

American Journal of Economics and Business Management

Vol. 9 Issue 3 | **pp.** 326-331 | **ISSN:** 2576-5973

Available online @ https://www.globalresearchnetwork.us/index.php/ajebm

Article

Improvement of Organizational and Economic Mechanisms in Developing Tourism Infrastructure

Ibadova Mohinur Toshtemir qizi [1]

1. Karshi State University basic doctoral

* Correspondence: studentmohinuribodova80@gmail.com

Abstract: This article examines the role of organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of tourism infrastructure and their impact on regional tourism growth. Tourism infrastructure, including transport, accommodation, and service systems, plays an important role in increasing tourist flows and regional economic efficiency. Systematic analysis, statistical methods, and institutional modelling are used by the study to assess the influence of factors related to infrastructure development. QIP abstracts show that the combination of organizational management systems by strategic business units with economic incentives improves the efficiency of investments in capital and consults on the quality of services. We concluded from the results of the study that it can be based on the integrated application of mechanisms – organizational and economic, which ensure a holistic and sustainable character of the development of tourism infrastructure and a synergistic effect on regional economic growth.

Keywords: tourism infrastructure, organizational mechanisms, economic mechanisms, regional tourism development, investment mechanisms, sustainable tourism development, tourism policy, regional economy.

1. Introduction

In the current context of globalization, the tourism sector is emerging as one of the fastest growing and highly value-added sectors of the world economy. According to reports from the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), in 2023-2024, international tourist arrivals are expected to exceed 95% of 2019 levels, with global revenues recovering, and the tourism sector contributing more than 10% to global GDP [1]. Simultaneously, more than 330 million direct and indirect jobs have been created by the sector, amounting to a large part of global employment. Tourism development is one of the factors that can accelerate economic growth, increasing regional competitiveness, creating jobs and expanding the tourism service sector. During this process, the state and level of development of the infrastructure of tourism is one of the most important factors that determine the smooth running of the industry.

Tourist infrastructure — a set of transport, accommodation, engineering and communication networks, information and communication technologies and services is the decisive part in formation of a tourism product and its delivering to the consumer. Recent statistics demonstrate the economic multiplier effect of every dollar of infrastructure investment: in countries with well-developed transport and service infrastructure, tourism revenues are 15–25% higher. At the same time, insufficiently

Citation: qizi I. M. T. Improvement of Organizational and Economic Mechanisms in Developing Tourism Infrastructure. American Journal of Economics and Business Management 2026, 9(3), 326-331.

Received:4th March 2026
Revised: 10th March 2026
Accepted: 15th March 2026
Published: 19th March 2026

Copyright: © 2026 by the authors. Submitted for open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

developed infrastructure limits the quality and diversity of tourist services, leads to a slowdown in investment processes and underutilization of tourism potential [2]. This is especially noticeable in regions with limited infrastructure resources, and requires the formation and improvement of complex organizational and economic mechanisms for their development. In modern economic conditions, the process of developing tourism infrastructure is closely related to state regulation, stimulation of private sector activity, attraction of investments and the introduction of innovative approaches [3]. The effectiveness of these processes is largely determined by the functioning of management systems at the organizational level, the choice of economic stimuli and financial mechanisms, which in their combination ensure the sustainable functioning of tourism infrastructure.

Indeed, one of the immediate scientific challenges in this regard is scientific study of the problems of improving organizational and economic mechanisms of tourism infrastructure development, a systematic analysis of existing approaches in different fields and their adaptation to practice. Theoretical conclusions and practical recommendations developed in this direction will serve to increase the competitiveness of the tourism industry, enhance the efficiency of resource use, and ensure long-term sustainable development.

2. Research Methodology

This study used a systematic and comprehensive approach to study the issues of improving organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of tourism infrastructure [4]. During the research, theoretical sources were summarized using the methods of scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, and the interrelationships between the structural elements of tourism infrastructure were identified. Also, using statistical analysis, comparative analysis, and economic evaluation methods, organizational and economic factors affecting the development of tourism infrastructure were assessed. The study used institutional analysis and modeling methods to develop scientific conclusions and practical proposals aimed at increasing the effectiveness of state regulation, investment, and management mechanisms.

