value marker importance				Correcting coefficients of satisfaction with a value marker			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
biodiversity of natural systems								
Economic value markers								
Property equality and income level of the population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development of scientific potential	-	*2	-	*2	-	*2	-	*2
Orientation of the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution	-	*2	*2	-	-	*2	-	-
Low level of corruption	-	*2	-	-	*2	*2	-	*2
Social value markers								
Giving birth and upbringing children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values	-	-	-	-	*2	-	-	*2
Maintaining health and a healthy lifestyle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Creative work and social equality	-	-	*2	-	*2	-	-	-
Accessibility and quality of education	-	-	-	-	*2	*2	*2	-
Cultural advancement of people	-	-	*2	*2	-	-	*2	*2
Respect for the history of the country and religious foundations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Providing the population with quality housing and food	*2	-	*2	-	*2	-	-	-

The application of correction coefficients in the formulas for calculating integral indicators is presented in Tables 5-7.

Table 5. Formulas for calculating integral indicators of the ecological block

Indicator	Value marker importance adjustment formula (Imp)	Marker satisfaction adjustment formula (Sat)
Where: R is the answer of the rural resident, A(R) is the number of points in the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer, A(F) is the number of points in the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; A(A) is the number of points in the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative; A(S) is the number of points in the answer of the scientific community a representative		

Indicator	Value marker importance adjustment formula (Imp)	Marker satisfaction adjustment formula (Sat)
Ecological value markers		
Ecological safety of the territory Imp(Es), Sa(Es)	$Imp(Es) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$	$= 2 \frac{\sum A(R)}{\sum R} + 3 \frac{5Sat(Es) \sum(A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(F, A, S)}$
Preserving air, water, and land quality Imp(Rq), Sat(Rq)	$3Imp(Rq) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F))}{\sum(R, F)} + 2 \frac{\sum(A(A), A(S))}{\sum(A, S)}$	$= 2 \frac{\sum A(R)}{\sum R} + 3 \frac{5Sat(Rq) \sum(A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(F, A, S)}$
Preserving renewable and non-renewable natural resources Imp(Sr), Sat(Sr)	$5Imp(Sr) = 3 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A))}{\sum(R, F, A)} + 2 \frac{\sum A(S)}{\sum S}$	$Sat(Sr) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$
Preserving biodiversity of natural systems Imp(Bi), Sap(Bi)	$5Imp(Bi) = 3 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A))}{\sum(R, F, A)} + 2 \frac{\sum A(S)}{\sum S}$	$3Sat(Bi) = 2 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F))}{\sum(R, F)} + \frac{\sum(A(A), A(S))}{\sum(A, S)}$

Table 6. Formulas for calculating integral indicators of the economic block

Indicator	Value marker importance adjustment formula (Imp)	Marker satisfaction adjustment formula (Sat)
Where: R is the answer of the rural resident, A(R) is the number of points in the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer, A(F) is the number of points in the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; A(A) is the number of points in the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative; A(S) is the number of points in the answer of the scientific community a representative		
Economic value markers		
Property equality and income level of the population Imp(Eq), Set(Eq)	$Imp(Eq) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$	$Sat(Eq) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$
Developing scientific potential Imp(Sc), Cat(Sc)	$3Imp(Sc) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(A))}{\sum(R, A)} + 2 \frac{\sum(A(F), A(S))}{\sum(F, S)}$	$3Sat(Sc) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(A))}{\sum(R, A)} + 2 \frac{\sum(A(F), A(S))}{\sum(F, S)}$
Focusing of the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution Imp(E&I), Sat(E&I)	$3Imp(E\&I) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(S))}{\sum(R, S)} + 2 \frac{\sum(A(F), A(A))}{\sum(F, A)}$	$= 2 \frac{\sum A(F)}{\sum F} + 3 \frac{5Sat(E\&I) \sum(A(R), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, A, S)}$
Low level of corruption, Imp(Cor), Sat(Cor)	$5Imp(Cor) = 3 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, A, S)} + 2 \frac{\sum A(F)}{\sum F}$	$= \frac{\sum A(A)}{\sum A} + 6 \frac{7Sat(Cor) \sum(A(R), A(F), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, S)}$

