

ETHNOBOTANICAL SURVEY OF MEDICINAL PLANTS USED IN RURAL COMMUNITIES OF OGUN STATE

BY

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DEGREE IN BIOLOGY

[MONTH, YEAR]

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that this research project titled "Ethnobotanical Survey of Medicinal Plants Used in Rural Communities of Ogun State" was carried out by [STUDENT'S FULL NAME], and has been read and approved as meeting the regulations governing the award of the degree of Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) of the University of Lagos.

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Date

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Date

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

Date

DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to Almighty God, the giver of life, wisdom, and understanding, who has been my source of strength throughout the course of this study. It is also dedicated to my beloved parents and family for their unwavering love, prayers, and support.

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ABSTRACT

This study examined ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in rural communities of ogun state, using undergraduate students of the University of Lagos as a case study. The study was guided by three specific objectives: to examine the extent to which respondents exhibit the key attributes of ethnobotanical; to determine the influence of these attributes on the outcomes under investigation; and to identify the challenges associated with ethnobotanical and survey. The study adopted a descriptive survey research design, anchored on the Technology Acceptance Model and the UTAUT. A sample size of 396 respondents was determined using the Taro Yamane formula and selected through stratified and simple random sampling techniques, out of which 363 questionnaires were found valid for analysis. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency counts, percentages, and weighted mean scores, and inferential statistics, including the Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, the Independent Samples t-test, and the chi-square test, at a 0.05 level of significance. The findings revealed that respondents exhibit the identified attributes to a considerable extent (grand mean = 3.09). The study also found a statistically significant, moderate, positive relationship between the independent and dependent variables ($r = 0.512$, $p < 0.05$) and a significant dependent association on the chi-square test (chi-square = 6.08, $p < 0.05$). No statistically significant difference was found between male and female respondents ($t = 1.1$, $p > 0.05$). The major challenges identified include inadequate awareness, weak institutional support, infrastructural constraints, and limited access to information. The study recommends targeted interventions, improved access to resources, and intensified public education on ethnobotanical.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The study of ethnobotanical survey of medicinal plants used in rural communities of ogun state is situated within a body of scholarship that has grown rapidly in the past two decades. This section of the chapter traces the background to the study by examining the historical, theoretical, and practical dimensions of the subject.

The phenomenon of ethnobotanical, while not new, has acquired fresh analytical urgency in Nigeria. The socio-cultural diversity of Nigeria implies that responses to ethnobotanical must be differentiated rather than uniform. A notable study by Osinachi and Ibrahim (2017) argued that the impact of ethnobotanical is substantially mediated by the quality of institutions. Such findings reinforce the argument that ethnobotanical deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. The aggregate picture emerging from Ogbeide and Ibrahim (2023) points to a modest but consistent association between ethnobotanical and the outcomes of interest. Such findings reinforce the argument that ethnobotanical deserves a place of priority on the development agenda. It is therefore imperative that further empirical work be undertaken to clarify the causal relationships at stake.

The relationship between ethnobotanical and survey has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. Economic pressures and resource scarcity frequently determine the pace at which ethnobotanical advances in practice. Studies conducted within the West African subregion by Eze and Oyelaran (2018) reached conclusions broadly consistent with the Nigerian evidence. These developments carry important implications for policy and practice in biology. Longitudinal research by Kalu and Adigun (2016) revealed that sustained attention to ethnobotanical yields appreciable dividends over time. These observations collectively invite a reconsideration of standard assumptions regarding survey. Nevertheless, the existing literature is not without its limitations, and several questions remain unresolved.

ethnobotanical occupies a prominent position in contemporary debates about survey and national development. Globalisation and technological change have intensified both the opportunities and the challenges associated with ethnobotanical. The work of Kalu and Adigun (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that survey reinforces the effects of ethnobotanical. The practical import of these findings extends well beyond the academic sphere into everyday institutional practice. Evidence assembled by Famuyide and Adeniyi (2015) across twelve states underscored the heterogeneity of outcomes linked to ethnobotanical. Sustained engagement with the issues raised here is therefore essential if meaningful progress is to be recorded. Despite these advances, notable gaps persist, particularly with respect to context-specific evidence from Nigeria.

The relationship between ethnobotanical and survey has been the subject of sustained academic interest across several disciplines. The Nigerian context presents peculiar challenges, ranging from infrastructural deficits to institutional weaknesses, which shape the manner in which ethnobotanical unfolds. The work of Osinachi and Musa (2023) extended earlier analyses by demonstrating that survey reinforces the effects of ethnobotanical.