3. Literature Riview

In foreign scientific literature, the issues of developing tourism infrastructure are mainly studied within the framework of the concepts of service economy and destination competitiveness. In particular, in the studies conducted by Chris Cooper and C. Michael Hall, tourism infrastructure is interpreted as a single set of transport, accommodation, information and service systems, and it is argued that the level of their development directly affects the volume of tourist flows and regional economic efficiency. In the destination competitiveness model developed by Geoffrey Crouch and J.R. Brent Ritchie, infrastructure is considered one of the main supporting factors, and it is shown that the combination of state regulation, investment incentives and institutional management mechanisms is an important condition for ensuring the sustainable development of infrastructure [5], [6]. In these studies, organizational and economic mechanisms are covered at a more strategic level, and the issues of assessing their practical effectiveness are analyzed with limited accuracy.

In the scientific works of scientists from the CIS countries, the issues of tourism infrastructure development are considered mainly in connection with the regional economy and state support mechanisms. In particular, A.Yu. Aleksandrova evaluates tourism infrastructure as a key factor in regional development, emphasizing the coordinating role of the state and the need to improve management institutions. In the studies of A.V. Babkin, the development of tourism infrastructure is scientifically substantiated by the cluster approach and cross-sectoral integration. Also, the works of I.T. Balabanov reveal the importance of investment mechanisms, public-private partnerships

and economic incentives in financing infrastructure projects [7]. However, in the studies of scientists from the CIS, the issues of mutual integration of organizational and economic mechanisms and assessment of their complex impact on the development of tourism infrastructure are not sufficiently systematized, which indicates the need for additional scientific research in this area.

4. Result

The development of tourism infrastructure is a complex and multi-factorial process, which requires not only the creation of material facilities - transport networks, accommodation facilities and service infrastructure, but also the effective management and financing of these processes [8]. Therefore, the sustainable development of tourism infrastructure is ensured by the interaction of organizational and economic mechanisms (Figure 1).

	Type of mechanism	Structural elements	Main tasks	Means of implementation	Expected results
1	**Organizational mechanism**	State administration bodies (republic-region-district)	Setting strategic goals	State programs, master plans	Regional priorities are identified
		Regional tourism departments	Coordination	Roadmaps, regulations	Inter-institutional coherence
		Cluster and PPP	Organizing partnerships	Agreements, consortia	Private sector activity
		Monitoring and control	Ensuring quality and efficiency	Standards, audit	Quality of services will increase
2	**Economic mechanism**	State budget funds	Initial financing	Targeted transfers	Infrastructure facilities will be built
		Private and foreign investments	Capital raising	Investment agreements	Investment volume will increase
		Tax incentives and subsidies	Promotion	Preferences	Investor activity will increase
		Credit and financial instruments	Financial sustainability	Preferential loans, leasing	Projects will be implemented continuously
3	**Interconnection**	Strategic decision + financial resources	Practical implementation of decisions	Organizational-economic harmony	Sustainable tourism infrastructure
4	**Final result**	Infrastructure facilities and services	Increasing tourist flow	Complex development	Regional economic growth

Figure 1. Organizational and economic mechanisms for developing tourism infrastructure

Organizational mechanisms serve to coordinate the activities of entities participating in the development of tourism infrastructure, determine their powers and responsibilities, and implement strategic management. These mechanisms regulate the interaction between state administration bodies, territorial tourism structures, the private sector and public institutions [9], [10]. Through organizational mechanisms, priority areas of territorial development are determined, programs and projects are formed, and decisions are made on the location and development of tourism infrastructure facilities. In this regard, organizational mechanisms constitute the institutional basis for the development of tourism infrastructure.

Economic mechanisms are aimed at mobilizing financial and investment resources necessary for the development of tourism infrastructure, their effective distribution, and the use of economic incentives. These mechanisms ensure the economic viability of infrastructure projects through state budget funds, private and foreign investments, preferential loans, subsidies, and tax incentives. Economic mechanisms play an important role in the practical construction of tourism infrastructure and achieving economic efficiency from it.

The close relationship between organizational and economic mechanisms is one of the important laws of the process of developing tourism infrastructure. Strategic goals and priorities set through organizational mechanisms receive real financial support through economic mechanisms [11]. On the contrary, the effective use of economic resources is impossible without a well-developed organizational system for their management and coordination. Therefore, the insufficient functioning of one of these mechanisms negatively affects the development of the entire infrastructure.