Table 7. Formulas for calculating integral indicators of the social block

Indicator	Value marker importance adjustment formula (Imp)	Marker satisfaction adjustment formula (Sat)
Where: R is the answer of the rural resident, A(R) is the number of points in the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer, A(F) is the number of points in the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; A(A) is the number of points in the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative; A(S) is the number of points in the answer of the scientific community a representative		
Social value markers		
Giving birth and upbringing children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values Imp(Ch), Sat(Ch)	$Imp(Ch) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$	$3Sat(Ch) = 2 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(S))}{\sum(R, S)} + \frac{\sum(A(F), A(A))}{\sum(F, A)}$
Maintaining health and a healthy lifestyle Imp(HI), Sat(HI)	$Imp(HI) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$	$Sat(HI) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$
Creative labor and social equality Imp(La), Sat(La)	$5Imp(La) = 3 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, S)} + 2 \frac{\sum A(A)}{\sum A}$	$= 2 \frac{\sum A(R)}{\sum R} + 3 \frac{5Sat(La) \sum(A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(F, A, S)}$
Availability and quality of education Imp(Ed), Sat(Ed)	$Imp(Ed) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$	$= \frac{\sum A(S)}{\sum S} + 6 \frac{7Sat(Ed) \sum(A(R), A(F), A(A))}{\sum(R, F, A)}$
Cultural advancement of people, Imp(Cul), Sat(Cul)	$3Imp(Cul) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F))}{\sum(R, F)} + 2 \frac{\sum(A(A), A(S))}{\sum(A, S)}$	$3Sat(Cul) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F))}{\sum(R, F)} + 2 \frac{\sum(A(A), A(S))}{\sum(A, S)}$
Respect for the history of the country and religious foundations Imp(H&R), Sat(H&R)	$Imp(H\&R) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$	$Sat(H\&R) = \frac{\sum(A(R), A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(R, F, A, S)}$
Providing quality housing and food products Imp(H&F), Sat(H&F)	$3Imp(H\&F) = 2 \frac{\sum(A(R), A(A))}{\sum(R, A)} + \frac{\sum(A(F), A(S))}{\sum(F, S)}$	$= 2 \frac{\sum A(R)}{\sum R} + 3 \frac{5Sat(H\&F) \sum(A(F), A(A), A(S))}{\sum(F, A, S)}$

Comparing the integral levels of importance and satisfaction for each of the 15 value markers allows determining the level of satisfaction with each of the value markers. This indicator is calculated using the formula $Rate(Sat) = Sat/Imp \cdot 100\%$,

where $Rate(Sat)$ is the level of satisfaction with the value marker; Imp is the importance of the value marker; Sat is the satisfaction with the value marker.

The level of satisfaction with the value marker $Rate(Sat)$ is characterized as

- poor, if $Rate(Sat) < 50\%$;
- moderate, if $Rate(Sat) = 50-70\%$;
- good, if $Rate(Sat) = 70-80\%$;
- high, if $Rate(Sat) = 80-90\%$;
- excellent, if $Rate(Sat) > 90\%$.

2. Research Results

Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the group of ecological value markers are presented in Table 8.

Table 8. Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the ecological block

Number of points	Ecological safety of the territory (Es)				Preserving air, water, and land quality (Rq)				Preserving renewable and non-renewable natural resources (Sr)				Preserving biodiversity of natural systems (Bi)			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
Where R is the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative																
Importance of value marker (Imp)																
10 points	27	13	6	14	23	11	6	14	19	12	5	9	43	6	5	14
9 points	13	9	0	2	16	8	0	2	26	7	1	6	19	9	1	1
8 points	19	2	0	1	22	4	0	1	13	5	0	2	1	7	0	2
7 points	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
6 points	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The average value of the indicator	9.0	9.5	10	9.8	8.9	9.2	10	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.8	9.4	9.7	8.8	9.8	9.7
Adjustment factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2	*2	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	*2
Adjusted total	9.56				9.61				9.37				9.54			
Satisfaction with the value marker (Sat)																
10 points	0	2	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 points	3	14	3	6	1	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
8 points	12	7	1	3	9	4	4	6	8	0	1	0	17	4	0	0
7 points	28	0	1	0	22	7	0	4	15	2	2	3	21	3	2	1
6 points	17	0	0	1	25	3	1	0	18	1	1	1	19	7	0	0
5 points	3	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	13	13	0	5	4	7	1	3
4 points	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	6	3	1	2	0	2	2	7
3 points	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	4	0	5	0	0	1	2
2 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
1 point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
The average value of the indicator	6.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	6.6	7.4	7.8	6.4	6.0	4.6	6.8	4.5	6.9	5.8	5.0	3.7
Adjustment factor	*2	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2	*2	-	-
Adjusted total	8.04				6.94				5.45				5.68			

