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## QUESTIONING METHOD IN THE HUMAN GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH (ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE POLL OF KHARKIV'S RESIDENTS ABOUT CITY ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS)

For the city of Kharkiv as the second for population city of Ukraine, determination of a thought of citizen's about industrial, residential, landscape and recreational zones, social and cultural infrastructure, specialization and accommodation comfort is very important. Through the collection and analysis of such information may determine the main problems plaguing citizen and the most optimal ways to solve them, because usually exactly citizens can see practical and effective methods of problem solving to optimize urban space.

The aim of this study was to determine the attitude and awareness of citizens of Kharkiv's administrative districts on industrial, residential, landscape and recreational, cultural infrastructure, specialization by the method of questioning. It was also considered accommodation comfort, the most popular objects of landscape and recreational, cultural spheres.

The most comfortable districts for living are Nemyshlyansky, Kievsky and Shevchenkivsky districts. The average level of living comfort is in Moskovsky, Osnovyansky and Slobidsky districts. Uncomfortable districts by residents are Industrial, Novobavarsky and Kholodnohorskyy districts. The detailed analysis of conditions of accommodation of the population in areas with low comfort and identifications of ways of improvement is required.

In general, we note that using the questioning method was identified a number of administrative areas of the city that need developing additional programs to improve their infrastructure and living conditions. However it is necessary to consider that only complex optimization of all city territory is possible, considering features of each administrative-territorial district of the city and communications between them.

**Keywords:** city administrative district, Kharkiv, residential zone, industrial zone, landscape and recreational zone, cultural object, living comfort.

### *Анастасія Мазурова. МЕТОД АНКЕТУВАННЯ У СУСПІЛЬНО-ГЕОГРАФІЧНОМУ ДОСЛІДЖЕННІ (НА ПРИКЛАДІ ОПИТУВАННЯ НАСЕЛЕННЯ ХАРКОВА ЩОДО АДМІНІСТРАТИВНИХ РАЙОНІВ МІСТА)*

У статті описано та проаналізовано анкетування жителів міста Харкова щодо промислової, житлової, ландшафтно-рекреаційної, культурної інфраструктури та спеціалізації адміністративних районів міста. Визначений рівень обізнаності населення щодо промислових об'єктів у межах адміністративних районів. Визначені райони з великою кількістю популярних ландшафтно-рекреаційних зон та об'єктів культурної сфери та райони, в яких жителі не відвідують вказані об'єкти. Проаналізований розподіл адміністративних районів міста за рівнем комфортності проживання.

**Ключові слова:** адміністративний район міста, Харків, житлова зона, промислова зона, ландшафтно-рекреаційна зона, об'єкт культурної сфери, комфортність проживання.

### *Анастасія Мазурова. МЕТОД АНКЕТИРОВАНИЯ В ОБЩЕСТВЕННО-ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОМ ИССЛЕДОВАНИИ (НА ПРИМЕРЕ ОПРОСА НАСЕЛЕНИЯ ХАРЬКОВА ОБ АДМИНИСТРАТИВНЫХ РАЙОНАХ ГОРОДА)*

В статье описано и проанализировано анкетирование жителей города Харькова по поводу промышленной, жилой, ландшафтно-рекреационной, культурной инфраструктуры и специализации административных районов города. Определен уровень осведомленности населения в отношении промышленных объектов в пределах административных районов. Определены районы с большим количеством популярных ландшафтно-рекреационных зон и объектов культурной сферы и районы, в которых жители не посещают указанные объекты. Проанализировано распределение административных районов города по уровню комфортности проживания.

**Ключевые слова:** административный район города, Харьков, жилая зона, промышленная зона, ландшафтно-рекреационная зона, объект культурной сферы, комфортность проживания.

**Introduction.** In the conditions of governmental reform of decentralization, creation of administrative-territorial communities and promoting of the Participatory budgeting program, become actual question of collection and the analysis of citizen's opinions of a condition and accommodation comfort within the specific urban area. For the city of Kharkiv as the second for population city of Ukraine, determination of a thought of citizen's about industrial, residential, landscape and recreational zones, social and cultural infrastructure, specialization and accommodation comfort is very important. Through the collection and analysis of such information may determine the main problems plaguing citizen and the most optimal ways to solve them, because usually exactly citizens can see practical and effective

methods of problem solving to optimize urban space.