Discussion. The development of tourism infrastructure is one of the important factors ensuring regional economic growth, and its effectiveness largely depends on the harmony of organizational and economic mechanisms. Only when these mechanisms operate in an integrated manner will it be possible to build infrastructure facilities, improve the quality of services, and increase the flow of tourists (Figure 2).

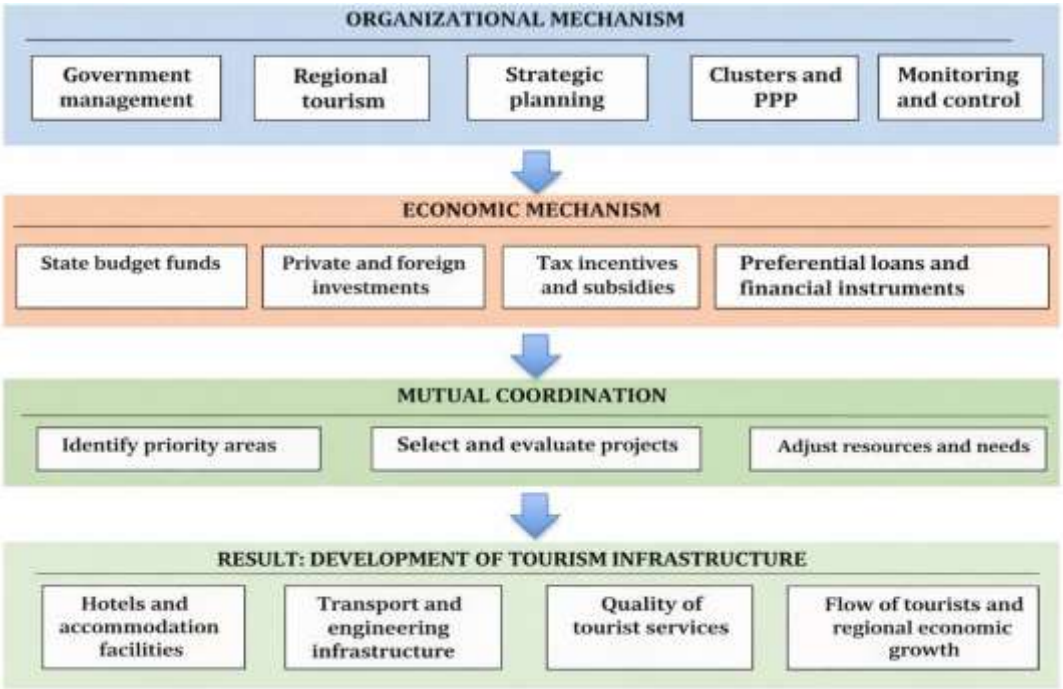


Figure 2. Model of organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of tourism infrastructure

Organizational mechanisms form the institutional framework for tourism infrastructure development and include public administration, regional tourism structures, strategic planning, clustering, and monitoring and control systems.

National strategic programs and territorial development concepts define the priorities of the state-level processes of infrastructure development [12]. In particular, within the framework of regional programs for 2022–2026, dozens of projects, for instance, on the development of tourism infrastructure in the Kashkadarya region were formed. These decisions were implemented by regional tourism management bodies and the development of accommodation facilities, services, and transport infrastructure was coordinated. This led to a near six-fold supercrit adaptation at 2022–2024 level of lodging stock in the terrain.

The respective areas that might have high tourism potential were determined through this strategic planning mechanism, while the investments were mostly directed to these areas that include the historical and cultural resources. Concurrently, the establishment of cluster and public-private partnership mechanisms widened the scope of private involvement and improved the economic efficiency of infrastructure investments. The monitoring and control system, in turn, served to assess the implementation of projects and the quality of services, ensuring the stability of the system.

Economic mechanisms are the main means of implementing real financial support for organizational decisions. While state budget funds are directed to the creation of primary infrastructure facilities, private and foreign investments serve to expand the scale of infrastructure [13]. As per effective data, the volume of tourists projects in 2024 have developed in Kashkadarya locale 3.6 occasions from 86.2 billion soums in 2022 up to 312.5 billion soums. The tax incentives and the subsidies created good conditions for investors, building up new hotel and service facilities. Conversely, Soft loans and financial instruments facilitated the constant funding of infrastructural initiatives as well as motivated the active participation of the private sector.