As can be seen from Table 8, the integral adjusted results of respondents' answers with regard to ranking the importance of environmental markers are within the range from 9.37 to 9.61 points on a ten-point scale. At the same time, for all four markers of the ecological block, the maximum answers to the question of the importance of environmental value markers were given by employees of rural administrations. The application of correction coefficients to their answers allowed gaining the maximum number of points to the value marker of conservation of air, water, and land quality.

With respect to the ranking of respondents' satisfaction with the current state of ecological value markers, the integral results of respondents' answers are within the range from 5.45 to 8.04 points. The leading position was taken by the value marker of "ecological safety of the territory", whose level can be assessed as high. The level of the value marker of "conservation of air, water, and land quality" is good, while the levels of the other two value markers are moderate.

Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the economic block are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the economic block

Number of points	Property equality and income level of the population (Eq)				Developing scientific potential (Sc)				Focusing of the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution (E&I)				Low level of corruption (Cor)			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
Where R is the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative																
Importance of value marker (Imp)																
10 points	28	0	1	1	21	3	2	13	16	9	3	2	42	16	6	7
9 points	17	1	3	2	24	3	2	4	31	13	3	3	19	4	0	8
8 points	10	8	1	5	8	11	1	0	10	1	0	5	2	4	0	2
7 points	4	5	1	5	8	5	1	0	2	1	0	4	0	0	0	0
6 points	4	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
5 points	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 points	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3 points	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 points	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The average value of the indicator	9.0	6.4	8.7	7.2	8.8	8.0	8.8	9.8	8.8	9.3	9.5	7.7	9.6	9.5	10	9.3
Adjustment factor	-	-	-	-	-	*2	-	*2	-	*2	*2	-	-	*2	-	-
Adjusted total	7.82				8.87				9.00				9.59			
Satisfaction with the value marker (Sat)																
10 points	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
9 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	16	4	0	1	0	0	3	0
8 points	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	21	3	4	12	0	0	3	0
7 points	0	1	1	0	4	4	1	1	7	8	2	2	1	0	0	1
6 points	0	3	0	4	8	9	2	6	7	7	0	0	3	2	0	0
5 points	4	12	3	7	34	6	1	5	5	0	0	1	19	1	0	9
4 points	7	7	1	3	12	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	19	12	0	2
3 points	23	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	4
2 points	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	1
1 point	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
The average value of the indicator	2.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.6	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.9	3.8	3.7	8.5	4.4
Adjustment factor	-	-	-	-	-	*2	-	*2	-	*2	-	-	*2	*2	-	*2
Adjusted total	4.17				5.69				7.52				4.59			

As can be seen from Table 9, the integral adjusted results of respondents' answers with regard to ranking the importance of economic markers are within the range from 9.59 to 7.82 points. According to the ranking of respondents' satisfaction with the current state of economic value markers, the integral results of respondents' answers are within the range from 4.17 to 7.52 points. Extremely low satisfaction rates can be noted in the answers of rural residents to the question related to property equality and the population's level of income. Indicators, corresponding to the value marker "low level of corruption" are also quite low. It is noteworthy that it is the level of satisfaction with the level of corruption and the state policy towards reducing corruption that turned out to be one of the lowest (48%), i.e., according to the above-defined levels, corresponds to category "bad".

Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the social block are presented in Tables 10 and 11.

