

1. Key Concepts & Vocabulary to Take Note Of

1 What is an Option?

- An option is a financial contract that gives you the **Right** (a choice) to buy or sell an asset, but **NO Obligation** (no forced responsibility) if it goes against you.

Option = Right,
but **NO Obligation**



Choice, not Compulsion

2 Call Option (CE)

- An option you buy when you have a **Bullish View** (you expect the market/stock price to go UP).
- CE = Call Option

CE = Call Option



Expected
to go UP

3 Put Option (PE)

- An option you buy when you have a **Bearish View** (you expect the market/stock price to go DOWN).
- PE = Put Option

PE = Put Option



Expected
to go DOWN

4 Premium

- The actual token price per unit you pay to buy an option contract.
- Total amount paid = Premium $\times$ Lot Size.

Example:

Premium = ₹100

Lot Size = 65

Total = ₹100 $\times$ 65 = ₹6,500



5 Strike Price

- The specific price level (e.g. 24,000) chosen for the contract.
- It is the price at which you have the right to buy or sell the asset.

Example:

Strike Price = 24,000
(for example)



6 Lot Size

- The fixed quantity set by the stock exchange (e.g. 65 units for Nifty in the video example).
- You don't normally buy just 1 unit.
- Your total cash layout is always Premium $\times$ Lot Size.

Example (Nifty):

Lot Size = 65 units

If Premium = ₹100

Total amount = ₹100 $\times$ 65
= ₹6,500

You trade
in lot sizes,
not single
units.



7 Expiry Date

- The validity end-date of the contract (weekly or monthly).
- Options with farther expiry dates cost higher premiums because the seller takes on risk over a longer period.



Weekly or Monthly

- Weekly expiry (shorter duration)
- Monthly expiry (longer duration)

More time
to expiry
→
generally
higher premium
(more risk
for the seller)

2. Primary Advantages of Options

1 Asymmetric Risk - Reward

- As an option buyer, your loss is strictly limited (capped at the premium paid), while your profit potential is theoretically unlimited if the market moves strongly in your direction.

Limited Loss

- Maximum loss = Premium paid.
- You cannot lose more than what you paid.



Your total loss is strictly limited to the premium paid.

Unlimited Profit Potential

- If the market moves strongly in your favour, profit can be very high.



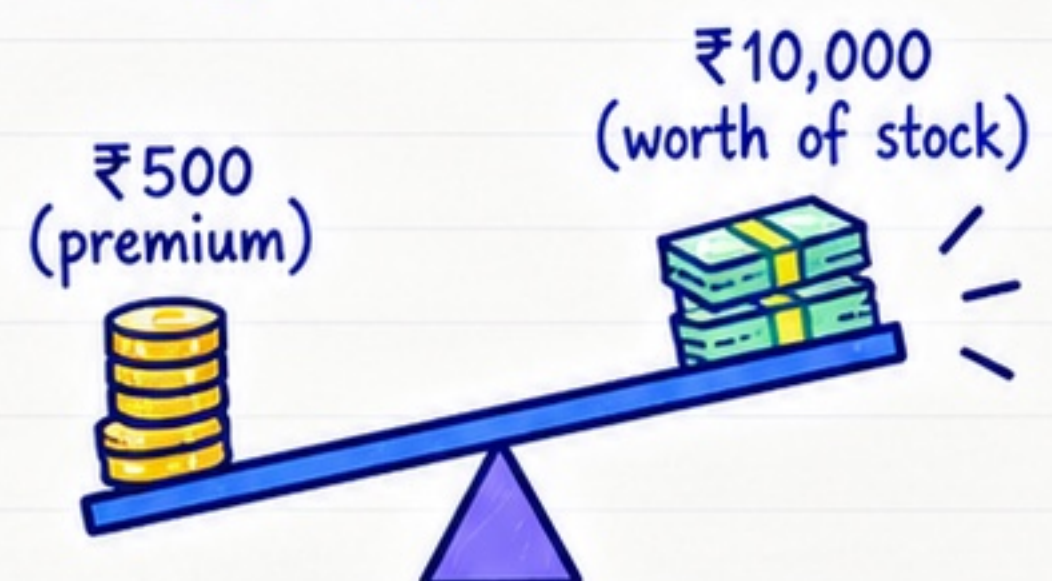
There is no upper limit to your profit if the market moves strongly in your direction.

2 Leverage & Lower Capital

- You can control a high-value asset using only a small fraction of capital.

Example:

You can control ₹10,000 worth of stock using just a ₹500 premium.



Key Takeaway:

- A small amount of capital (premium) gives you exposure to a much larger value in the market.
- This is called leverage.



Small capital
→ Control large value
→ Potentially higher returns

3. Big Beginner Mistakes to Avoid

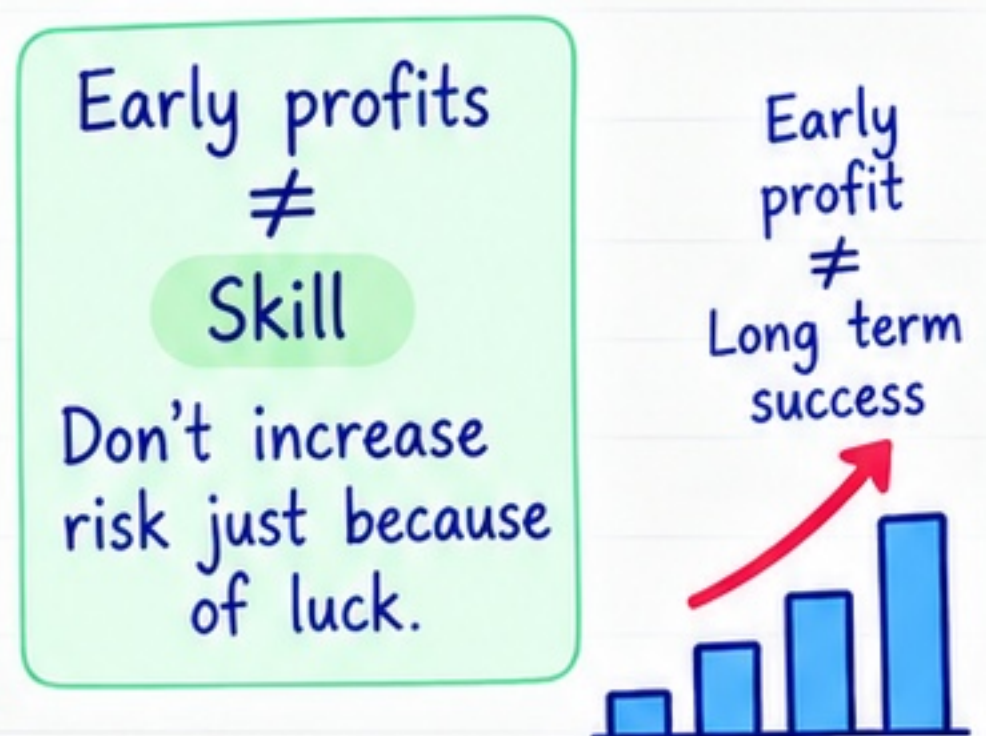
1 Seeking Quick Wealth

- Treating options as a "get-rich-quick" scheme without proper technical understanding leads to severe capital wipeouts.



2 Beginner's Luck & Overconfidence

- Getting lucky on early trades often leads to taking larger, unmanaged risks later.



3 Trading on Social Media / Channel Tips

- Executing trades based purely on tips without personal analysis or paper testing.



