

International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

Volume 2, Issue 1, July 2022

## Yoga and Health

**Dr. Kanchan Joshi<sup>1</sup> and Preety<sup>2</sup>** HOD, Department of Yoga<sup>1</sup> and MA Yogic Science<sup>2</sup> Shri Guru Ram Rai University, Dehradun, Uttrakhand, India

Abstract: In recent decades, yoga has been studied for its potential to treat current epidemic diseases such as mental stress, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, coronary heart disease, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Individual studies have found that yoga has a therapeutic effect on certain illnesses, implying that it can be used a s a nonpharmaceutical strategy or as a supplement to drug therapy. However, for therapeutic objectives, these research have only used yoga asana, pranayama, and or short durations of meditation. Yoga's general perception is likewise he same, which is incorrect. Yoga actually refers to the merging of human consciousness with the divine awareness. It involves eight rungs or limbs of yoga, which include yama, niyama, asana, pranayama, pratyahara, dharana, dhyana, and samadhi. Intense practice of these leads to self-realization, which is the primary goal of yoga. An analytical look at the rungs and the goal of yoga shows that it is a holistic way of life leading to a state of complete physical, social, mental, and spiritual well-being and harmony with nature. This is in contrast to purely economic and material developmental goal of modern civilization, which has brought social unrest and ecological devastation.

**Keywords:** Anxiety, chronic pulmonary disease, coronary heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, meditation, mental stress, pranayama, yoga

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Kirkwood G, Rampes H, Tuffrey V, Richardson J, Pilkington K. Yoga for anxiety: A systematic review of the research evidence.
- [2]. Br J Sports Med 2005;39:884-91. Pilkington K, Kirkwood G, Rampes H, Richardson J. Yoga for Depression: The research evidence. J Affect Disord 2005;89:13-24.
- [3]. Shapiro D, Cook IA, Davydov DM, Ottaviani C, Leuchter AF, Abrams M. Yoga as a complementary treatment of depression: Effects of traits and moods on treatment outcome. Evid Based Complement Alternat Med 2007;4:493- 502.
- [4]. Michalsen A, Grossman P, Acil A, Langhorst J, Ludtke R, Esch T, et al. Rapid stress reduction and anxiolysis among distressed women as a consequence of a three month intensive yoga program. Med Sci Monit 2005;11:555-61.
- [5]. West J, Otte C, Geher K, Johnson J, Mohr DC. Effects of Hatha yoga and African dance on perceived stress, affect, and salivary cortisol. Ann Behav Med 2004;28:114-8.
- [6]. Selvamurthy W, Sridharan K, Ray US, Tiwary RS, Hedge KS, Radhakrishnan U, et al. A new physiological approach to control essential hypertension. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol 1998;42:205-13.
- [7]. Smith C, Hancock H, Blake-Mortimer J, Eckert K. A randomized comparative trial of yoga and relaxation to reduce stress and anxiety. Complement Ther Med 2007;15:77-83.
- [8]. Balaji PA, Smitha VR, Sadat AS. Effects of yoga pranayama practices on metabolic parameters and anthropometry in type 2 diabetes. Int Multidiscip Res J 2011;1:1-4.
- [9]. Murugesan R, Govindarajalu N, Bera TK. Effect of selected yogic practices in the management of hypertension. Indian J Physiol Pharmacol 2000;44:207-10.
- [10]. Anand MP. Non-pharmacological management of essential hypertension. J Indian Med Assoc 1999;97:220-5.
- [11]. Bhavanani AB, Sanjay Z, Madanmohan. Immediate effect of sukha pranayama on cardiovascular variables in patients of hypertension. Int J Yoga Therap 2011;21:73-6.
- [12]. Jain SC, Talukdar B. Role of yoga in middle aged patients of non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Indian J Clin Biochem 1995;10:62-5.
- [13]. Malhotra V, Singh S, Singh KP, Madhu SV, P Gupta, Tandon OP. Effects of yoga asanas and pranayama in



International Journal of Advanced Research in Science, Communication and Technology (IJARSCT)

## Volume 2, Issue 1, July 2022

non-insulin dependent diabetes mellitus. Indian J Tradit Knowl 2004;3:162-7.

[14]. Kyizom T, Singh S, Singh KP, Tandon OP, Kumar R. Effect of pranayama and yoga-asana on cognitive brain functions in type 2 diabetes-P3 event related evoked potential (ERP). Indian J Med Res 2010;131:636-40.