Table 10. Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the social block (part 1)

Number of points	Giving birth and upbringing children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values (Ch)				Maintaining health and a healthy lifestyle (HI)				Creative labor and social equality (La)				Availability and quality of education (Ed)			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
Where R is the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative																
Importance of value marker (Imp)																
10 points	14	13	4	1	38	17	5	13	6	19	4	2	53	15	6	16
9 points	27	10	2	10	15	7	1	4	31	2	2	7	8	6	0	1
8 points	11	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	13	3	0	5	2	3	0	0
7 points	9	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
6 points	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 points	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 points	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The average value of the indicator	8.6	9.5	9.7	8.4	9.1	9.7	9.8	9.8	8.4	9.7	9.7	8.5	9.8	9.5	10	9.9
Adjustment factor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted total	9.04				9.60				9.16				9.81			
Satisfaction with the value marker (Sat)																
10 points	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9 points	8	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8 points	39	3	1	4	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
7 points	10	5	0	3	17	2	0	2	0	0	2	0	17	0	0	5
6 points	2	3	0	7	25	9	3	3	1	2	4	0	29	3	3	3
5 points	4	6	0	2	13	7	0	8	3	1	0	2	5	9	2	4
4 points	0	6	0	0	4	2	0	1	14	14	0	1	2	5	0	1
3 points	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26	5	0	11	6	6	0	3
2 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2	0	3	1	0	0	0
1 point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
The average value of the indicator	7.7	5.9	9.0	6.7	6.0	6.0	7.2	5.9	2.9	3.8	6.3	3.1	5.9	4.5	6.0	5.1
Adjustment factor	*2	-	-	*2	-	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-	*2	*2	*2	-
Adjusted total	7.29				6.25				3.83				5.42			

Table 11. Summary results of respondents' answers to questions from the social block (part 2)

Number of points	Cultural advancement of people (Cul)				Respect for the history of the country and religious foundations (H&R)				Providing quality housing and food products (H&F)			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
Where R is the answer of the rural resident; F is the farmer's answer; A is the answer of the rural administration employee; S is the answer of a scientific community representative												
Importance of value marker (Imp)												
10 points	8	11	6	14	37	20	6	16	46	21	6	16
9 points	32	6	0	3	19	3	0	1	17	3	0	1
8 points	14	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7 points	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

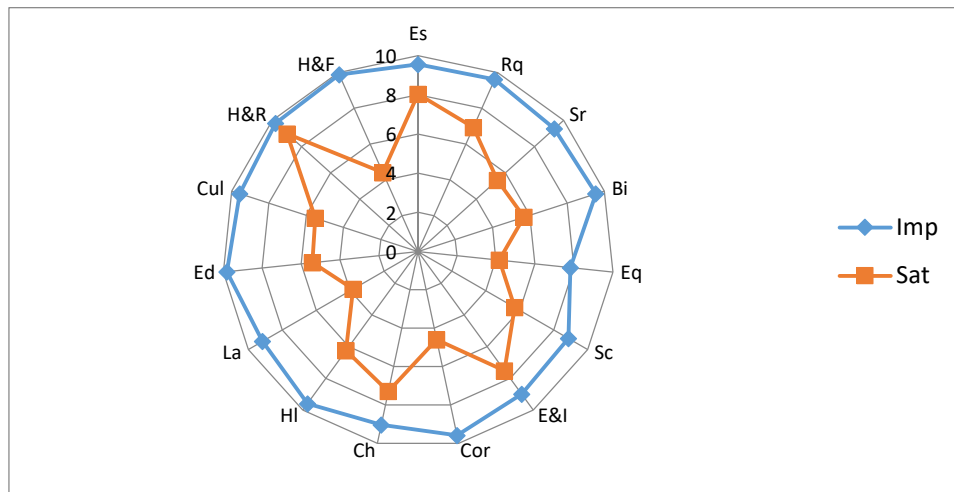
Number of points	Cultural advancement of people (Cul)				Respect for the history of the country and religious foundations (H&R)				Providing quality housing and food products (H&F)			
	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S	R	F	A	S
6 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 points	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1 point	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
The average value of the indicator	8.6	9.2	10	9.8	9.5	9.8	10	9.9	9.7	9.9	10	9.9
Adjustment factor	-	-	*2	*2	-	-	-	-	*2	-	*2	-
Adjusted total	9.57				9.79				9.88			
Satisfaction with the value marker (Sat)												
10 points	0	0	0	0	17	3	4	3	0	0	0	0
9 points	0	0	0	0	28	15	2	8	0	0	0	0
8 points	0	0	1	1	14	4	0	5	1	0	1	0
7 points	1	0	4	4	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
6 points	0	2	1	8	0	1	0	0	5	1	1	1
5 points	13	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	8	7	3	8
4 points	2	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	19	5	1	4
3 points	39	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	24	9	0	2
2 points	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
1 point	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
The average value of the indicator	3.4	4.1	7.0	5.8	8.9	8.8	9.7	8.7	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.8
Adjustment factor	-	-	*2	*2	-	-	-	-	*2	-	-	-
Adjusted total	5.52				8.99				4.41			

As can be seen from Tables 10 and 11, the integral adjusted results of respondents' answers with regard to ranking the importance of economic value markers are within the range from 9.88 to 9.04 points. According to respondents, all seven social markers are important, while the maximum value of the integral indicator in importance is observed in the issue related to providing the population with quality housing and food.

