International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(4),11-16 Retrieved from https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal

### YOGA AND MEDITATION HELP ALLEVIATE STRESS AND ANXIETY

#### Dr.Madhu Gaur

Associate Professor, Shri J.N.M.P.G. College, Lucknow

#### Abstract

In an age where the younger generation is increasingly turning obese and facing health issues at an abnormal rate, fitness plays a very vital role. One can achieve complete control of the mind over the body by being both physically and mentally fit...Yoga and meditation have been practiced in India since ancient times and provide a healthy mind and a sound body, something which the stress-filled youngsters of our generation need. Yoga is considered a comprehensive practice that integrates mental, physical, and spiritual elements of the human body. The purpose of this study was to examine the benefits of yoga and meditation on physical and mental health. This study provides support for Deep relaxation and meditation practices to cultivate awareness and ultimately more profound states of consciousness. Beneficial effects might involve a reduction of distress, blood pressure, and improvements in resilience, mood, and metabolic regulation. Yoga continues to grow in popularity as people experience its physical and mental benefits. Developing a personal yoga practice can help prevent and reduce stress, which is a common goal among people who want to create positive growth and focus on self-improvement. In addition to physical postures, your yoga routine can include breathing, meditation, and relaxation techniques like yoga Nidra. Continue reading to learn more about the stress-relieving benefits of yoga and how you can use your practice to enhance your wellbeing.

Keywords: Yoga, Meditation, Stress

#### Introduction

In today's society which is fast approaching a more sedentary lifestyle, there is a greater need than ever to increase the daily activity levels in order to maintain both cardiovascular fitness and body weight. Fitness does not refer to being physically fit alone, but the mental state as well. Any individual can function optimally only if the individual is both mentally and physically fit. Such individuals tend to be less prone to medical conditions as well. While most people tend to focus on physical fitness alone, they forget that a sound mind exists only in a sound body. Rapidly emerging in the Western world as a disciplined way of life, for integrating the mind and body into union and harmony, yoga improves physical, mental, intellectual, and spiritual health. It also offers an effective method of managing and reducing stress, anxiety, and depression and there have been numerous studies that demonstrate the efficacy of yoga on mind-related disorders. The physical exercises (asanas) in yoga tend to increase the patient's physical flexibility, coordination, and strength, while the breathing practices and meditation help calm and focus the mind to develop greater awareness and diminish anxiety, thereby resulting in a higher quality of life. One simply cannot separate the aspect of health from their emotional well-being. Comprehensively Ideal Fitness Program includes aerobic, anaerobic, and resistance training, in addition to flexibility and core-building exercises like yoga and meditation.

Corresponding author Dr.Madhu Gaur

<sup>© 2021</sup> by The Author(s). (©) ISSN: 1307-1637 International journal of economic perspectives is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(4),11-16 Retrieved from https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal

# Yoga

The word "yoga" means "union" in ancient Sanskrit. Specifically, this is the union of the person who is performing the practice with the universe's higher powers. When someone talks about doing yoga, they are not only referring to the union of these entities but the process of achieving this spiritual union. The practice of yoga is a set of physical, mental, and spiritual exercises that originate from India. It involves various poses and breathing exercises. When someone tells you that they are "doing yoga," this is what they mean. There are many different types of yoga that one can explore; some are more difficult than others. There are many types of yoga poses as well. There are relaxing poses (such as forward bends and supported back) and activating poses (such as arm balances and sun salutations). In yoga, the activating poses are often practiced at the start, in order to stimulate the sympathetic nervous system; this allows the person to go back to a calmer place. However, there is much more to yoga than this. Yoga is actually a lifestyle; it is a holistic approach that focuses on the health of the mind, body, and spirit. Yoga is known to have eight limbs; these are:

- Yama
- Niyama
- Asana
- Pranayama
- Pratyahara
- Dharana
- Dhyana
- Samadhi spiritual absorption

The physical practice of yoga is meant to help people progress through physical and emotional tension. In some cases, it can be seen as good preparation for meditation.