**The aim of this study** was to determine the attitude and awareness of citizens of Kharkiv's administrative districts on industrial, residential, landscape and recreational, cultural infrastructure, specialization by the method of questioning. It was also considered accommodation comfort, the most popular objects of landscape and recreational, cultural spheres.

**Main content of research.** The method of canvass public opinion is one of the most common special methods in many scientific fields, including the human geography. There are two types of survey methods. The verbal method is interviews, when the researcher asks the respondent a series of question and use them to receive information about research problems.

This method gives a detailed panorama of the subjective world of the interviewee. The writing method is using questionnaire. This method gives general representative picture of the interviewee [4].

For this study it were chosen method of writing questionnaire, particularly with Internet (Google forms) and the classic survey using paper questionnaires [1].

The research purpose was given in an introductory part of the questionnaire. Main part were about place of respondent's residence, accommodation, specialization of the administrative-territorial districts and objects of the main functional zones of the city (residential, landscape and recreational, industrial). Also it were about infrastructure comfort of the district, urgent changes to improvement of infrastructure, popular cultural institutions, elements of city infrastructure, objects which need to be updated urgently. In a final (demographic) part it

was determined a sex, age, education and a field of respondent's activity [1].

687 respondents who live in 9 Kharkiv's administrative-territorial districts took part in this questioning. Among respondents there are 68,9% of women and 31,1% of men; 46,8% of respondents have the higher education, 32,2% – incomplete higher education, 18,9% have scientific grade and 2,1% have secondary education. 57% of respondents is between 20 and 50 years, 34% are more older than 50 years and 9% are younger than 20 years. Overwhelming number of respondents is involved in service trade (74%), 22% work in the industrial sphere and only 4% of respondents work in the sphere of agricultural sphere (fig. 1).

Distribution of respondents on the administrative-territorial district of residence and population is presented in table 1.