According to the ranking of respondents' satisfaction with the current state of social value markers, the integral results of respondents' answers span within a wide range from 3.83 to 8.99 points. The minimum value is noted in the respondents' answers to the question of satisfaction with the state policy aimed at providing conditions for creative work and social equality. The maximum value is noted in the answers to the question of satisfaction with the state policy aimed at forming a respectful attitude to the history of the country and religious foundations.

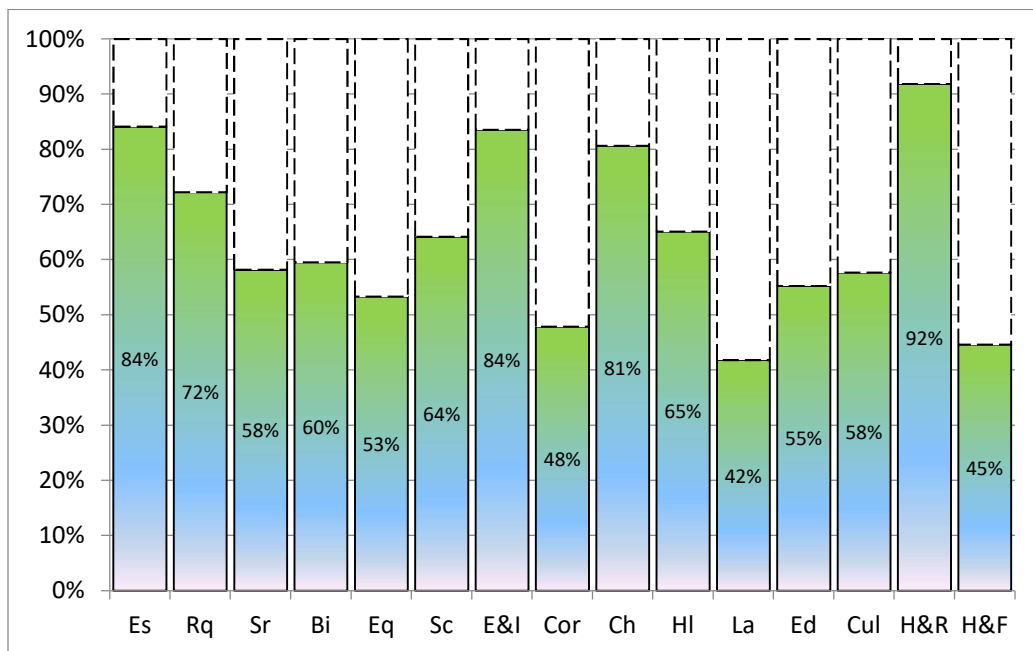
The generalized results and comparison of respondents' answers for all three blocks (ecological, economic, and social) are presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Integral results of the importance of value markers for the development of agricultural territories of the Volga Federal District and respondents' satisfaction with their current state



As can be seen in Figure 2, the importance of all 15 value markers enshrined in the national security strategy of Russia, according to respondents, is high and range from 8 to 10 points. However, satisfaction with the current state of value markers and the state policy aimed at achieving them is uneven. The diagram, reflecting the level of satisfaction of respondents with the value markers of the development of agricultural territories of the Volga Federal District is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. The level of satisfaction of respondents with the value markers reflecting the development of agricultural territories of the Volga Federal District, Rate(Sat)



As can be seen in Figure 3, the level of satisfaction of respondents in the agricultural territories of the Volga Federal District is characterized as follows:

