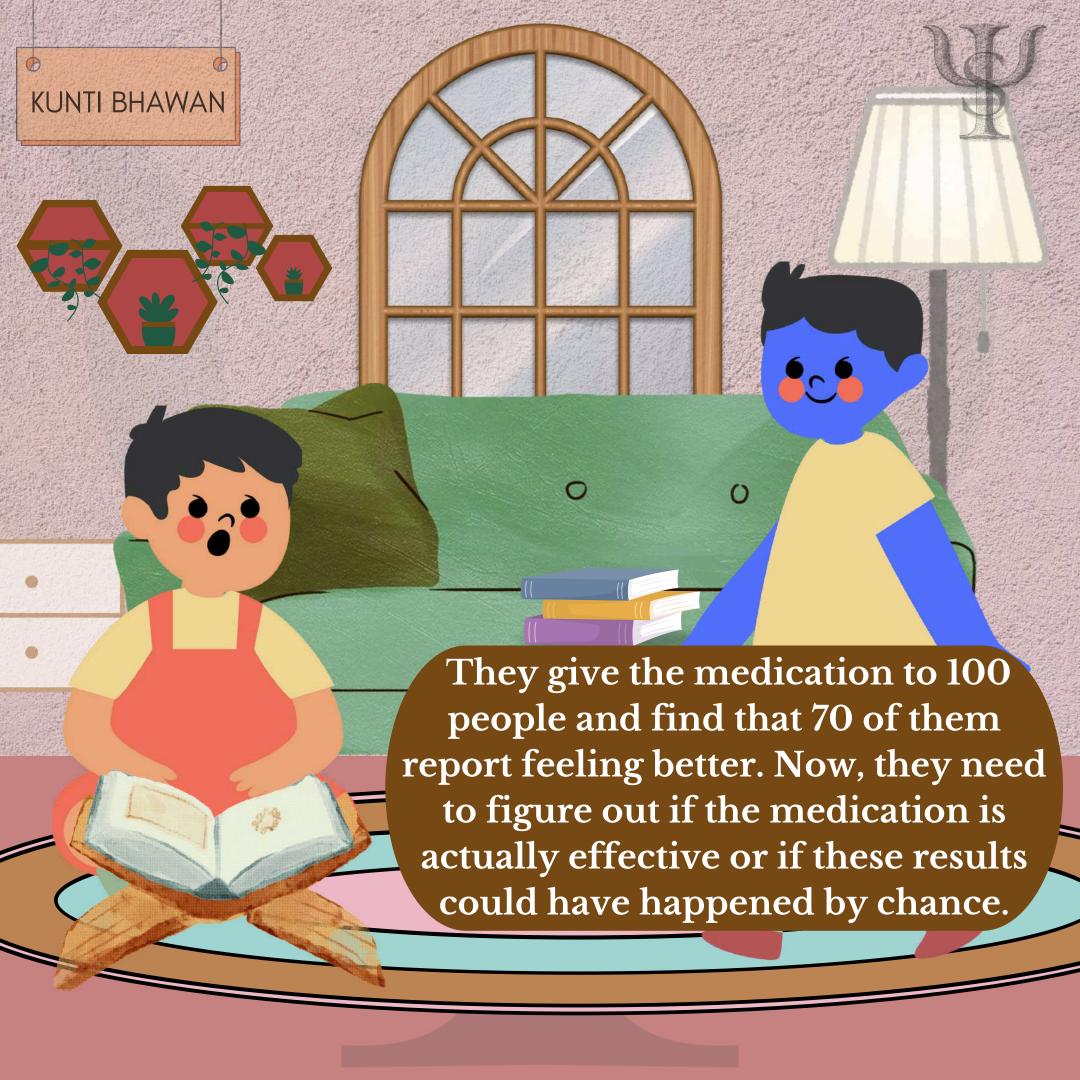




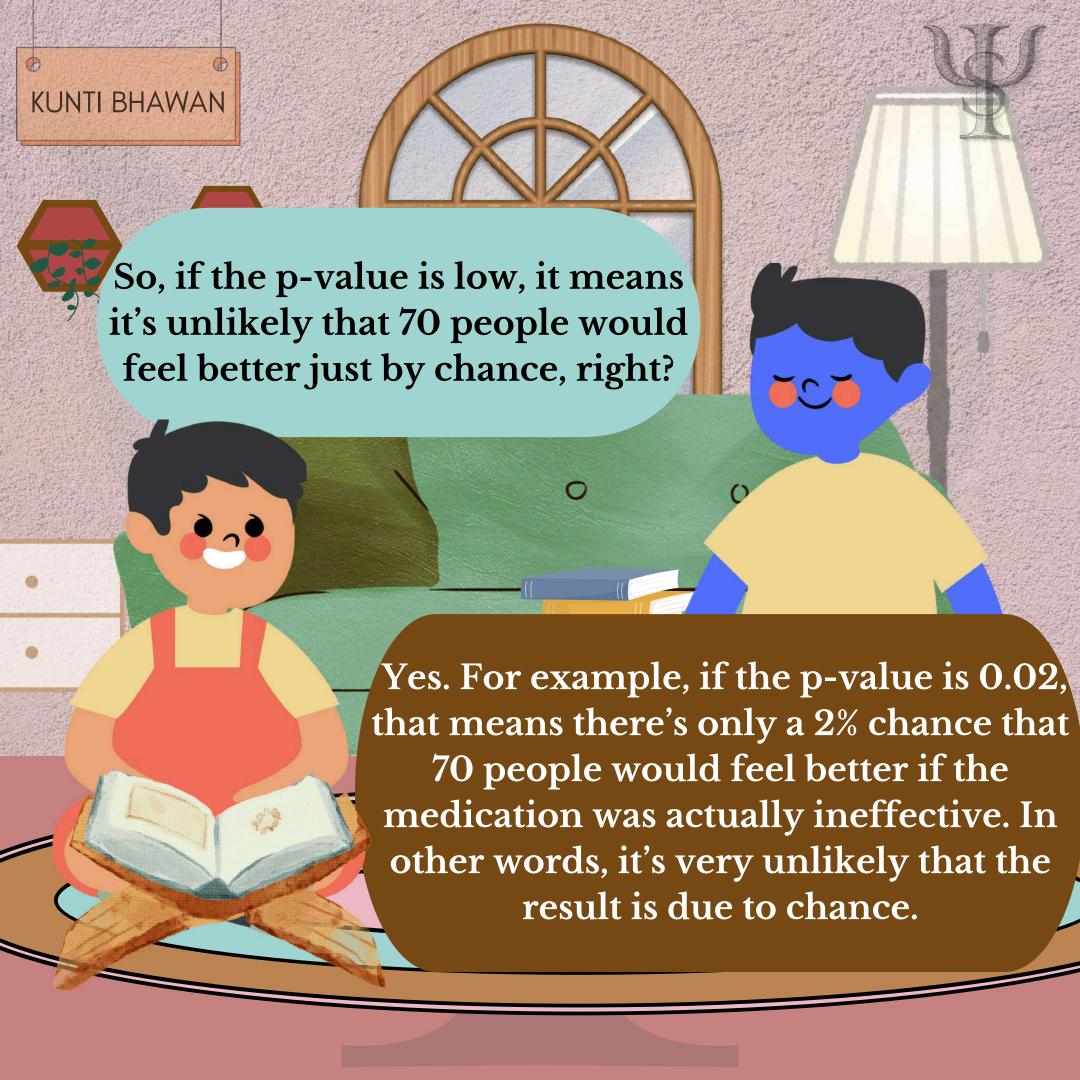
KUNTI BHAWAN I understand your frustration, Arjun. Let's think about it in a different way. Imagine a group of researchers testing a new medication to see if it helps reduce headaches.