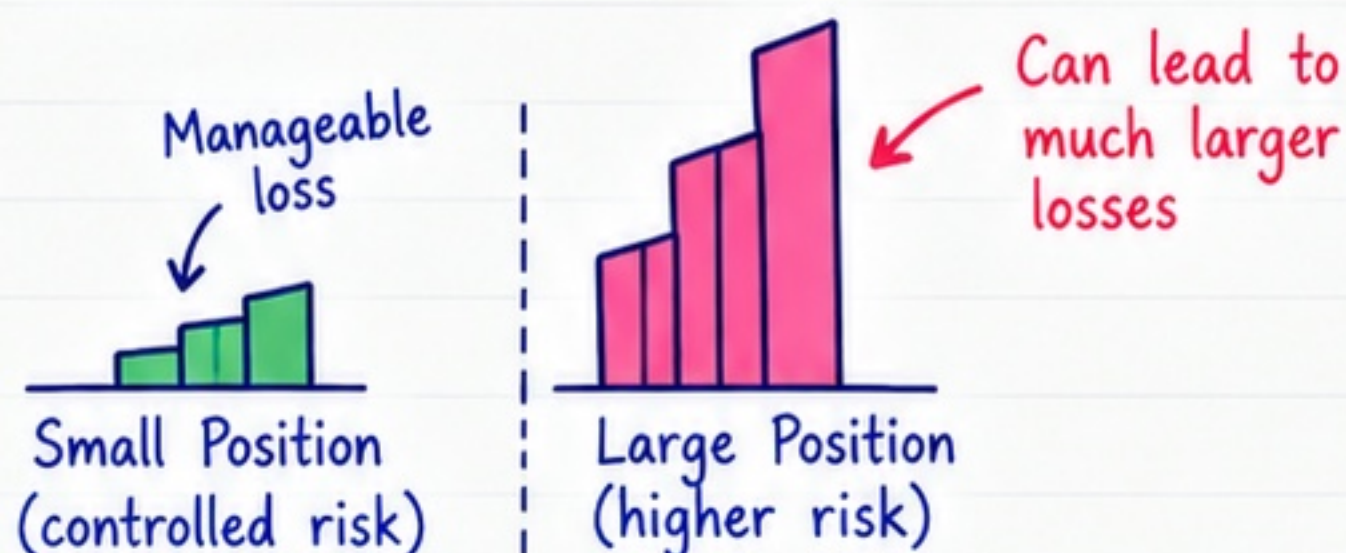
Do your own analysis and testing.



- ✓ Analyse
- ✓ Backtest
- ✓ Make your own decision

4 Neglecting Risk Management

- Assuming larger position sizes guarantee larger profits, without placing stop-loss orders.



Bigger position $\neq$ Bigger profit (it can also mean bigger loss)



Always use stop-loss and keep position sizes small and controlled.

4. Successful Trading Habits to Adopt

1 Always Set a Stop-Loss

- Define your exit point and risk budget before entering a trade.



Plan before you trade:

- Entry price
- Stop-loss level
- Risk amount
- Exit plan

Helps to limit losses and avoid emotional decisions.

2 Proper Position Sizing

- Keep initial quantity sizes small and controlled.



Do not put a large portion of your capital in a single trade.

3 Paper Trading First

- Practice entries, exits, and strategies on paper with dummy trades before risking real capital.

Benefits:

- Gain experience
- Build confidence
- Understand how options work in real market conditions.



4 Emotional Discipline & Patience

- Stick strictly to your predefined trading rules rather than making panic-driven moves.

Avoid FOMO
(Fear of missing out)
and impulsive decisions.



Be Patient
Be Disciplined

Follow your plan:

- Entry rules
- Exit rules
- Risk management rules
- Don't react emotionally to market noise.

5. The Example to Remember Forever : The Property Flat Booking Analogy

Imagine a real estate builder launches a brand new 2=BHK flat priced at ₹50 Lakhs.

1 The Booking (Paying the Premium)

- Instead of paying ₹50 Lakhs upfront, the builder allows you to book the flat by paying a 1% booking token = ₹50,000.
- This ₹50,000 token is your **Option Premium**.



2-BHK Flat
₹50 Lakhs

1% Booking Token
= ₹50,000
(Option Premium)

2 Scenario A – Market Surges (Call Option Scenario)

- The project becomes an instant hit, and flat prices jump to ₹55 Lakhs.
- Since you hold the booking contract at ₹50 Lakhs, your contract is now worth much more.
- You can sell your contract or lock in a **₹4.5 Lakh net profit** (₹5 Lakh gain minus your ₹50,000 token).
- A small ₹50,000 outlay generated a huge return!



Gain = ₹55L - ₹50L = ₹5 Lakh
Net Profit = ₹5L - ₹50,000
= ₹4.5 Lakh
(from a ₹50,000 outlay)

3 Scenario B – Market Crashes (Capped Loss Scenario)

- The area suffers bad news and the builder drops flat prices to ₹45 Lakhs.
- Because you bought an Option (Right, not Obligation), you are NOT forced to pay the remaining ₹49.5 Lakhs to complete the purchase.
- You simply forfeit your ₹50,000 booking token and walk away.
- Your total loss is strictly capped at **₹50,000**, preventing a ₹5 Lakh loss on the property purchase.



You forfeit the ₹50,000 booking token (Option Premium) and walk away.
Total Loss = ₹50,000
(capped at premium)

6. Strike Price vs Premium - Key Difference & Example

1 The Core Difference

Strike Price (The Target Benchmark)

- The **fixed contract price level** chosen by you (e.g. 24,000 in Nifty) at which you hold the right to buy or sell the underlying asset on or before the expiry date.
- It is the **benchmark price** written into the option contract.

Strike Price
= Target / Benchmark
Price



Premium (The Down Payment / Token Fee)

- The **actual cash price per unit** that you pay upfront to purchase the option contract.
- This is your total risk outlay.
- Total Cost = Premium × Lot Size.

Example:

Premium = ₹100
Lot Size = 65
Total Cost = ₹100 × 65
= ₹6,500



Premium
= Token / Upfront Cost

2 The Property Analogy (To Remember Forever)

Using the flat booking example from Episode 1: Suppose a builder launches a new 2-BHK apartment.



Strike Price = Agreement Price
(₹50 Lakhs)

- This is the locked-in price at which you hold the right to purchase the flat.



Premium = Booking Token
(₹50,000)

- This is the actual non-refundable cash token (1% of property value) you pay today to secure that right.

How they interact in different market conditions:

1 When Property Market Rises to ₹55 Lakhs



- **Strike Price:** Remains fixed at ₹50 Lakhs.
- **Premium:** The value of your paper contract shoots up to ₹5 Lakhs+ because holding a contract that allows buying a ₹55 Lakh flat for ₹50 Lakhs is now extremely valuable.

2 When Property Market Drops to ₹45 Lakhs



- **Strike Price:** Remains fixed at ₹50 Lakhs, but nobody wants to buy at ₹50 Lakhs when open market rates are ₹45 Lakhs.
- **Premium:** The contract value collapses to ₹0. You walk away forfeiting only your initial ₹50,000 token (capped loss).

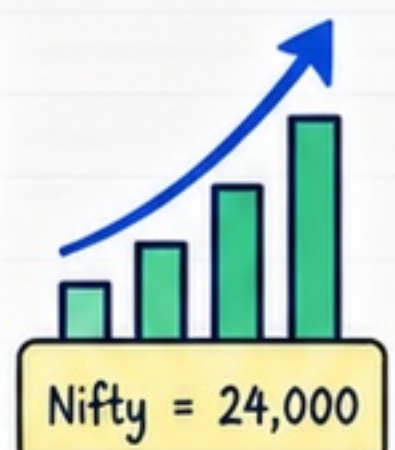
3 Stock Market Translation (Nifty Example)

If Nifty is currently trading at 24,000:

- **Strike Price:** You select the 24,000 Call Option (CE).
- **Premium:** You pay ₹100 per unit.
- **Total Outlay:** ₹100 × 65 (Lot Size) = ₹6,500.

