Journal of Bioengineering and Bioelectronics

Open access Commentary

We will Look at the Dynamic Relationships that Exist Between People, Living Things, and the Environment

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DESCRIPTION

Ethnobiology is the scientific study of how different human cultures treat and use living things. From the distant past to the present, we will look at the dynamic relationships that exist between people, living things, and the environment. Over time, spanning cultures and disciplines, 4,444 "people's biota environment" interactions have been observed and examined around the world.

The introduction to this volume examines the issue of ethnobiology research's central and integrated function in anthropology in the broadest sense, in terms of biological, archaeological, and sociocultural components. Under the following topics, the background and current condition of ethnobiology will be analysed, as well as its contribution to anthropological questions: The fundamental tenet of taxonomic legitimacy. Language and knowledge system translation. Cognition and culture; social organisation and knowledge communication A co-evolutionary paradigm, as part of the broader "biocultural integration," connects medical ethnobiology, applied ethnobiology, and the meta-theory that unites all of these. The gathered papers are discussed in terms of how they demonstrate these difficulties.

To account for the various schools of thought that have dominated ethnobiology throughout the years, the field's history has been divided into multiple periods Researchers conducted "salvage" ethnobiology in an attempt to document local biological knowledge of economically and therapeutically valuable plant species during the initial phase. Phase two began in the 1950s, but with the rise of cognitive anthropology in the 1960s and 1970s, it peaked. Cognitive anthropologists seek to document and classify traditional biological knowledge in order to better understand how different cultural groups construct their environment, inspired by language studies of the Prague School Ethno scientists focused on approaches in this strand.

Ethnobiology is a rapidly expanding field of study that is attracting the attention of scientists, students, and the general public in North America and around the world. In Ethnobiology, there is a need to investigate modern methodology for studying people-biota-environment interactions; to quantitatively analyse our multidisciplinary data based on hypotheses; to integrate diverse lines of evidence for documenting ethno biological knowledge and practises; to develop interdisciplinary education programmes to train students and practitioners of Ethnobiology; and to find academic funding sources.

This section provides information about current research objectives and priorities, methods, and educational imperatives for Ethnobiology as we continue to refine and enhance scholarship and practice. The Society has a significant role to play in creating novel ways to share the insights of Ethnobiology with educators in K–12, University, and International contexts. "Educators" includes individuals in formal classroom settings, but also can incorporate field schools, experiential environmental education, and collaborating with local or indigenous leaders interested in supporting knowledge exchange for future generations. Disseminating results to local collaborators, policy-makers, industry, media, and the general public are other ways that the Society promotes the importance of Ethnobiology in addressing the significant environmental and social challenges facing human societies today.

As we refine and strengthen scholarship and practise, this section includes information about current research objectives and priorities, methodology, and educational imperatives for Ethnobiology. The Society has a key role to play in developing new means to share Ethnobiology's discoveries with educators in K–12, university, and international settings. Individuals in traditional classroom settings, as well as field schools, immersive environmental education, and cooperating with local or indigenous leaders interested in facilitating knowledge exchange

Received:	30-March-2022	**Manuscript No:**	JBTC-22-13171
Editor assigned:	01-April-2022	**PreQC No:**	JBTC-22-13171 (PQ)
Reviewed:	15-April-2022	**QC No:**	JBTC-22-13171
Revised:	22-April-2022	**Manuscript No:**	JBTC-22-13171 (R)
Published:	29-April-2022	**DOI:**	10.35841/jbtc-4.2.06

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Citation Novitskiy M (2022). We will Look at the Dynamic Relationships that Exist Between People, Living Things, and the Environment. BioEng BioElectron. 4:06.

for future generations, are all examples of "educators." The Society also promotes the importance of ethnobiology in tackling the important environmental and socioeconomic concerns that human societies face today by disseminating results to local collaborators, policymakers, industry, the media, and the general public.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

CONFLICTS OF INTERESTS

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.