HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

CLASSICAL AND MODERN APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM INFRASTRUCTURE

Bekzod Rahimov
Asia International University
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.20568803

Abstract. This article examines classical and modern approaches to the development of tourism infrastructure and analyzes their theoretical foundations, key characteristics, and practical significance. The article also explores the current state of tourism infrastructure development in Uzbekistan, highlighting transport, accommodation, cultural, telecommunication, and ecological infrastructure components. The findings indicate that the most effective model for tourism infrastructure development is the integration of classical foundations with modern sustainable and technological solutions. Such an approach contributes to improving service quality, attracting investments, increasing tourist satisfaction, and strengthening Uzbekistan's position in the global tourism market.

Keywords: tourism infrastructure, sustainable tourism, smart tourism, tourism development, tourism management, tourism services, ecological tourism, tourism innovation, hospitality industry, Uzbekistan tourism.

Introduction. Uzbekistan is among the countries that attract tourists from around the world due to its rich historical, cultural, and natural heritage. The country's tourism infrastructure is a crucial factor in the development of the tourism sector. Tourism infrastructure encompasses a wide range of interconnected elements, including service facilities, accommodation establishments, transportation systems, recreational venues, and cultural attractions. The effective interaction of these components ensures the sustainable development of tourism.

Improving the quality of tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan contributes not only to the country's economic growth but also to strengthening its reputation in the international arena. A well-developed infrastructure provides tourists with comfortable and safe travel opportunities, thereby increasing tourist flows and attracting new investments.

Today, the government has intensified its attention to the development of tourism infrastructure and has adopted several strategic programs in this area. In particular, the "State Program for Tourism Development in the Republic of Uzbekistan," signed by the President in January 2019, includes the development of tourism infrastructure as one of the key priorities of state policy.

The development of tourism infrastructure involves not only the construction of roads and hotels but also the formation of an entire economic ecosystem. Over time, perspectives on this process have changed significantly. Below is a comparative analysis of classical and modern approaches to tourism infrastructure development.

Comparative Analysis of Classical and Modern Approaches

Characteristics	Classical Approach	Modern Approach
Objective	Increase the number of tourists	Improve revenue generation and service quality
Resource Utilization	Consumptive use of natural resources	Regenerative and sustainable utilization
Technology	Minimal use, primarily for service provision	Extensive integration of AI, VR, IoT, and digital

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

Characteristics	Classical Approach	Modern Approach
		technologies
Transportation	Focus on convenience	Environmentally friendly transportation, including electric vehicles and bicycle lanes
Architecture	Standardized and uniform	Authentic and adapted to local cultural styles

1. Classical Approach: "Mass and Quantitative Development"

The classical approach emerged primarily during the mid-twentieth century and was oriented toward extensive quantitative growth. Its primary goal was to maximize tourist arrivals and construct large-scale tourism facilities.

Key Characteristics

Standardization: Similar types of hotels and tourism services are offered in different locations, such as the widely adopted "all-inclusive" system.

Centralized Management: Large-scale projects are financed and managed primarily by the government.

Environmental Perspective: Ecological considerations and environmental restrictions are regarded as secondary to economic expansion.

Infrastructure Priorities: Emphasis is placed mainly on transportation infrastructure, including airports and highways, and accommodation facilities such as large hotels.

Based on the Central Place Theory, Walter Christaller explained the formation and development of tourism centers. Richard W. Butler developed the Tourism Area Life Cycle (TALC) model, which describes the evolutionary stages of tourist destinations.

2. Modern Approach: "Sustainable and Technological Transformation"

Today, tourism infrastructure is increasingly developed around the interconnected principles of quality, environmental sustainability, and technological innovation. This approach aims to enhance the individual tourist experience while maintaining ecological balance within destinations.

Main Directions

Smart Infrastructure

Within the framework of the Smart City concept, tourism infrastructure incorporates high-speed Wi-Fi networks, advanced navigation systems, digital payment technologies, and intelligent management solutions.

Sustainability

Modern tourism infrastructure promotes green buildings, renewable energy sources, energy-efficient technologies, and waste-free production systems.

Inclusiveness

The concept of Accessible Tourism emphasizes the creation of comprehensive facilities and services for individuals with disabilities and limited mobility.