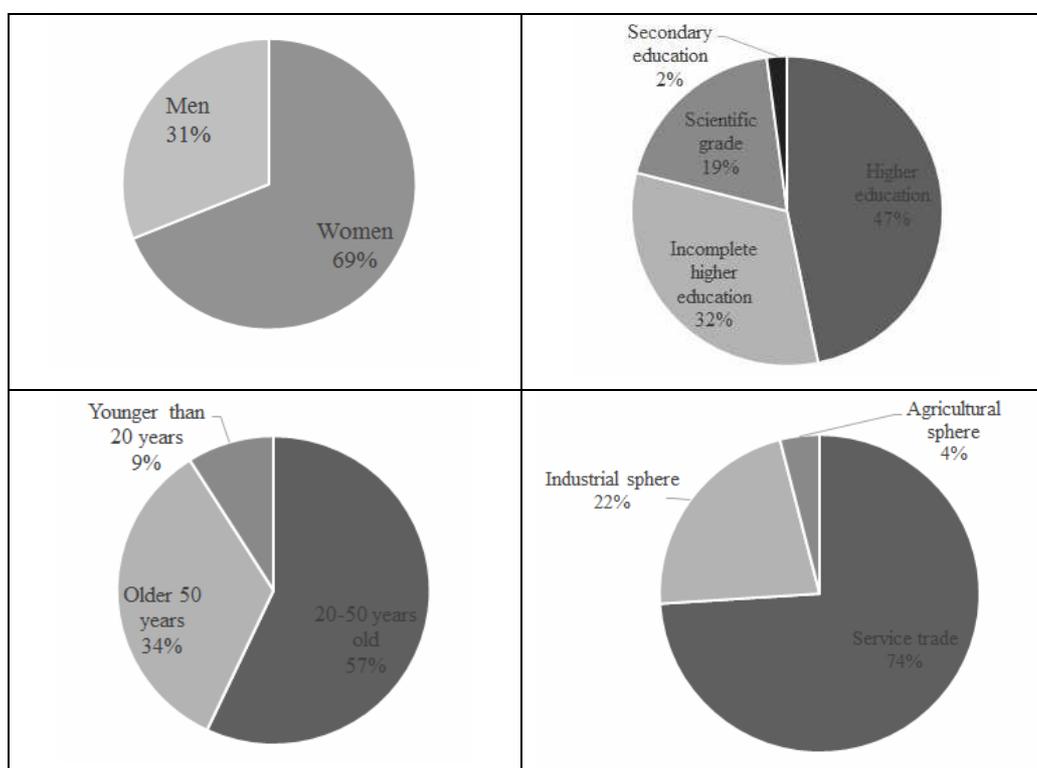


Fig. 1. The total questionnaire respondents portrait (built by the author according to the questionnaire)

Table 1

*Distribution of the Kharkiv's population and the number of respondents in the questionnaire by administrative districts of the city (built by the author [3] according to the questionnaire)*

№	Name of administrative district	Population (thousands of people)	Number of respondents in the questionnaire (people)
1.	Industrial district	56,2	60
2.	Kievsky district	182,2	88
3.	Moskovsky district	302,2	101
4.	Nemyslyansky district	146,3	74
5.	Novobavarsky district	111,6	76
6.	Osnovyansky district	93	64
7.	Slobidsky district	146,9	72
8.	Kholodnohorsky district	86	62
9.	Shevchenkivsky district	229,2	90

The first questions of a survey was about determine the predominant specialization of Kharkiv's administrative districts. The respondents defined it among the following options: residential, transport, industrial, educational, scientific, cultural specialization and as center of entertainment and rest (Fig. 1).

So according to respondents residential districts are Kievsky, Kholodnohorsky, Novobavarsky, Slobidsky and Moskovsky districts. The industrial districts are In-

dustrial, Nemyshlyansky and Osnovyansky districts. District with scientific and cultural specialization is Shevchenkivsky district (fig. 2). Analyzing opinion of respondents, it is possible to agree that Industrial, Nemyshlyansky and Osnovyansky districts can be carried to districts with industrial specialization because there are most powerful industrial enterprises of Kharkiv, such as Turboatom, Kharkiv Tractor Plant, Yuzhcable works and others.

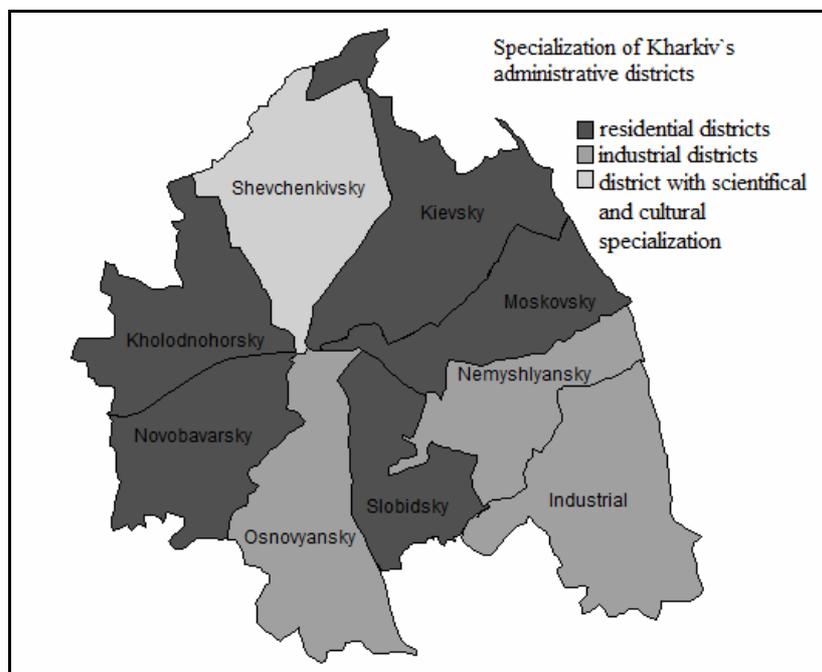


Fig. 2. Specialization of Kharkiv's administrative districts (built by the author according to the questionnaire)

However it is necessary to consider that most of them work only partially or don't function at all. Shevchenkivsky district can be named as district with scientific and cultural specialization because there are a large number of higher educational and scientific institutions (V. N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Simon Kuznets Kharkiv National University of Economics etc.). For example, State Scientific Institution "Institute of MonoCrystals" of Ukrainian NAS, Verkin Institute for Low Temperature Physics and Engineering of Ukrainian NAS and others.