In this trade:

- 24,000 is your **Strike Price** (the price level you are betting Nifty will surpass).
- ₹6,500 is your **Premium** (the actual money paid for the right to hold that bet).



1 Where Options Trade (The 4 Asset Classes)

Options contracts aren't just for stocks and market indices. Options trading takes place across four major markets:

1 Equity Indices & Stocks

- Nifty, Bank Nifty, Reliance, HDFC Bank, etc.



2 Commodities

- Gold, Silver, Crude Oil, Natural Gas.



3 Currencies

- USD/INR, GBP/INR currency pairs.



4 Cryptocurrencies

- Bitcoin, Ethereum, etc.



2 Contract Denominations & Mechanics

1 Strike Price Increments

- For Nifty, options strike prices are listed in 50-point intervals.
- E.g., 24,000, 24,050, 24,100.

NIFTY STRIKE PRICES	
24,000	50 points interval
24,050	
24,100	
24,150	

2 Lot Size

- Stock exchanges set fixed lot sizes rather than single-share trading.
- E.g., Nifty lot size is 65 units.

NIFTY
 Lot Size = 65 units

You trade 1 lot = 65 units (not 1 share).

3 Weekly Expiry Schedule

- Nifty weekly options expire every Tuesday.



4 Why Farther Expiry Dates Cost More

- Farther expiration dates give you a longer window for the market to move in your favor, increasing your opportunity to profit.
- Because this longer duration increases the risk for the option seller, the seller demands a higher premium upfront.



Near Expiry
Lower Premium

→



Farther Expiry
Higher Premium

3 The "Bigger Position" Illusion

Retail Trap

- Beginners often fall into the trap of believing that taking a larger position size guarantees a larger profit.



The Reality

- Because leverage works both ways, increasing position size without defined risk controls only accelerates account blowups if the trade turns against you.



4 Operator Traps & Emotional Discipline

How Operators Exploit Beginners

- Market operators intentionally engineer sharp, sudden price swings to trigger emotional panic and confusion in retail traders.



The Shield

- If you define your entry, target, and stop-loss in your system before entering the trade, you remove emotion and protect yourself from panic-driven mistakes during operator spikes.

BEFORE ENTERING A TRADE

- ☒ Entry
- ☒ Target
- ☒ Stop-loss



Stay disciplined and follow your plan!

Module 1: Why Direction Alone Is Not Enough (The 4 Forces of Option Pricing)

1 Options Do Not Work Like Stocks

- In stock trading, if you buy a stock and the price goes up, you make money.
- Options do not work like stocks.
- Predicting the market direction is only 25% of the battle — you can be 100% right about market direction and still lose all your money.

Stocks

- Price goes up
→ you make money



Options

- Not just about direction
- Even if direction is correct, you can still lose money

2 4 Forces That Control Option Premiums

- Option premiums are controlled by 4 distinct forces working together:

1 Direction

- Is the market going UP or DOWN?
- If you have a Call (CE), you benefit when the price goes UP.
- If you have a Put (PE), you benefit when the price goes DOWN



2 Time Decay (Theta)

- The invisible timer draining your contract value every second.
- As expiry gets closer, the premium keeps reducing, even if the price does not move.



3 Volatility (IV)

- The market's excitement, fear, or "hype" level.
- When uncertainty is high, option premiums increase.
- When uncertainty reduces, premiums decrease.



High Volatility
= Higher Premium

4 Speed of Movement

- How fast the price move actually happens.
- A quick and strong move can increase option premium significantly.
- A slow or weak move may not give the same premium, even in the right direction.



3 The Example to Remember Forever: The Food Delivery App Surge

Imagine ordering a pizza on Swiggy or Zomato during a massive thunderstorm at 10:00 PM:

1 Direction

- You want a pizza delivered to your doorstep.



2 Time (Delivery Time)

- If the delivery takes 4 hours, it arrives at 2:00 AM — cold, stale, and useless.



After 4 hours
= Cold, stale, useless

3 Volatility (Hype)

- Because of the storm, the app slaps a 3x "rain surge fee" on your order.
- As soon as the rain stops, that surge fee instantly vanishes.



4 Speed

- Getting your hot pizza delivered in 15 minutes is amazing.
- Getting it after 3 hours destroys the whole experience.



4 Key Takeaway



Just like a pizza order, an option contract isn't just about getting what you wanted (Direction) — it's about how much extra surge fee you paid (Volatility) and how fast it gets to you before it goes cold (Time & Speed).

Module 2: Time Decay (Theta) - The Invisible Timer

1 What is Time Decay (Theta)?

- Every option contract comes with an explicit expiration date.
- Time is an invisible thief that constantly drains money out of an option buyer's pocket and hands it over to the option seller every passing minute.
- This loss in value due to the passage of time is called **Time Decay** or **Theta**.



Time Decay (Theta)
= Loss in option value
due to the passage
of time

2 Key Points to Remember

Always Happens

- Time decay affects all options (both Call and Put).
- It happens every second, regardless of whether the market is going UP, DOWN or sideways.

Faster Near Expiry

- The closer you get to the expiry date, the faster the premium value decays.
- The last few days (and especially the last few hours) see a very sharp drop in value.

Benefits the Seller

- As time passes, the option buyer loses value.
- The option seller gains this value (if the option expires worthless).



Time decay
favours the seller

3 The Example to Remember Forever: The Amusement Park Day Pass

Imagine buying an Amusement Park Day Pass for ₹1,000 that expires strictly at 8:00 PM.

1 At 10:00 AM (When you buy the ticket)

- The ticket is worth the full ₹1,000 because you have 10 full hours ahead to enjoy all the rollercoasters.



10 full hours to enjoy

2 At 7:30 PM (30 minutes before closing)

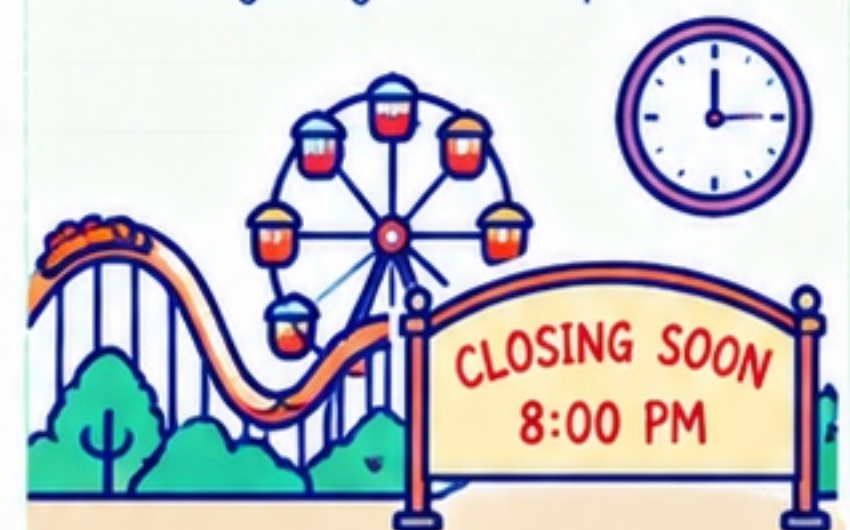
- Even if the weather is glorious and every ride is running perfectly (market conditions are great), how much is that ticket worth to someone standing outside the gate?
- Maybe ₹50!



