

preferences and style, creating unique spaces that influence the emotions and perceptions of individuals. Thus, colour in architecture is not merely a decorative element but also a tool for conveying emotions, creating moods, and directing attention. It holds functional significance in highlighting zones and emphasizing design details, and can also be informed by studies in colour psychology, influencing the psyche and behaviour of individuals within a space.

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S. Rebrystyi (PSACEA, Dnipro)

Scientific supervisor: I. Merylova, Ph.D. in Architecture, Assoc. Prof.

Language consultant: S. Suvorova, Cand. Sc. (Phil), Assoc. Prof.

PREREQUISITES FOR THE FORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL TOURISM IN THE DNIPRO REGION

The article discusses the prerequisites for the formation of industrial tourism in the Dnipro region, examines the chronology of events that have taken place in the region throughout history, and analyses which of them had the greatest impact on the development of the industry. In the course of analysing the tourist potential of the Dnipro region and the historical background of industrial tourism, certain markers and the chronology of events that had the greatest impact were identified.

The **basis** of this study was the works of the historian of the city of Dnipro, M. Kavun, and the historical overview of the development of industry in the Dnipropetrovsk region published on the website of the Dnipropetrovsk Regional Military Administration [1, 2].

The **aim** of this paper is to explore how historical events and stages in the formation of the Dnipro region have influenced the development of industrial tourism in the area.

Case study. In 1775, according to Catherine the Great's decree on the liquidation of the Sich, the lands of the Zaporizhzhia Cossacks were forcibly annexed to the Russian Empire. From the second half of the eighteenth century until the beginning of the nineteenth century, the territory of the modern Dnipro region was part of the Novorossiysk Territory of the Russian Empire and regularly underwent changes in administrative boundaries. The processes of further settlement and economic development of the region, the formation of culture and local traditions were actively underway [3].

The actual liquidation was of great importance for the vector of the region's development, as the Cossacks tended to focus on agriculture rather than on various industries of varying complexity. Despite all the opportunities and prerequisites for the development of agriculture, the territories of the Dnipro region have always had significant reserves of mineral resources for the development of the mining industry [2].

Thanks to the activities of O.M. Pol and the involvement of French capital, industrial development of iron ore in Kryvyi Rih began in 1881. The catalyst for changes in the region's economy was railway construction, which gave impetus to the development of the industrial sector.