Analyzing survey results, it should be noted that residents of Novobavarsky, Industrial, and Kholodnohorsky districts aren't satisfied with placement and a condition of the housing estate. Such situation can be explained with a large number of farmstead building which is in a critical condition and requires demolition or reconstruction. In particular, there are Novoselovka (Novobavarsky district), Krasnyj Luch, Lysaja Gora, Ivanovka (Kholodnohorsky district). The aspect of convenient placement of the housing estate wasn't rather urgent because this districts was planned as industrial areas. The most attention was paid to an optimality of industrial enterprise's placement, transport communications between them.

Also, the purpose of the questionnaire was to determine the awareness about industrial enterprises within

the administrative and territorial districts. According to poll results, 62% of respondents could not name any industrial enterprise, located in their district, 21% of respondents mentioned one enterprise, 17% of respondents named more than 2 industries. Thus, we can conclude that the majority of residents are not interested in enterprises on the territory of districts or known only a powerful USSR enterprise like Turboatom, Kharkiv Tractor Plant, Malyshev Factory and Kharkiv Aviation Plant.

Part of the survey was dedicated to the definition of the most popular recreation areas by resident's opinion, including landscape and recreational zones and cultural objects. For each district it were selected the most popular landscape and recreational areas, cultural objects, which are often met in the answers of respondents (more than 10 times in various questionnaires) (Table. 2).

There are many popular landscape and recreational areas in the Industrial, Kievsky, Slobidsky and Shevchenkivsky districts. This means that residents of areas visited landscape and recreational areas in the districts of residence. Part of the Shevchenko Kiev and regions located in the city center, that's why there are a lot new and modern parks. The smallest number of popular landscape and recreational areas is in Moskovsky, Nemyshlyansky, Osnovyansky and Kholodnohorsky districts.

Table 2

*The most popular recreation areas by resident's opinion, including landscape and recreational zones and cultural objects by administrative districts (built by the author according to the questionnaire)*

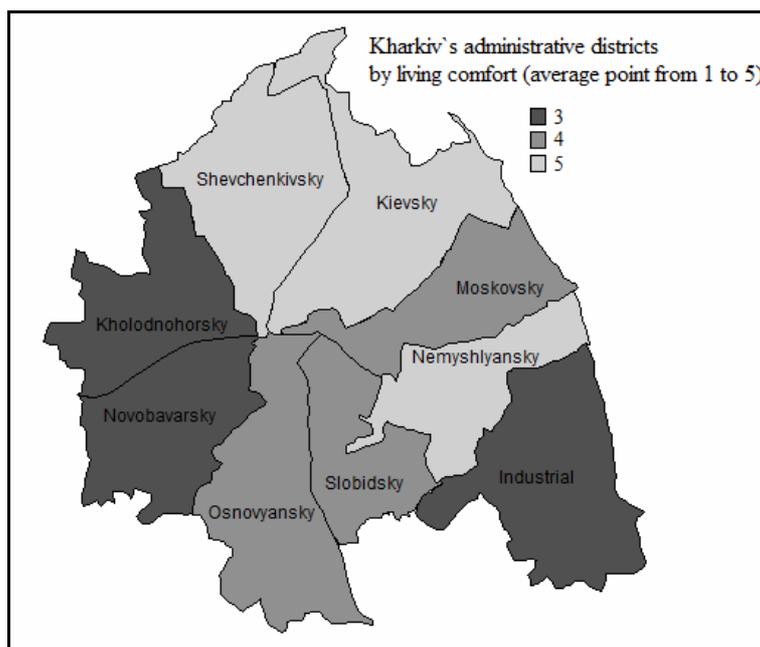
№	Name of district	Landscape and recreational zones	Cultural objects
1.	Industrial district	Zelenyy Hay Park, Drohobych ravine, Kandaurova park	Alexander's church
2.	Kievsky district	Water park, Zhuravlevsky pond, 325 th anniversary of Kharkiv's Park, Youth Park	Kharkiv State Scientific Library of Korolenko, Pushkin Drama Theater, Afanasyev Puppet Theatre, shopping centers «Dafi» and «Karavan»
3.	Moskovsky district	Pobeda Park	Shopping center «French Boulevard»
4.	Nemshlyansky district	Zustrich Park, Yur'ev Boulevard	«Kyiv» Cinema
5.	Novobavarsky district	Grigoryev forest	-
6.	Osnovyansky district	Karpiv Garden, Railroaders Park	-
7.	Slobidsky district	Metallist Garden, Machinist Park, Artem Park	-
8.	Kholodnohorsky district	Yunist' Park	Musical Comedy Theater
9.	Shevchenkivsky district	Sarzhyn ravine, Gorky Park, Shevchenko Garden, Alexis forest	Dovzhenko Cinema, Ukraine Concert Hall, Shevchenko Theatre, Lysenko Theater of opera and ballet

