

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
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Title of the Manuscript:	ACCESSIBILITY AND FLOW OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY IN ORIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF OYO STATE, NIGERIA

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR’S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors’ response to final evaluator’s comments
As pointed out earlier, the hypothesis should not be stated in the result and discussion and neither should the statistical tool used be in the same section. Rather let there be a sub-heading after the introduction or objective of the study for the hypotheses tested and the statistical tool employed explained in the materials and methods The discussion from line74-80 and the last paragraph in that sub-heading seems too abridged. Since much was not done on that sub section, I think the article can be published without including it.	• The hypotheses are now stated in the last section of the introduction • The statistical tool used is now explained in the materials and methods section.

INTRODUCTION

Statement of Hypotheses

304 In order to determine the association between quantities of commodities transported
305 to the markets and market locations, a set of hypotheses were formulated. The
306 formulation of hypotheses helps to streamline and guide the researcher in his problem of
307 investigation. The following null hypotheses were tested:
308 H0: There is no significant association between the quantities of commodities
309 transported to the markets by the farmers and the market locations.
310 H¹0: There is no significant association between the quantities of commodities
311 transported from the markets to the urban centres and market locations.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The farmers and middle men were selected through simple random sampling.
312 The appropriate test statistics used is the chi-square technique defined by

313
$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^l \frac{(O_{ij} - E_{ij})^2}{E_{ij}}$$

314 where Oij = observed frequency in category *i* of sample *j*; Eij is expected
315 frequency in category *i* of sample *j*.
316 For the required level of significance (α) the number of degrees of freedom is
317 given by N = (k – 1)(l – 1)

UNDER PEER REVIEW

318 Where k is the number of categories and *l* are the number of samples. For the
319 usual test, where one is looking for significant differences, a χ^2 value is deemed
320 significant when it is larger than the table value (i.e. when $\chi^2 \geq \chi^2_{\alpha}$).
321 The chi-square test to determine the association between the quantities of commodities transported
to the market by the farmers and the market locations showed that