Only 30 minutes left

3 Why?

- Because time ran out.
- With just 30 minutes left, the value of the ticket has dropped from ₹1,000 to around ₹50, even though everything else is perfect.



4 Key Takeaway



As an option buyer, you are holding that 7:30 PM ticket. Every minute you hold the trade without a big market move, your ticket's value is decaying strictly because the clock is ticking down to zero.

Module 3: Implied Volatility (IV) & IV Crush - The Hype Trap

1 What is Implied Volatility (IV)?

- Implied Volatility (IV) measures market nervousness and expectation.
- It represents how much the market expects the price to move in the future.
- It is not about the current direction (up or down), but about the uncertainty in the market.
- Higher uncertainty = Higher IV = Higher option premiums.
- Lower uncertainty = Lower IV = Lower option premiums.

High IV vs Low IV

High IV (More Uncertainty)

- Options are expensive
- Sellers demand high prices
- Usually before big events



High IV
= Higher Premium

Low IV (Less Uncertainty)

- Options are cheaper
- Sellers demand lower prices
- Usually after the event

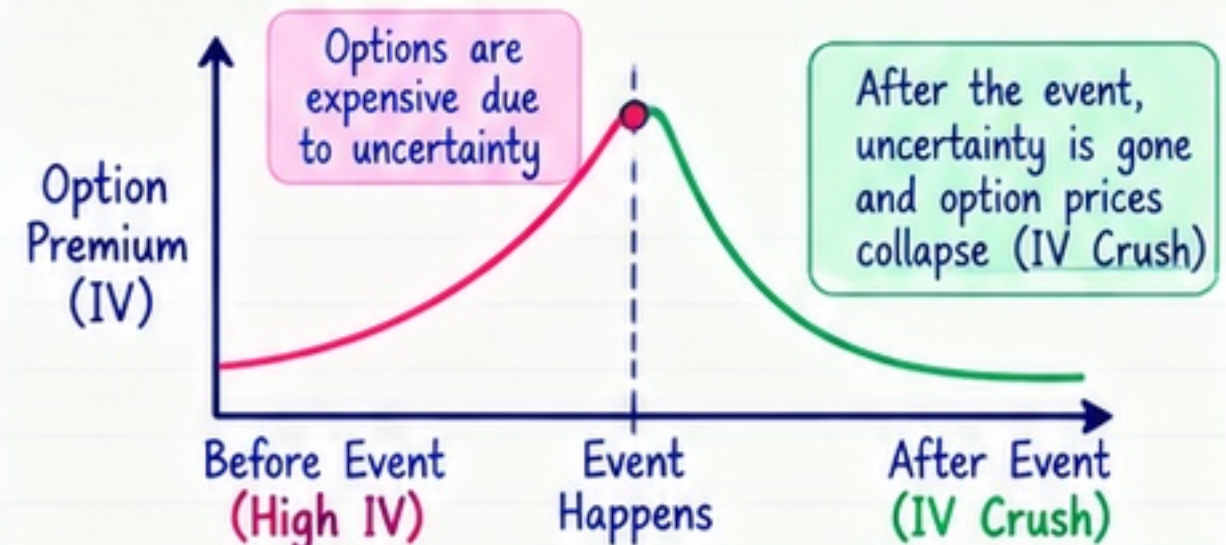


Low IV
= Lower Premium

2 What is IV Crush?

- Before big anticipated events (like Company Earnings, National Elections, or the Union Budget), options become extremely expensive because of high uncertainty.
- Once the event passes, the uncertainty dissolves, and option prices collapse instantly.
- This sharp drop in option prices after the event is called IV Crush.

IV Before and After an Event

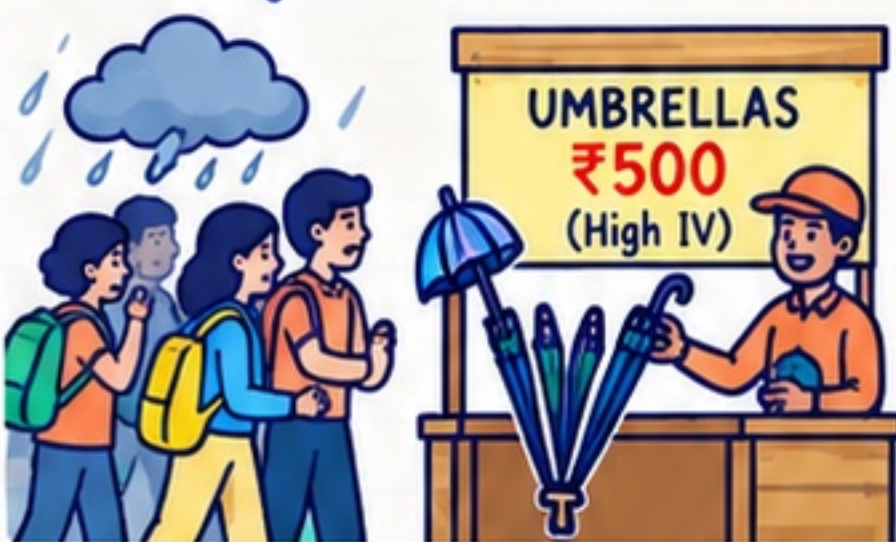


3 The Example to Remember Forever: The Storm Umbrella Vendor

Imagine a street vendor selling umbrellas outside a concert venue.

1 Before the Event (High Hype / High IV)

- The weather channel warns that a huge thunderstorm will strike in 30 minutes.
- Panicked concertgoers rush to buy umbrellas.
- The vendor raises the umbrella price from ₹100 to ₹500.
- You buy one for ₹500.



2 After the Event (IV Crush)

- The storm passes in just 5 minutes and the sun comes out bright.
- The event uncertainty is officially over.
- You try to sell your umbrella back to the crowd.
- Nobody will pay ₹500 anymore — the market rate collapses right back down to ₹100!



3 Result

- You lost ₹400 on your umbrella even though your forecast ("It will rain") was 100% correct!



Forecast was correct (Direction was right) but you still lost money because of IV Crush!

4 Key Takeaway



Buying options when hype/IV is super high means overpaying for your "umbrella". Once the news passes, the hype dies and your contract value collapses, causing a net loss even if the market moved in your direction.

Module 4: Speed of Movement – The Highway Sprint vs. Traffic Crawl

1 Why Speed of Movement Matters in Options?

- Option buyers do not just need the market to move; they need it to move **FAST**.
- A 100-point jump in 15 minutes creates massive profits.
- The exact same 100-point jump spread over 4 slow, grinding days results in a loss because **Time Decay** eats up the entire profit.

Same 100-Point Move, Different Speed

Fast Move

100 points
in 15 minutes



High Profit
(Time Decay impact is low
for a quick move)

Slow Move

100 points
over 4 days



Likely Loss
(Time Decay eats up
the entire profit)

2 Key Points to Remember

Speed Amplifies Profits

- A fast and strong move in your direction can multiply your option premium.
- The quicker the move, the higher the premium value.



Slow Moves Get Punished

- If the market moves slowly towards your target, Time Decay keeps reducing the option premium.
- Even if you are right on direction, a slow move may result in a loss.



Same Direction, Different Result

- It's not just about reaching the target price; it's about **how fast** it reaches there.
- Options reward **speed**, not just direction.



3 The Example to Remember Forever: The Taxi Meter in Heavy Traffic

Imagine hiring a taxi to go to a party 10 kilometers away. The taxi meter charges you for both distance covered and time spent sitting in traffic.

1 Scenario A: Fast Sprint (Open Highway)

- You zoom 10 km in 8 minutes.
- The trip is quick, the bill is cheap, and you arrive fresh with money left in your wallet.