- low level of corruption (Cor), creative work, and social equality (La), providing the population with quality housing and food (H&F) are characterized by poor (less than 50%) value markers;
- conservation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (Sr), conservation of biodiversity of natural systems (Bi), property equality and income level of the population (Eq), development of scientific potential (Sc), conservation of health and healthy lifestyle (HI), accessibility and quality of education (Ed), and cultural development of people (Cul) are characterized by moderate (from 50 to 70%) value markers.
- conservation of the quality of air, water, and land resources (Rq) has shown a good (from 70 to 80%) value marker;

- ecological safety of the territory (Es), the orientation of the national economy on energy efficiency and import substitution (E&I), giving birth and upbringing of children in the spirit of patriotism and traditional family values (Ch) are characterized by high (from 80 to 90%) value markers;
- respect for the history of the country and religious foundations (H&R) has shown excellent (over 90%) value marker.

In general, the level of satisfaction of respondents in the agricultural territories of the Volga Federal District is 69% in ecology, 62% in economy, and 62% in the social sphere. These values correspond to a moderate level of satisfaction for all three groups of value markers.

3. Discussion of the Results of the Study

The summary results of the answers of respondents living in the agricultural territories of the Volga Federal District have shown that the value markers indicated in the national security strategies of 2021, 2015, and 2009 are important indicators of the quality of life of rural residents, and it is with their consideration that agricultural territories should be developed further. Even though the level of satisfaction of the rural population with the current state of the ecology, economy, and social sphere, in its entirety, cannot be called bad, several value markers require particular emphasis. First of all, these concerns value markers that in terms of the level of satisfaction scored less than 50%, and fell into the category of poor satisfaction, as well as those value markers that were attributed to moderate satisfaction but were scored below the average for all value markers (from 50 to 60%). These include:

Problematic ecological value markers:

- conservation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources (Sr);
- conservation of biodiversity of natural systems (Bi);

Problematic economic value markers:

- property equality and income level of the population (Eq);
- level of corruption (Cor);

Problematic social value markers:

- creative work and social equality (La);
- accessibility and quality of education (Ed);
- cultural development of people (Cul);
- providing the population with high-quality housing and food (H&F).

Organizing the process of managing the development of agricultural territories with an emphasis on the above indicators will allow changing qualitatively the lives of people living on in these territories.

Currently, in Russia, one of the key normative and legal acts aimed at developing agricultural areas is the RF Government Resolution dated May 31, 2019, No. 696, approving the state program on "Integrated development of rural territories" (Resolution of the Government of the Russian Federation 2019). The program provides implementing subprograms in five following areas:

1. Analytical, normative, and methodological support for the comprehensive development of rural areas;
2. Creating conditions for providing affordable and comfortable housing for the rural population;
3. Developing the labor market (human resources potential) in rural areas;
4. Creating and developing infrastructure in rural areas;
5. Ensuring the implementation of the state program of the Russian Federation "Integrated development of rural territories"

The first and last subprograms are aimed at providing a mechanism for implementing the state program "Integrated development of rural territories", while the remaining three are aimed at qualitative change of agricultural territories. As is seen, the current measures cover only a small range of problems identified during the study; at that the solutions are half-hearted. On the one hand, the subprogram on developing the labor market in rural areas is aimed at increasing satisfaction with two value markers: creative work and social equality (La), as well as property equality and the level of income of the population (Eq). But on the other hand, the indicator reflecting the achievement of the goal of the subprogram on "Development of the labor market (human resources) in rural areas" is a decrease in the unemployment rate in rural areas, which does not mean an increase in the income level of rural residents at all.

The subprogram "Creating conditions for providing affordable and comfortable housing for the rural population", as well as "Creating and developing infrastructure in rural areas" in conjunction with the current Food Security Doctrine of 2020 (Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of January 2020) generally meets

the value marker "Providing the population with high-quality housing and food (H&F)", and, in our opinion, has no significant complaints.

The remaining problematic markers, identified in the course of the present study, and primarily ecological ones, do not find their comprehensive implementation in strategic planning documents. Undoubtedly, some of their elements are contained in the Resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation, and the orders of federal executive authorities, as well as the regulations of the federal entities and municipalities. But all of them are episodic, haphazard in nature, which leaves an imprint on the quality of their implementation, and consequently, the entire management system of agricultural territories.

Conclusion

Summing up the results of the performed study, we can note that the goal, set for the researchers – to determine the main paths of the harmonious development of the agrarian territories of the Volga Federal District, has been achieved. Eight systemic problems were identified, which, according to the residents of the Volga Federal District, are the most important, and which should be given priority attention by the state authorities in the course of managing the advancement of agricultural territories.