Localization

Instead of focusing solely on large hotel complexes, modern tourism development encourages guesthouses, ethnographic villages, and small-scale infrastructure facilities that reflect local traditions and cultural identity.

Current Trends in Tourism Infrastructure Development

Glamping: The construction of highly comfortable camping facilities in natural environments, combining luxury with nature.

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

MICE Tourism Infrastructure: Specialized technological centers designed for meetings, incentives, conferences, and exhibitions.

Creative Clusters: The transformation of former industrial buildings into art spaces, museums, cultural centers, and cafés through the process of urban regeneration and gentrification.

Classical approaches laid the foundation for tourism infrastructure development, while modern approaches have made it more efficient, sustainable, and innovative. Today, the most effective model is considered to be the integration of both approaches.

Main Components of Tourism Infrastructure

Tourism infrastructure consists of several essential components designed to ensure the comfort, convenience, and safety of tourists.

1. Transportation Infrastructure

Transportation infrastructure is a fundamental element of any tourism system. Tourists require efficient transportation networks to reach destinations and travel within them.

The national airline of Uzbekistan and the national railway system contribute significantly to the development of domestic and international tourism. Railways, international airports, highways, and intercity transportation services represent essential components of tourism transport infrastructure.

2. Accommodation Infrastructure

Accommodation infrastructure is another indispensable element of tourism development. Uzbekistan offers various categories of accommodation facilities, including hotels, motels, hostels, dormitories, and guesthouses.

In recent years, the government has undertaken extensive measures to promote the development of the hospitality industry. The entry of international hotel chains and the construction of new accommodation facilities provide services that satisfy the diverse needs of tourists.

3. Recreational and Cultural Infrastructure

Tourism in Uzbekistan is closely associated with its cultural heritage and recreational attractions. Historic cities such as Bukhara, Samarkand, and Khiva contain numerous cultural heritage sites that attract visitors from around the world.

In addition, the country offers modern entertainment centers, parks, cultural institutions, and art centers. These facilities contribute to increasing the attractiveness of tourism destinations and enriching tourist experiences.

4. Telecommunications and Information Infrastructure

Telecommunications and information technologies constitute an integral part of modern tourism. Internet services, mobile communication networks, and digital information portals enable tourists to access information, locate destinations, and make reservations efficiently.

Uzbekistan’s telecommunications infrastructure continues to develop, providing tourists with an expanding range of digital services and technological conveniences.

5. Ecotourism Infrastructure

Uzbekistan’s ecotourism infrastructure is developing through its natural landscapes and national parks. Unique natural resources, including the Chatkal National Park, deserts, and mountainous regions in Bukhara and Kashkadarya provinces, attract increasing numbers of visitors.

As a result, specialized ecotourism routes, eco-villages, and environmentally friendly recreation facilities are being established throughout the country.

Priority Directions for Tourism Infrastructure Development in Uzbekistan

Several strategic directions have been identified for the further development of tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan.

Modernization of the Transportation System

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

The development of international and domestic transportation networks is essential for ensuring convenient access to the country and facilitating tourist mobility within destinations.

Development of the Hospitality Industry

Plans include increasing both the quantity and quality of accommodation facilities in order to expand the range and competitiveness of tourism services.

Advancement of Information Technologies

The widespread introduction of modern information technologies in tourism is considered a priority. This includes online booking systems, mobile travel applications, digital tourism platforms, and enhanced electronic services for visitors.

Expansion of Ecotourism Opportunities

Future plans involve increasing the number of natural parks, nature reserves, and ecological recreation facilities while equipping them with modern technologies and sustainable management systems.

Conclusion. The development of tourism infrastructure in Uzbekistan is of strategic importance for enhancing the country's tourism potential in the international market. The advancement of transportation, accommodation, recreational, and information technology infrastructure, together with the expansion of ecotourism facilities, will contribute to strengthening Uzbekistan's position as an attractive tourist destination.

Furthermore, government policies and strategic development plans are aimed at ensuring the sustainable growth of the tourism sector. The integration of classical infrastructure foundations with modern sustainable and technological innovations represents the most effective pathway for the future development of tourism in Uzbekistan.