Quick trip = Low fare
Arrive fresh = Happy outcome

2 Scenario B: Slow Crawl (Heavy Traffic)

- Bumper-to-bumper traffic jam!
- It takes 3 hours to cover the same 10 km.
- You reached the correct destination, but the waiting meter kept ticking for 3 hours, destroying your wallet.



Long waiting time = High fare
Reach destination = Expensive outcome

4 Key Takeaway

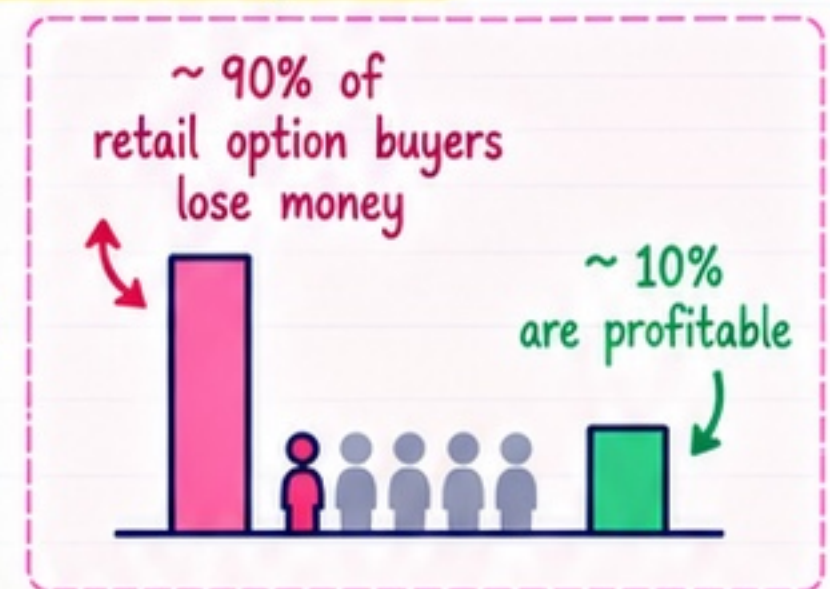


In options, if the market **crawls slowly** toward your target price, **Time Decay's** "waiting meter" wipes out your directional gain. You must be right on direction **AND** right on speed.

Module 5: Retail vs. Institutional Mindset - Casino Gambler vs. Supermarket Owner

1 Why Do 90% of Retail Option Buyers Wipe Out Their Capital?

- It comes down to psychology and process.
- Most retail traders treat options like a get-rich-quick gamble instead of a business.
- They focus only on direction, ignore the other 3 forces (Time Decay, Volatility, Speed) and do not follow risk management.
- Institutions treat options as a business with a system, process and strict risk control.



2 Retail Mindset vs. Institutional Mindset

Feature	Retail Mindset (The Gambler) 	Institutional Mindset (The Business) 
Primary Focus	• Chasing 5x "Jackpots" and quick money.	• Capital Preservation & long-term survival.
Decision Driver	• P&L screenshots on Instagram/Telegram & social media tips.	• Repeatable statistical edge, risk-reward ratios, & probability.
Trade Plan	• Buys Call/Put based purely on direction, with no exit strategy.	• Evaluates IV, Time Decay, Speed, and exact Stop-Loss before entering.
Reaction to Loss	• Refuses to exit, holds on, and prays to God for a turnaround.	• Cuts losses ruthlessly according to pre-set risk limits.

3 The Example to Remember Forever: The Lottery Ticket vs. The Supermarket Owner

1 The Retail Trader (Lottery Buyer)

- A teenager spends his entire monthly savings on a high-risk lottery ticket hoping to buy a sports car by Friday.
- If he loses, he is broke.
- He is managing hope.



High risk ticket
= all or nothing
(gamble)

2 The Institution (Supermarket Owner)

- A supermarket buys inventory at wholesale prices and sells at retail.
- They buy insurance for fire/theft, manage overhead costs, and build a system that guarantees consistent, steady profits every single month for 10 years.
- They are managing risk and process.



-  Buy at wholesale price
-  Sell at retail price
-  Buy insurance (manage risk)
-  Steady, consistent profits over time

4 Key Takeaway



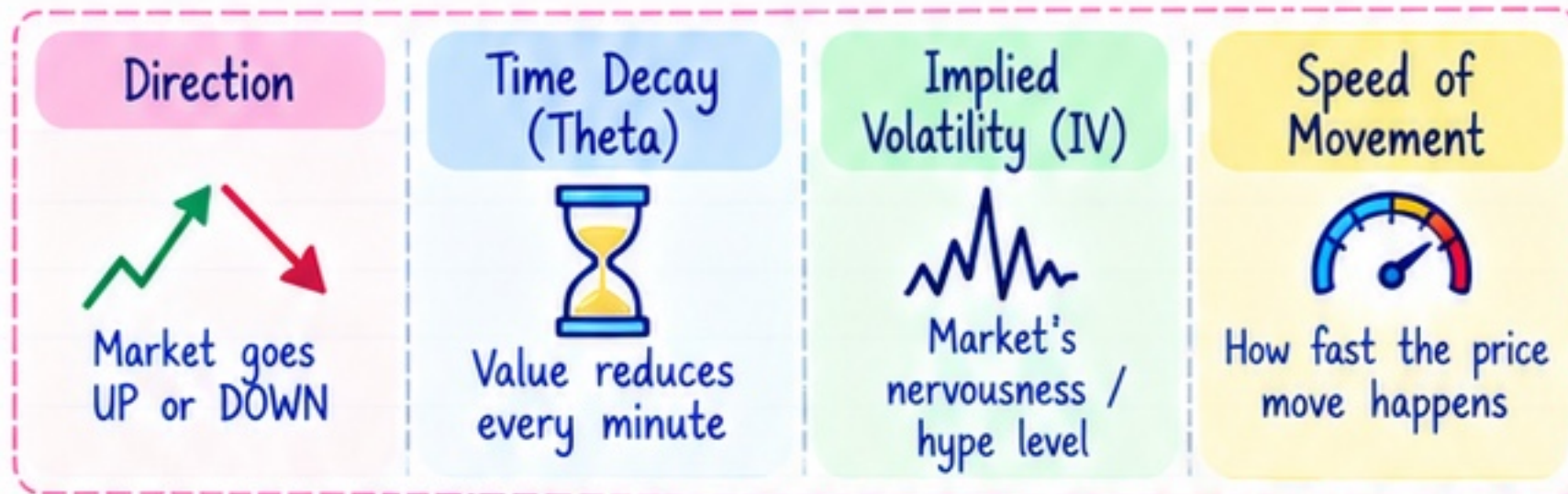
Retail traders gamble and manage hope. Institutions manage risk and process. To be successful in options, you must think like a business (capital preservation and probability) — not like a casino gambler chasing jackpots.