The largest number of cultural sphere is also located in Kievsky and Shevchenkivsky districts. These districts are in the city center. The main objects of cultural areas that are popular among people are shopping centers, theaters and cinemas. Only a big number of residents of Industrial District choose Alexander Church as the most popular cultural object.

In Industrial, Moskovsky, Nemshlyansky, and Kholodnohorsky districts residents noted only one of popular cultural object, in Novobavarsky, Osnovyansky and Slobidsky – none. This means that residents of these areas attend institutions of cultural sphere in other parts of the city or not at all interested in visiting sites of the

sphere.

One of the most important tasks of the questionnaire was to determine the level of living comfort in certain administrative districts by residents. Respondents were asked to assess the living comfort level ranging from 1 (min) to 5 (max) points. According to the survey the most comfortable districts for living are Nemshlyansky, Kievsky and Shevchenkivsky districts (average point is 5). The average level of living comfort is in Moskovsky, Osnovyansky and Slobidsky districts (average point is 4). Uncomfortable districts by residents are Industrial, Novobavarsky and Kholodnohorsky districts (average point is 3) (Fig. 3).



*Fig. 3. The distribution of Kharkiv's administrative districts by living comfort (built by the author according to the questionnaire)*

Analyzing the results of the evaluation, we note that the most living comfortable districts by respondent's opinion were areas in which residents have noticed a large number of landscape and recreational areas and objects of cultural sphere. In particular, there are Kievsky and Shevchenkivsky districts. Uncomfortable Novobavarsky and Kholodnohorsky districts have problems with the state and residential buildings. Also, these areas are far away from the city center, especially Industrial district, which adds additional problems due to the transport accessibility.

**Conclusion.** With the help of a questioning method a number of important problems concerning optimization of Kharkiv's city space within its administrative districts were determined and analysed.

In particular, it was found that residents of the Industrial, Novobavarsky and Kholodnohorsky districts are not satisfied with the state and residential buildings, most of which is in a critical condition. The most part of the population of the city is unaware on the industrial enterprises in their administrative districts. The smallest

number of popular landscape and recreational zones is in Moskovsky, Nemyshlyansky, Osnovyansky and Kholodnohorsky districts. Undoubtedly restoration existing or creation of new green zones for rest of citizens in areas of their accommodation is required. The most comfortable districts for living are Nemyshlyansky, Kievsky and Shevchenkivsky districts. The average level of living comfort is in Moskovsky, Osnovyansky and Slobidsky districts. Uncomfortable districts by residents are Industrial, Novobavarsky and Kholodnohorsky districts. Thus, the detailed analysis of conditions of accommodation of the population in areas with low comfort and identifications of ways of improvement is required.

In general, we note that using the questioning method was identified a number of administrative areas of the city that need developing additional programs to improve their infrastructure and living conditions. However it is necessary to consider that only complex optimization of all city territory is possible, considering features of each administrative-territorial district of the city and communications between them.

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