

# TÍTULO: **TURISMO, PLANIFICACIÓN Y BIENESTAR EN LANZAROTE**

## TESIS DOCTORAL

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### **The thesis's summary**

The present doctoral thesis centres on the study and analysis of the effects of the tourist activity on the social welfare of the societies of reception. Its finality is to demonstrate how certain forms of tourism derive towards the welfare losses for the residents in this territory, as the constant growth of the activity, reaching the form of tourism of masses; it exceeds its capacity of adaptation and of reception.

Come to this point, the benefits, in socioeconomic terms, which initially the activity presents in a rural society or of low development level, stay in doubt, since it was detected dynamics of territorial, economic and social transformation hardly compatible with the same one, without positive reflex on the well-being of the citizens.

Lighting by thinking framed within the sociology of change and conflict, from approaches to Sociology considered as humanist and neo-Marxist., stating three major hypotheses.

The first one presumes that the change in the socioeconomic activity and territorial derivative of the implantation of the tourist activity modifies the underlying forms of life.

Producing, as a second hypothesis, a first period of improvements in the well-being of the society of reception that will stagnate and decline by the strong growth of tourist activity and it will be noted in its maturity (With demographic imbalances, shortages in the levels of introduction, job insecurity and insufficient capacity of adaptation of the basic infrastructure).

Finally, the third hypothesis affirms that it is the quality and not the quantity the one that must preside at the development policy.

Taken to verify the hypothesis mentioned the case of an island: Lanzarote, starting from the beginning of the implementation of the activity, 1970, until the status achieved in its tourist maturity, in the present century, describing the dynamic that has occurred in three stage of their development as tourist economy. Stages that have been directly linked with the processes of land use and real socio-economic transformation that have occurred in every moment.

For the verification of the hypotheses one has worked on a selection of specific areas of well-being, considered the most significant to the objectives pursued whose development is analyzed on the basis of and in relation to the growth of the supply and demand in tourism. Note that this produces notable increases in population in short periods of time, so evolution caused in the demographic structure is the first treaty point.

And to evaluate the consequences on the population born in the island and the born one out of the island it is considered to be the evolution of the levels of qualification and educational equipment, endowments of health, labour structure, revenue, energy, hydrologic system and communications by highway, transport private and public, and the differential impact of these elements on the indigenous population and the set of residents, as well as the equivalent total population (which includes the number of daily tourists).

Finally, from information and compilation of indicators measured throughout their evolution, is a reflection interrelated way and inclusive of those indicators in order to extract the true dimension of the island change and its drift toward no positive effects on social welfare in Lanzarote.

The main conclusions demonstrate that the introduction of the tourist activity in insular territories initiates the first period of increase of the well-being in the reception society, in socioeconomic terms, infrastructural and allocations from that the indigenous and resident population benefits, but after the consolidation of the territory like tourist and the introduction of a model in the shape of tourism from masses It turns out to be negatively compensated by dynamics of territorial, economic and social transformation compatible with these benefits and without positive reflex on the well-being of the citizens: demographic imbalances, basic levels of training widespread, growth of the offer and the tourist demand without proportional reflex on the volume of work places and instability of the same one, collapse in sanitary provisions and infrastructural difficulties for production and access to energy and water, and invasion of the scene for the private way, it is the reached situation.

All this confirms a traditional conclusion of this type of studies: that the quality, and not the quantity, must preside over tourism development policies. Beings the containment of the offer and the tourist demand the route for the progress of the social welfare. Which prove the hypothesis assumed in the completion of this thesis.