Module 6: The 6 "Brahmastra" Golden Rules (1/6)

Rule 1: Never Judge an Option Trade by Market Direction Alone

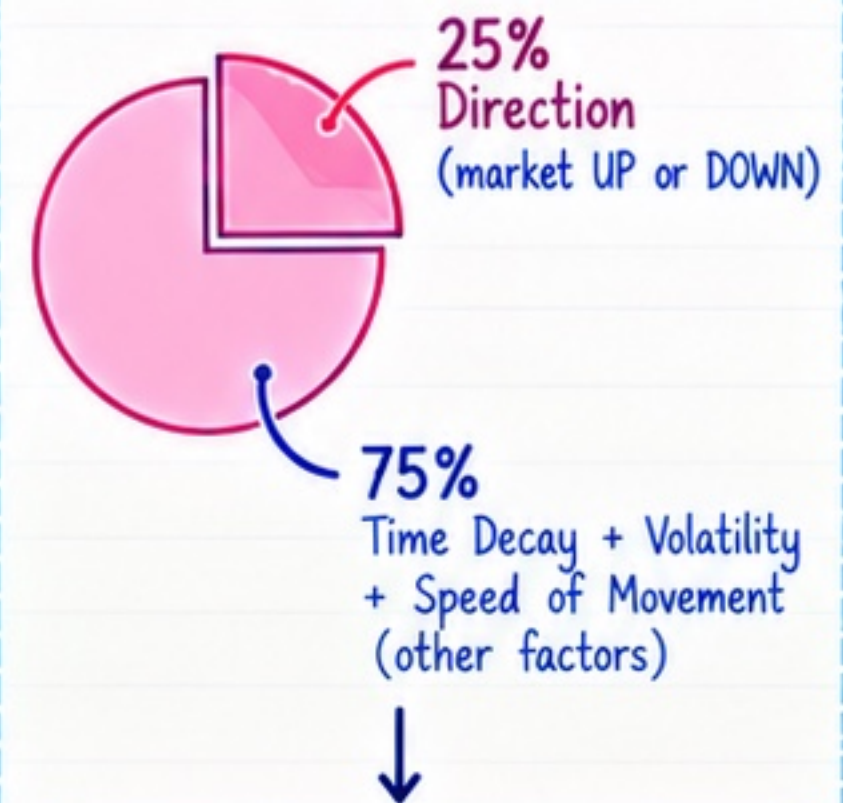
1 The Core Concept

- Predicting whether the market will go up or down is **only 25%** of the equation.
- Option premiums are pricing contracts governed by four moving forces:



- Judging a trade purely on direction is like **buying a car based only on its paint color** while ignoring whether it has an engine or brakes.

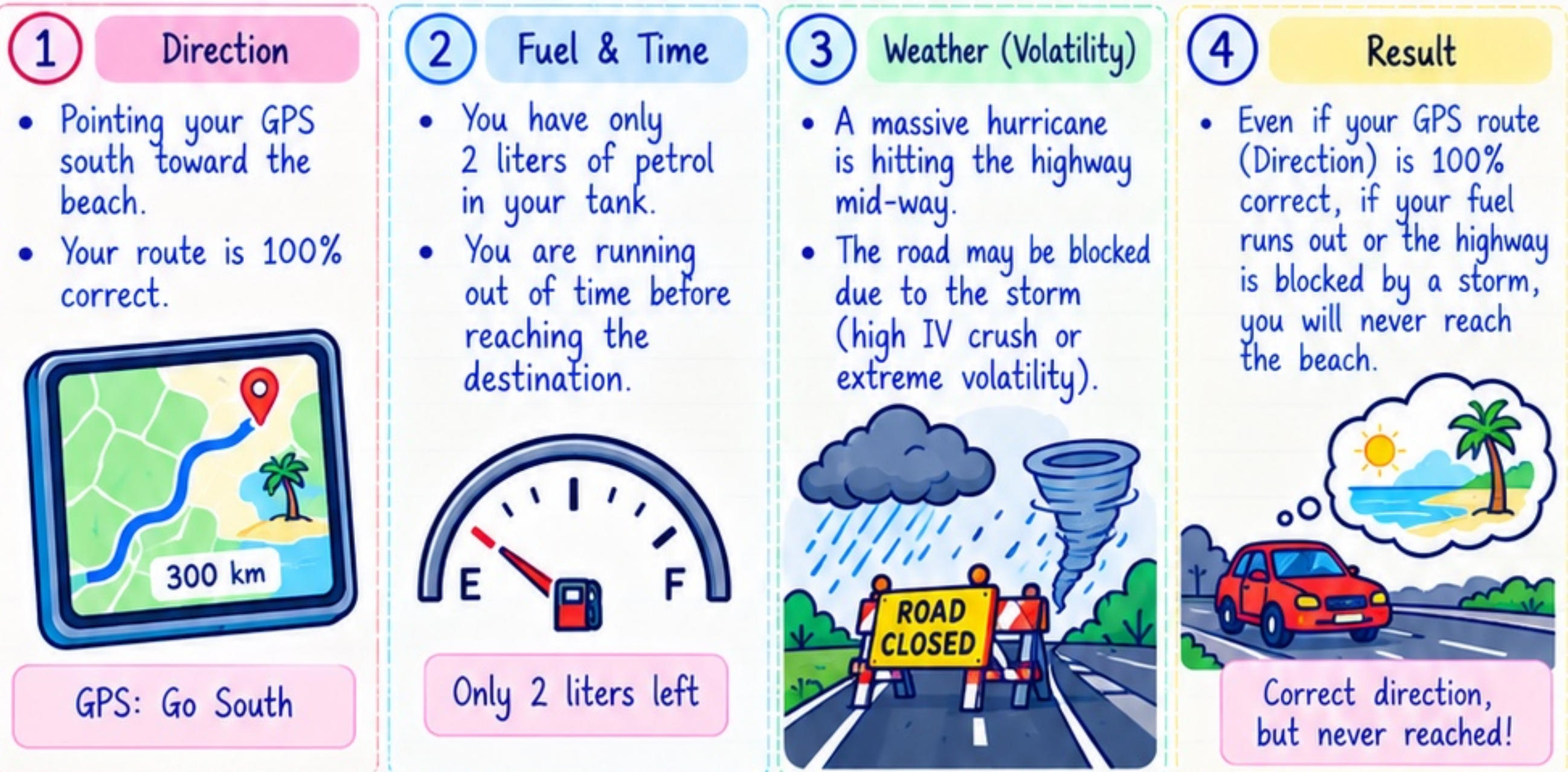
Direction Alone is Not Enough



You can be 100% right about market direction and still **lose all your money.**

2 The Example to Remember Forever: The GPS Navigation vs. Fuel & Weather

Imagine planning a road trip to a beach city 300 km away:



3 Key Takeaway



Direction gets you onto the highway, but **Time, Volatility, and Speed** dictate whether you actually reach the destination with money in your wallet.



Module 6: The 6 “Brahmastra” Golden Rules (2/6)

Rule 2: Professional Traders Protect Capital Before Chasing Profit

1 The Core Concept

- Retail traders enter the market looking for 5x or 10x “jackpots” to double their account in a week, risking everything on single trades.
- Institutional professionals focus first on Capital Preservation – ensuring that even if five trades go wrong in a row, their account remains intact so they can trade for the next 10 years.