References

1. Джумаева, з.к. (2025). Зарубежные модели финансирования инновационной деятельности и их применение в узбекистане. *Библиотека шоха* , *1* (13).

2. Джумаева, з.к. (2026). Деятельность технопарков в условиях южной кореи: Уроки для узбекистана. *Библиотека статей шоха* , *1* (1), 1032-1034.

3. Jumayeva, z. Q., & izatova, n. N. (2025). Globallashuv sharoitida o 'zbekiston tijorat banklarida transformatsiya jarayonlarini o'tkazishning muhimligi. *Modern science and research*, *4*(6), 492-496.

4. Jumayeva, z. Q. (2025). Implementation of transformation processes in commercial banks of uzbekistan under competitive conditions. *American journal of business management*, *3*(6), 57-64.

5. Рузметов, б. Р., & жумаева, з. К. (2020). Анализ инвестиционной среды в республике узбекистан. In *современные проблемы социально-экономических систем в условиях глобализации* (pp. 246-250).

6. 6. Джумаева, з. (2025). Новая теория экономического роста: Эволюционный подход. *Международный журнал искусственного интеллекта* , *1* (1), 869-873.

7. 7. Джумаева, з. (2025). Роль торговой политики в обеспечении конкурентоспособности национальной экономики: Современные подходы. *Международный журнал искусственного интеллекта* , *1* (1), 483-488.

8. 8. Jumayeva, z. Q., & izatova, n. N. (2025). Globallashuv sharoitida o 'zbekiston tijorat banklarida transformatsiya jarayonlarini o 'tkazishning muhimligi. *Modern science and research*, *4*(6), 492-496.

9. 9. Джумаева, з. (2025). Научно-методологические основы использования мотивационных факторов в развитии предпринимательской деятельности. *Международный журнал*

HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

искусственного интеллекта , *1* (4), 1571-1574.

10. 10. Джумаева, з.к. (2025). Реализация трансформационных процессов в коммерческих банках узбекистана в условиях конкуренции. *American journal of business management* , *3* (6), 57-64.
11. 11. Джумаева, з. (2025). Повышение конкурентоспособности местных производителей с помощью методов маркетинга. *Международный журнал искусственного интеллекта* , *1* (4), 105-107.
12. 12. Жумаева, з. К. (2024). Инвестиционная активность как основной элемент организационно-экономического механизма маркетинга территории. *Miasto przyszłości*, *55*, 1411-1417.
13. Джумаева, з. (2025). Роль торговой политики в обеспечении конкурентоспособности национальной экономики: Современные подходы. *Международный журнал искусственного интеллекта* , *1* (1), 483-488.
14. Жумаева, з. К. (2024). Мобильный маркетинг как эффективное средство стимулирования сбыта товаров и услуг. *Miasto przyszłości*, *54*, 697-702.
15. Жумаева, з. К. (2024). Развитие творческих индустрий как фактор роста национальной экономики: Обзор зарубежного опыта и перспективы для республики узбекистан.
16. Джумаева, з. (2025). Роль торговой политики в обеспечении конкурентоспособности национальной экономики: Современные подходы. *Международный журнал искусственного интеллекта* , *1* (1), 483-488.
17. Джумаева, з.к., и гулямова, н.г. (2025). O 'zbekistonda mintaqani kompleks rivojlantirishni davlat tomonidan tartibga solish. *Теория научных исследований всего мира* , *1* (5), 152-159.
18. Жумаева, з. К., & ахмедова, ф. Р. (2025). Роль торговой политики в обеспечении конкурентоспособности национальной экономики: Современные подходы. *Modern educational system and innovative teaching solutions*, *1*(7), 323-330.
19. Jumayeva, z.q., & matkarimov, g. (2025). Mintaqada faol investitsiya siyosatini iqtisodiyot tarmoqlarini o ‘sishiga ta’siri. *Analysis of modern science and innovation*, *1*(6), 205-212.
20. Джумаева, zq (2017). Теории обеспечения стабильности на рынках труда развитых стран. *Инновационное развитие* , (4), 64-66.
21. Джумаева, з.к., мамаджонов, г.н. (2024). Пути усиления финансового контроля за использованием средств государственного бюджета. *Европейский журнал бизнес-стартапов и открытого общества* , *4* (1), 61-64.