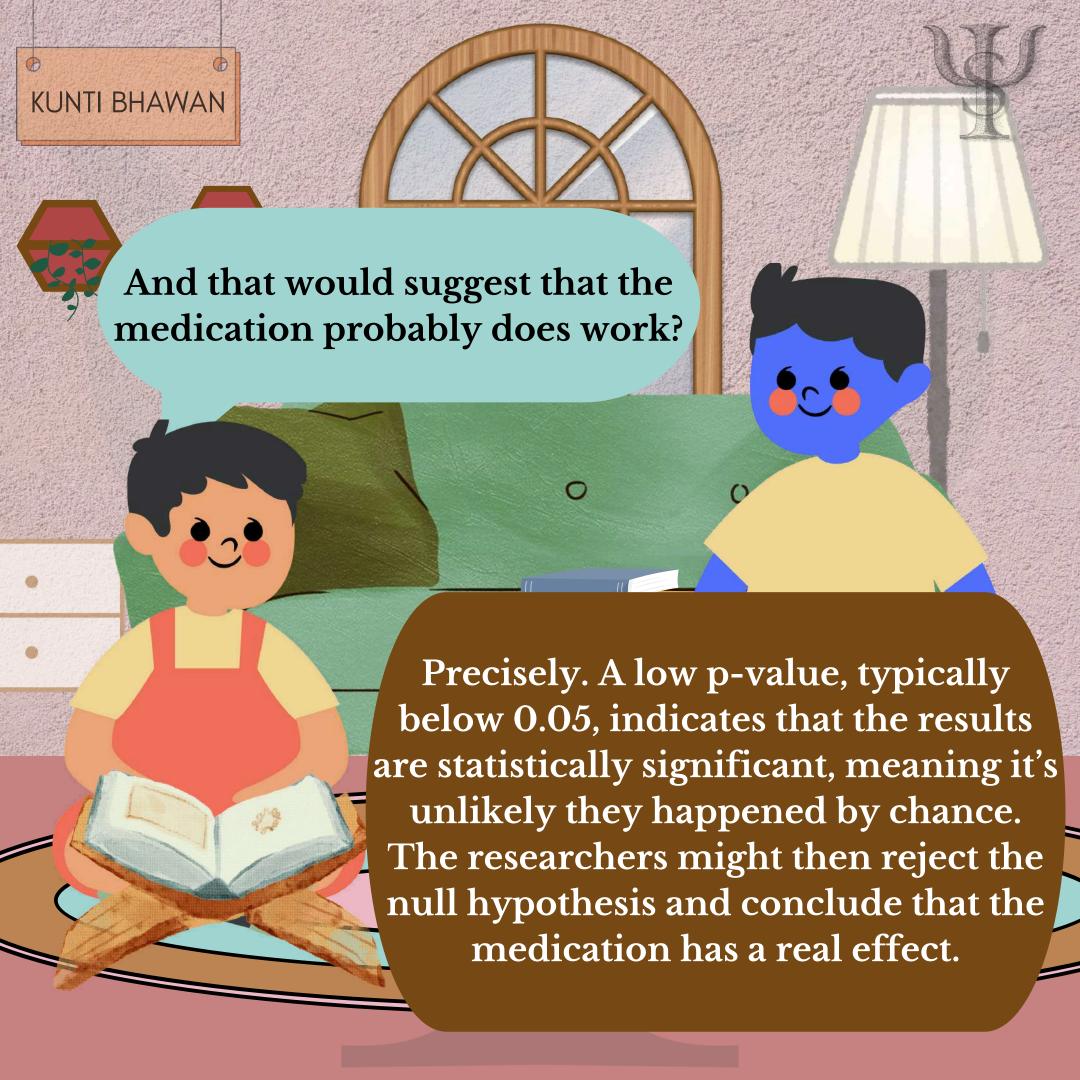


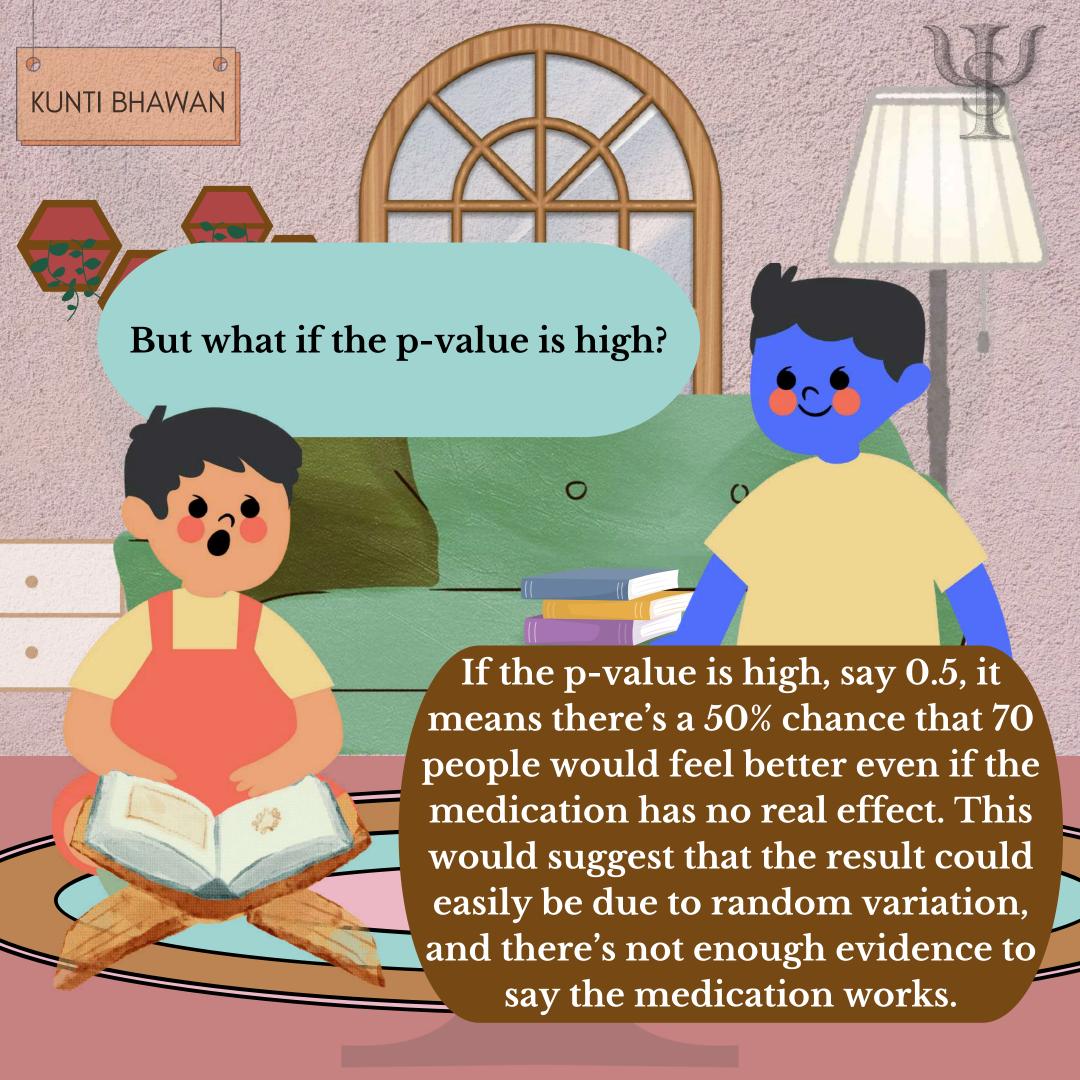


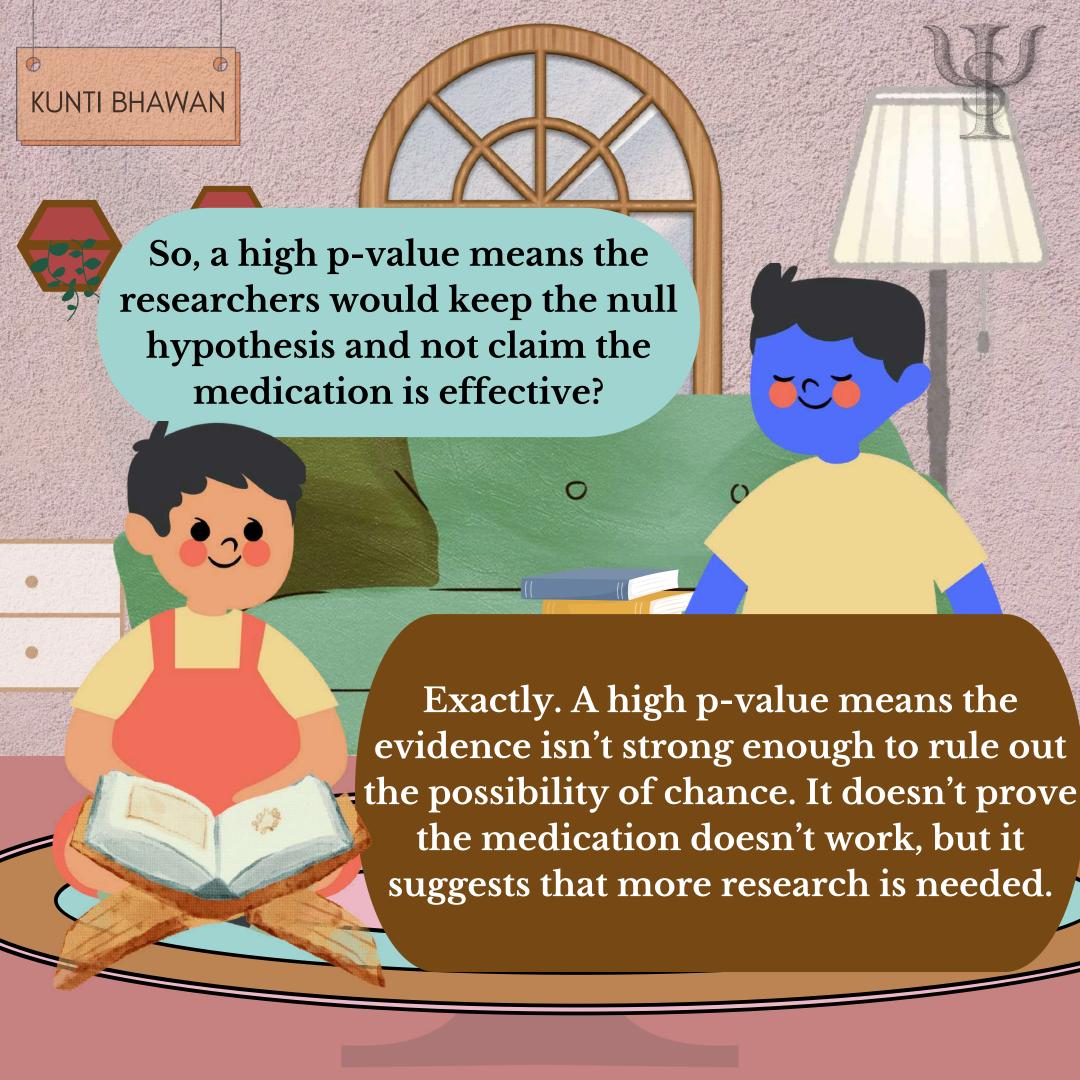
So, they're trying to see if the medication really works or if people just happened to feel better on their own?

Exactly. The researchers start with the assumption, or the null hypothesis, that the medication has no effect, meaning any improvement is just due to random chance. The p-value helps them measure how likely it is to get the observed result—70 people feeling better—if the medication actually does nothing.









I think I'm getting it now. The pvalue helps determine how confident we can be that our results are due to the treatment and not just random chance. Thanks, Krishna!

KUN'

That's right, Arjun. It's all about evaluating the strength of your evidence and making informed decisions based on it. Remember, in research, understanding the tools we use to interpret data is crucial for drawing accurate conclusions.