Two Different Mindsets

Retail
(Gambler)



Chasing 5x / 10x
jackpots
(high risk)

Institution
(Professional)



Capital
Preservation
(long-term)

2 The Example to Remember Forever: The Street Drag Racer vs. The F1 Driver

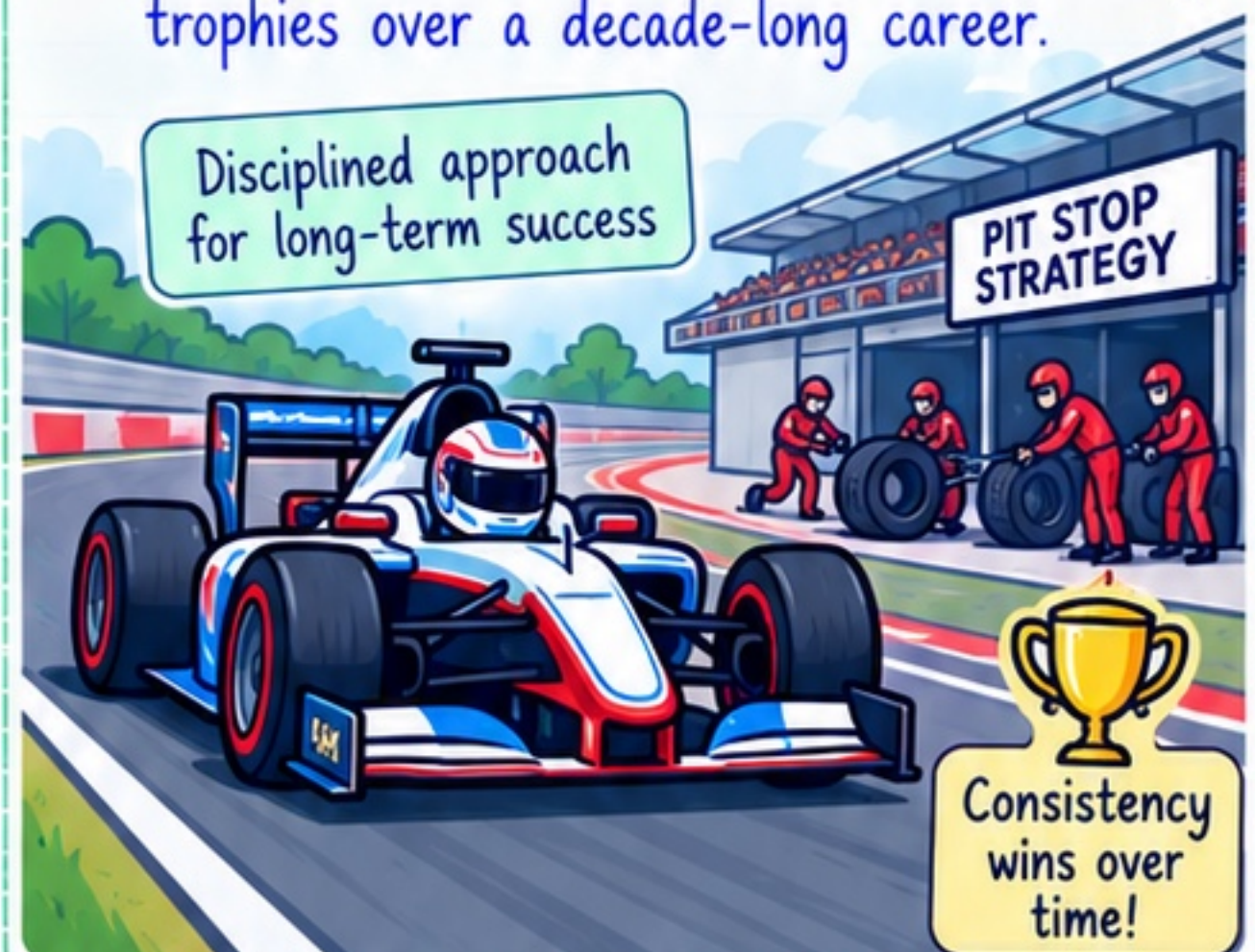
1 The Retailer (Street Drag Racer)

- Redlines a modified car without wearing a seatbelt or helmet.
- Hunting for a quick 10-second adrenaline rush and bragging rights.
- One single crash wipes out the car and ends their driving career instantly.



2 The Institution (Formula 1 Driver)

- Focuses heavily on tire management, braking systems, roll cages, and pit-stop strategies.
- Drives within calculated safety limits.
- Staying alive and keeping the car functional race after race is what wins championship trophies over a decade-long career.



3 Key Takeaway



If you lose 100% of your trading capital trying to make quick profits, you are eliminated from the game forever.

Defense always comes before offense.



Module 6: The 6 "Brahmastra" Golden Rules (3/6)

Rule 3: Direction Starts the Trade; Time and Volatility Decide Its Outcome

1 The Core Concept

- Market direction only dictates whether you need a **Call Option (Bullish)** or a **Put Option (Bearish)**.
- Once you enter the trade, **Time Decay (Theta)** relentlessly eats away at your option's price every minute.
- Implied Volatility (IV)** expands or shrinks the size of the option premium based on market hype or panic.

Direction Chooses the Contract

Bullish View
(Market will go UP)



Buy Call Option
(CE)

Bearish View
(Market will go DOWN)



Buy Put Option
(PE)

2 The Example to Remember Forever: The Music Festival Ticket in a Rainstorm

You buy a ticket for an outdoor music festival (Direction = wanting to watch the show):

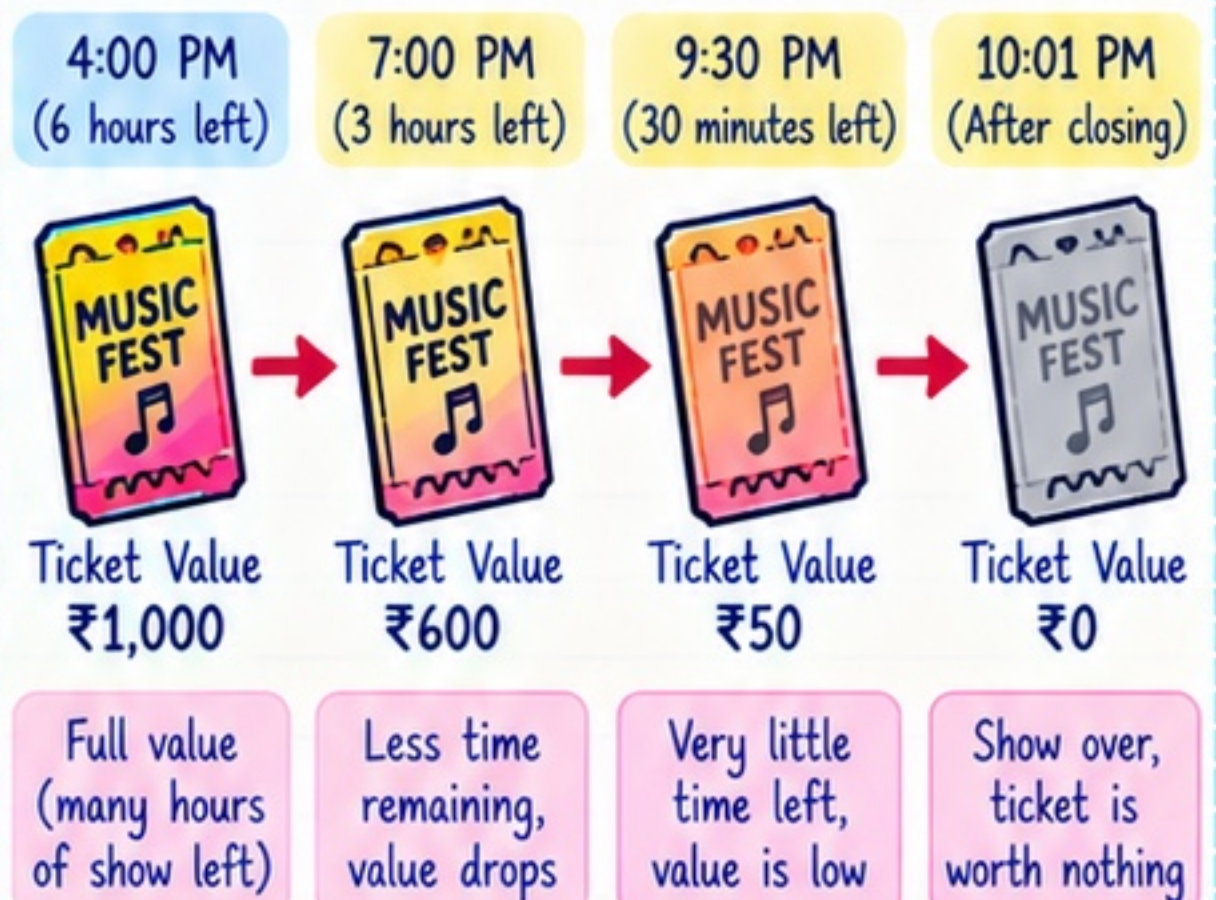
1 Volatility (Hype) – Ticket Prices Rise and Fall

- News spreads that a surprise guest star might perform. Ticket scalpers hike prices from ₹1,000 to ₹5,000 due to sheer excitement/panic (**High IV**).
- Once the surprise act finishes, the hype vanishes and ticket prices crash back to ₹1,000 (**IV Crush**).



