



## **The role of ethics and deontology is essential must be reinforced in geosciences. Focus natural hazards and catastrophic risk.**

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In today's globalized and changing world, Natural Hazard Management is becoming a priority. It is essential for us to combine both global and interdisciplinary approaches with in-depth knowledge about the natural hazards that may cause damage to both people and property. Many catastrophic events have to see with geological hazards. Science and technology, and particularly geosciences, play an essential role. But this role is often not used, because it is not integrated into the legislation or public policy enacted by those who must manage risk to prevent disasters from occurring.

Not only here and now, but also everywhere, whenever decisions are made on disaster risk reduction, we must call for the role of geology to be taken into account. And we must note that in several countries including Spain, the study of geology is being slighted in both universities and secondary education.

If the discipline of geology disappears from formal education, there would be serious consequences. This warning has already been issued once and again, for instance in the 2007 Quarterly Natural Sciences Newsletter in relation to Katrina and The Tsunami in the Indian Ocean. There, the fact that knowledge of geoscience may be indispensable for attenuating the effects of natural disasters and that knowledge of geoscience benefits society always is clearly stated.

And this necessarily includes generating and making the best possible use of legislation and public policy where daily decisions are made both on risk management and everything that managing threats involves. The role of geology and geologists is essential and must be reinforced.

But, we cannot forgive that is necessary to form of the professional of geology in law and ethical principles. And of course a deontological approach should be maintained. The role of universities is fundamental but normally the study about ethics and professional deontology is not included in curricula of students. If this approach is not reinforced, it at least should not be diminished during disasters human rights problem and an obstacle to development, and for them to become an opportunity for meeting Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights. The article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the right to live, and these disasters even affect people in terms of their right under article 3 to physical and moral integrity.

This paper aims to focus on these aspects that sometimes overlooked. Examples from several countries were used and in the Spanish case the situation of studies of Professional Ethics will be analyzed in universities where they study geology and earth sciences related.