Mutual coordination between organizational and economic mechanisms is a central link in infrastructure development. At this stage, regional priority areas are identified, economically efficient projects are selected, and available resources are aligned with real needs. As a result, the efficiency of using investment resources has increased significantly, and the profitability of selected projects has averaged 18–22 percent [14].

As a result of the integrated activities of these mechanisms, real development of tourism infrastructure is ensured. In particular, accommodation facilities have increased, places have multiplied several times, the range of transport and engineering infrastructure has increased, and the quality of tourist services has improved. This has resulted in expanded tourist traffic and, importantly, regional economic development. In 2024, more than 267 thousand people were served in accommodation facilities in the region, and the proportion of tourism in the regional gross product was 2,5–3,0 percent. In the development of tourism infrastructure, organizational mechanisms implement strategic management and institutional coordination, and economic mechanisms provide financial support and incentives [15]. Their synergy ensures the sustainable development of regional tourism infrastructure, increasing economic activity, employment, and the competitiveness of the region.

5. Conclusion

This study was aimed at scientifically highlighting the role of organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of tourism infrastructure and the importance of their mutual coordination. The results of the study showed that the sustainable development of tourism infrastructure is determined not by the existence of separate mechanisms, but by their integrated functioning as a single system. Organizational mechanisms form the conceptual basis of infrastructure development through strategic

management, institutional coordination and setting territorial priorities. Economic mechanisms ensure the practical implementation of these decisions through financial resources, investments and economic incentives. The study revealed that the close relationship between these mechanisms increases the efficiency of the use of investment resources and enhances the economic effectiveness of infrastructure projects. The integrated model developed on the basis of empirical analysis confirmed that the coordinated use of organizational and economic mechanisms in the development of tourism infrastructure at the regional level serves to increase the flow of tourists, improve the quality of services and accelerate regional economic growth. In particular, the growth of investment volumes, expansion of accommodation capacities and improvement of service quality indicators were the main results reflecting the effective functioning of these mechanisms. In conclusion, the research results show that an integrated approach of organizational and economic mechanisms in the process of developing tourism infrastructure is an important condition for improving regional tourism policy. The use of this approach is of practical importance in increasing the tourism competitiveness of regions, ensuring sustainable economic development and expanding the share of the tourism sector in the national economy.

REFERENCES

[1] B. Erkayeva and R. Xushvaqtov, "Qashqadaryo Viloyatida Eko Va Etno Turizmni Rivojlantirishning Istiqbollari Va Iqtisodiy Samaradorligi," Green Econ. Dev..

[2] State Committee on Tourism Development of Uzbekistan, "Tourism Statistics Yearbook 2023." Government Publishing House, 2024.

[3] Qashqadaryo viloyati Statistika boshqarmasi, "Turizm va joylashtirish vositalari faoliyati to'g'risida axborot byulleteni." Qarshi, 2022.

[4] UNWTO, Tourism and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective. Madrid: World Tourism Organization, 2022.

[5] C. Cooper, J. Fletcher, A. Fyall, D. Gilbert, and S. Wanhill, Tourism: Principles and Practice, 5th ed. Harlow: Pearson Education Limited, 2018.

[6] J. Zukhra, "Effective use of the experience of advanced foreign countries in state support for tourism," Gwalior Manag. Acad. J., 2023.

[7] R. Sharpley and D. Telfer, Tourism and Development: Concepts and Issues, 2nd ed. Bristol: Channel View Publications, 2015.

[8] J. R. B. Ritchie and G. I. Crouch, The Competitive Destination: A Sustainable Tourism Perspective. Wallingford: CABI, 2003.

[9] C. M. Hall, Tourism Planning: Policies, Processes and Relationships, 2nd ed. Harlow: Pearson Education, 2008.

[10] A. V. Babkin, Special Types of Tourism. Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix, 2008.

[11] A. Yu. Aleksandrova, International Tourism. Moscow: Aspect Press, 2016.

[12] I. T. Balabanov, Economic Evaluation of Investment Projects. St. Petersburg: Piter, 2011.

[13] World Bank, World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2016.

[14] OECD, Tourism Trends and Policies 2022. Paris: OECD Publishing, 2022.

[15] UNWTO, Global Report on Tourism Investment. Madrid: World Tourism Organization, 2019.