2 Time Decay (Theta) – Value Drops with Time

- As the clock ticks from 4:00 PM toward 10:00 PM closing time, the value of an unsold ticket drops continuously because less show time remains (**Theta Decay**).
- At 10:01 PM, the ticket is worth exactly ₹0.



3 Key Takeaway



Direction selects the contract, but **Time and Volatility** dictate the exact cash value you receive when you exit the trade.



Module 6: The 6 “Brahmastra” Golden Rules (4/6)

Rule 4: Every Option Is Racing Toward Expiry – Never Ignore Time

1 The Core Concept

- Options are **wasting assets** with a strict, non-negotiable expiration date.
- Unlike stocks – which you can hold for 5 years waiting for a recovery – an option **loses value every single day** simply because time is running out.
- Holding an option in a flat or slow market **guarantees a loss**.

Options vs. Stocks – Key Difference

Options



- Wasting asset
- Loses value every day
- Has an expiry date
- Cannot hold forever

Stocks



- Not a wasting asset
- No expiry date
- Can hold for years
- Can recover over time

2 The Example to Remember Forever: The Melting Ice Cream Cone

Buying an option is like buying a scoop of ice cream on a hot summer afternoon:

1 Freshly Bought At 4:00 PM



You buy a delicious ice cream cone. It's perfect and full value.

2 Time Passes At 6:00 PM



As time passes, it starts melting. The size and value reduce.

3 Almost Gone At 8:00 PM



If you do nothing and just hold it, it keeps melting into a sticky mess.

4 Completely Gone At 10:01 PM (Expiry Time)



Once it melts to liquid (hits expiry date), you cannot put it back in the freezer or sell it to anyone – it is completely gone.

3 Key Takeaway



Time is an option buyer's active enemy. Holding an option without a fast market move is guaranteed capital erosion.



Module 6: The 6 “Brahmastra” Golden Rules (5/6)

Rule 5: Be Right, AND Be Right at the Right Time

1 The Core Concept

- In options trading, being directionally correct is useless if your timing is wrong.
- If you predict Nifty will jump 100 points, but that move takes 4 slow days to happen instead of 2 hours, Time Decay will wipe out your profits, causing you to lose money even though your target price was hit.

Same Move, Different Speed – Different Outcome

Fast Move (Profitable)



✓ Profits because the move is fast.

Slow Move (Results in Loss)



✗ Time Decay eats the profit. You lose money even though the target was hit.

2 The Example to Remember Forever: The Late Flight Boarding Gate

Imagine you buy a ticket for a 10:00 AM flight to your dream vacation destination:

1 You Buy the Ticket



You have the correct ticket for the 10:00 AM flight to your dream destination.

2 You Arrive Late



You arrive at the airport gate at 10:30 AM (30 minutes late).

3 Everything Is Correct



- You have a valid passport.
- You have the correct ticket.
- You are at the right gate.

(Your directional view was 100% correct).

4 But You Are Too Late



The plane has already departed and the gate is closed. Your ticket is now worth ₹0.

3 Key Takeaway



Being directionally right 2 hours too late is functionally identical to being wrong.

Speed and precise timing dictate profitability.



Module 6: The 6 "Brahmastra" Golden Rules (6/6)

Rule 6: Professionals Manage Risk; Retailers Manage Hope

1 The Core Concept

- When a trade goes against a retail trader, they refuse to cut their loss. They remove their stop-loss, hold onto the losing trade, and pray for a market reversal.
- Institutions operate like a disciplined business: they define their maximum allowable loss before entering, and cut the position ruthlessly if the market proves them wrong.

Two Different Approaches

Retail Trader (Manages Hope)



- Holds losing trades
- Removes stop-loss
- Prays for a reversal
- Emotional decisions

Institution (Manages Risk)



- Defines max loss upfront
- Uses stop-loss
- Cuts losses ruthlessly
- Follows a process

2 The Example to Remember Forever: The Ship Captain vs. The Drifting Raft

1 The Retail Trader (Drifting Raft)

Managing Hope

- Floats into open waters without a lifejacket or weather forecast.
- When a storm rolls in, they close their eyes, hold on tightly, and pray to God that the waves don't flip the raft.
- Hopes for a favourable change instead of taking action.



2 The Institution (Professional Ship Captain)

Managing Risk

- Monitors radar forecasts and weather conditions (market data and risk).
- Installs lifeboats and follows safety measures (stop-loss and position limits).
- Sets strict navigation routes and turns the ship around or drops anchor at the first sign of an unmanageable storm.
- Follows a disciplined process to survive and win over the long term.



- ✓ Check weather (risk assessment)
- ✓ Use safety systems (stop-loss)
- ✓ Change course if needed
- ✓ Stay in the game for the long term

3 Key Takeaway



Hope is not a trading strategy.

Trading on hope is gambling; trading with predefined stop-losses and position limits is a sustainable business.



Module 6: The 6 "Brahmastra" Golden Rules (Extra Concepts)

1 The Tale of Two Traders (Trader A vs. Trader B)

Two traders trade the exact same Nifty Call Option contract on the same day:

Trader A – Caught the Speed and Volatility

- Buys the Call option during a high-speed momentum breakout.
- Exits with a ₹48,000 profit.



Same Nifty Call Option on the Same Day



Trader B – Caught in a Slow Move

- Buys the exact same Call option strike later in the session.
- Gets caught in a slow, grinding market move and suffers a net loss.



Why did this happen?

Even though both traders were 100% right about market direction (Nifty went up), Trader A caught the speed and volatility, whereas Trader B paid for time decay (Theta) and IV crush as the market slowed down.

Key Factors at Play



Speed of Movement

- Trader A entered during a high-momentum move.



Implied Volatility (IV)

- Higher IV at breakout increased option premium.



Time Decay (Theta)

- Trader B entered later, so more time decay reduced the premium.



Slower Move

- The market moved slowly after Trader B's entry, so the option price fell despite the correct direction.

2 The "AVOID" Option in Institutional Trading

Retail Mindset

- Retail traders only ask one question: "Should I buy a Call or a Put?"
- The word "AVOID" (sitting on your hands and taking no trade) does not exist in a retail trader's dictionary.



Retail Trader's Mindset

- ✓ Buy Call
- ✓ Buy Put
- ✗ ~~Avoid~~

No option to avoid!

Institutional Mindset

- Institutions evaluate three choices on every setup: Buy, Sell, or AVOID.
- If time decay is too steep or Implied Volatility (IV) is bloated before an event, sitting out and preserving capital is treated as a winning move.



Institutional Trader's Mindset

- ✓ Buy (when odds are high)
- ✓ Sell (when it makes sense)
- ✓ Avoid (when risk is high)

Sitting out is a valid and winning decision!



Key Takeaway

Being right on direction is not enough. You must also be right on speed, volatility and timing. And sometimes, the best trade is NO TRADE. Preserving capital is a key part of long-term success.