historical development stages

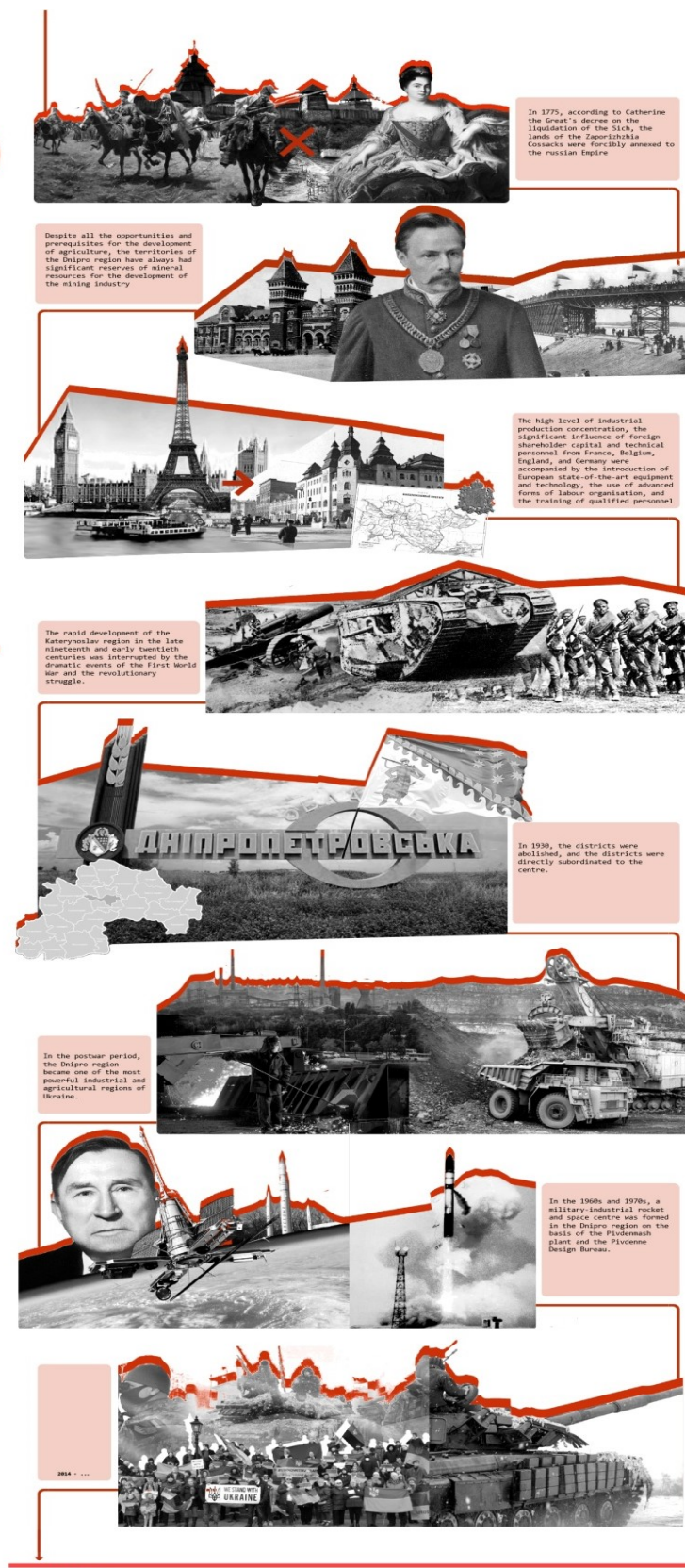


Fig. 1. Key stages of the development of industry in Ekaterinoslav, Dnipropetrovsk, Dnipro.
Author's vision.

The high level of industrial production concentration (one of the first in the world), the significant influence of foreign shareholder capital and technical personnel from France, Belgium, England, and Germany were accompanied by the introduction of European state-of-the-art equipment and technology, the use of advanced forms of labor organization, and the training of qualified personnel [3].

These changes turned the province into a powerful industrial region. The entrepreneurial "fever" led to a significant and rapid accumulation of capital, the formation of the industrial bourgeoisie, and the organisers of the mining industry. The rapid development of the Katerynoslav region in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's was interrupted by the dramatic events of the First World War and the revolutionary struggle. In some districts of the province, the government changed 12 or more times, in Katerynoslav - 20 times (the largest number among Ukrainian cities) [3]. And later, the events of the Second World War had their impact on the development of the region, whose industry was converted to military use.

In 1930, the districts were abolished, and the districts were directly subordinated to the centre. This system led to a mismatch between regional governance and socio-economic development and was the main reason for the transition to the oblast model of government.

At the time of its creation in 1932, the Dnipro region consisted of 50 rayons and 4 cities: Dnipropetrovs'k (now Dnipro), Zaporizhzhia, Kamianske (in 1936-2016 - Dniprodzerzhynsk) and KryvyiRih, with a population of 4,032,200 people. Later, in 1937 and 1939, part of its territory became part of the newly formed Zaporizhzhia, Mykolaiv, and Kirovohrad regions. Dnipro region received its current borders [2].

In the post-war period, the Dnipro region became one of the most powerful industrial and agricultural regions of Ukraine. The mining, metallurgical, metalworking, machine-building, chemical and other industries of the Dnipro region have reached the leading level in the former USSR in many areas. In the 1960s and 1970s, a military-industrial rocket and space centre was formed in the Dnipro region on the basis of the Pivdenmash plant and the Pivdenne Design Bureau.

In 2014, it was 60 years since the founding of the machine-building plant and 50 years since the design bureau, which brought together leading scientists, highly skilled designers, engineers, constructors, and production workers who solved the most complex issues, created and implemented the latest technologies, determining the world level of many areas and achievements in rocket and space science and technology [3].

In the 1990s, in the wake of the crisis and changes in industry technology, many facilities went into a state of stagnation. Since the outbreak of the war in 2014, a completely new stage of development and formation of not just a separate region, but the entire country has begun, and after its completion, industry and industrial tourism should reach a qualitatively new level of development.

Conclusions. Thus, the study of the history of industry and the identification of the prerequisites for the formation of industrial tourism in the Dnipro region is an important element of its development.

The Dnipro region has enormous industrial resources and capacities that can promote its further development and preserve the region's authenticity. The need for further research on this topic has been identified.

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