***Report: Investment Session Report***

**Overview**

This report summarizes an investment education session led by Poornatha and NSDL (National Securities Depository Limited). The session covered essential investment principles, market mechanics, and practical tips for new investors.

**Key Topics Covered**

**1. The 3I Principles of Investing**

* **Income**: Understanding both active and passive income sources.
* **Inflation**: Recognizing how inflation erodes money's value over time.
* **Investment**: Highlighting the necessity of investing to combat inflation and grow wealth.

**2. The 3S Principles of Investing**

* **Start Early**: Leveraging the power of compounding and the benefits of early investing.
* **Spread Wide**: Emphasizing the importance of diversification to reduce risk.
* **Stay Long**: Focusing on long-term investing to ride out market fluctuations.

**3. Market Fundamentals**

* **Primary Market**: Where companies raise capital through Initial Public Offerings (IPOs).
* **Secondary Market**: Where investors buy and sell existing shares.
* **How Markets Operate**: An overview of the process companies follow to go public and how shares are traded in the market.

**4. Essential Accounts for Share Trading**

* **Savings Account**: Used to transfer funds for buying shares.
* **Broking Account**: Facilitates the placing of buy and sell orders.
* **Demat Account**: Holds shares electronically, replacing physical share certificates.

**5. Investment Do's and Don'ts**

* **Do's**:
  + Conduct thorough research before investing.
  + Focus on long-term investment strategies.
  + Diversify your portfolio.
  + Start small and invest early.
* **Don'ts**:
  + Avoid borrowing money to invest.
  + Don’t make investment decisions based on emotions.

**Key Takeaways**

1. Building passive income streams is crucial alongside active income.
2. Starting early allows investors to benefit from compounding over time.
3. Diversification is key to reducing risks in an investment portfolio.
4. Understanding the distinction between primary and secondary markets is essential for informed investing.
5. The shift from physical share certificates to demat accounts has streamlined the investment process.
6. Investors need a savings account, broking account, and demat account to start trading in the stock market.

**Conclusion**

This session provided a solid introduction to investing, especially within the Indian market context. It underscored the importance of starting early, diversifying investments, and adopting a long-term perspective. The practical steps outlined, including the accounts needed for stock trading, equip attendees to begin investing with confidence.