According to the authors of the study, solving identified problems requires changing the approach to strategic planning, moving away from the program-target (currently adopted) planning method towards a value-oriented planning method, where the measure of achieving results will be the satisfaction of public value demands rather than achieving economic indicator.

The inclusion of the identified value-oriented markers in strategic planning documents, in particular, in the state program "Integrated development of rural territories" will not only achieve the goals of sustainable development but also avoid distortions in state policy, as well as minimize the risks of other socio-economic and environmental crises.

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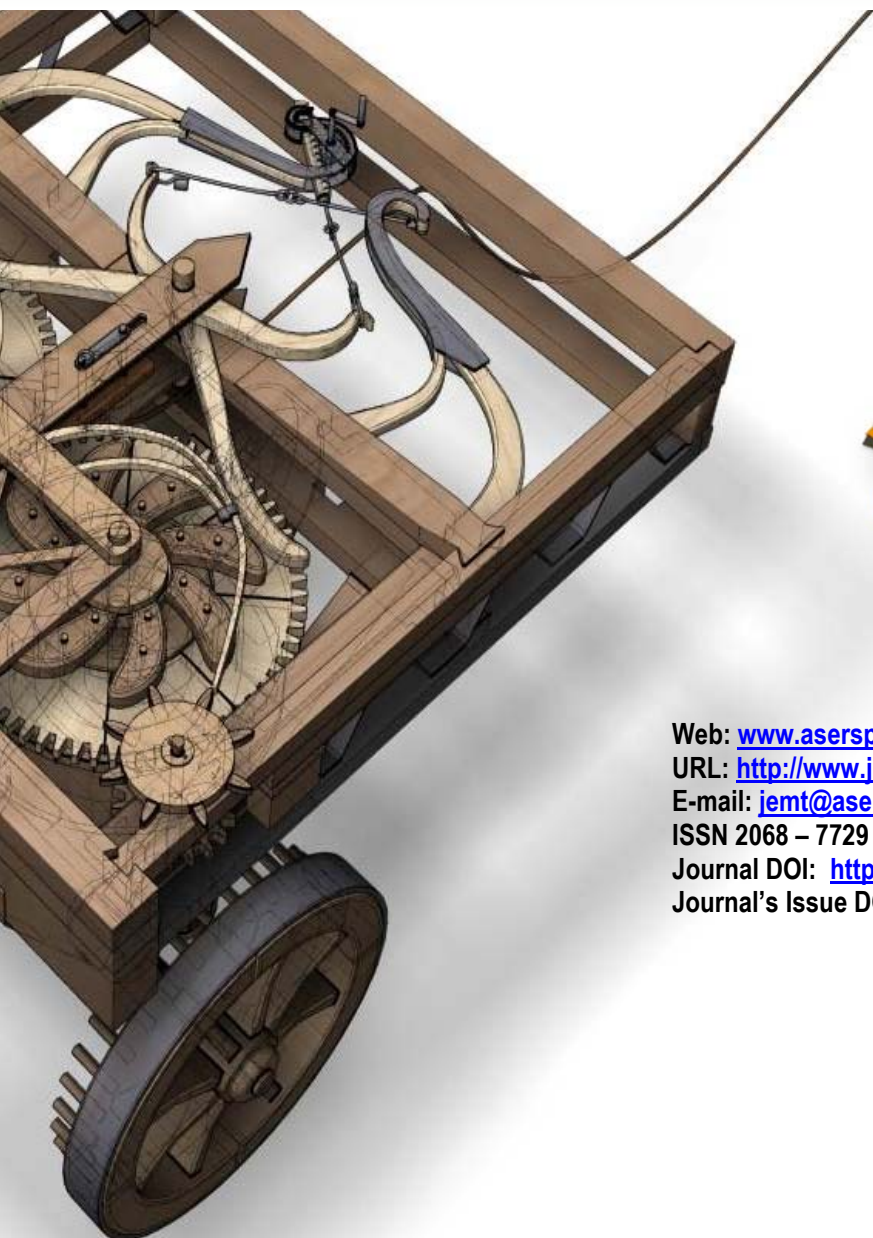
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