# Meditation

Meditation is actually a part of the lifestyle that is referred to as yoga; in fact, it is the seventh limb of yoga (Dhyana). The practice of meditation involves making the mind tranquil and becoming very aware without focusing on any specific thoughts. The aim is to reach a higher level of consciousness and enhance the stability of the mind. The purpose of meditation is mindfulness and complete connection with only the present moment, rather than letting other distracting thoughts impact your mental state at the time. It often involves a complete focus on one object or symbol. Meditation can be much more challenging than one might believe before trying it. Even though there is a difference between meditation and yoga, the ultimate goal of both is to bring peace of mind and a feeling of oneness with other living beings.

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(4),11-16 Retrieved from https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal

### The Differences Between Yoga and Meditation

Obviously, yoga and meditation have elements in common; both are meant to improve the person's mental and spiritual health who is engaging in the activity. However, as meditation is only one part of yoga, there are differences as well. Though meditation is an essential limb of yoga, there is much more to yoga that is also important to the practice.

### **End Goals**

It should come as no surprise that yoga is more holistic than meditation. The end goal is not only mental stability but also physical and spiritual stability. Yoga focuses on both internal and external stability, while meditation focuses primarily on the person's state of mind. Meditation is almost entirely mental. In most cases, there is little movement involved in meditation. Meditation is all about exercising the mind rather than the body. When you meditate, you learn to relax, self-reflect, learn and connect with your surroundings. Physically, you do not have to exert yourself and can rest your body while you meditate. Yoga, in contrast, involves a great deal of focus on movement. Yoga is considered a form of exercise. There is a lot of concentration on breathing patterns and different positions of the body. Like meditation, yoga is also designed to benefit the mind, but the mental effects are not quite as strong as they are with meditation. In fact, many people find yoga to be physically challenging. You need to maintain breathing patterns and be able to put your body in some difficult positions, but you also need to maintain balance and internal peace, and focus. Many people might think that this is easy, but shifting through yoga poses can be hard work, to the point where it makes you sweat. The physical aspect of yoga is a form of mindfulness in itself. A significant goal of yoga is to stay connected to the present moment (just as you would while meditating) while moving between poses and maintaining poses. This can be more challenging than a meditation that does not require movement. In addition to positive effects on mental state, yoga has many positive effects on physical health, such as better cardiovascular health, muscle strength, flexibility, and weight loss. It can help people who are dealing with different types of pain and stiffness.

### Yoga help Alleviate Stress and Anxiety

Yoga encourages mental and physical relaxation, which helps reduce stress and anxiety. The physical postures promote flexibility, relieve tension, and alleviate pain.Yoga poses may help you release physical blockages like muscle knots, helping release emotions and tension. They also promote the release of mood-boosting endorphins, which are the feel-good hormones that can positively affect how you handle stress. Focusing on the present moment during your yoga practice enhances your awareness, boosts your concentration, and centers your mind. As you become aware of the transitory nature of your bodily sensations, thoughts, and feelings, you may find it easier to let go of attachments to positive, negative, and neutral experiences. You may also learn to cultivate feelings such as love, joy, and serenity.

### **Research say about Yoga for Stress**

Plenty of scientific evidence supports the stress-relieving benefits of yoga.According to a 2018 study, yoga had a positive result on women who practiced Hatha yoga 3 times a week for 4 weeks.

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(4),11-16 Retrieved from https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal

After 12 sessions, they experienced significant reductions in stress, depression, and anxiety. These results suggest that yoga can be a complementary medicine and may decrease the need for prescription drugs. More in-depth studies are required to investigate the long-term role of yoga in treating stress, depression, and anxiety. A small 2020 study in adult men suggested that yoga stretches reduce cortisol levels and have a positive effect on parasympathetic nerve activity, which encourages relaxation. Researchers in another 2020 study found that people who did an 11-minute yoga nidra meditation for 30 days reduced their stress levels, enhanced their overall well-being, and improved their sleep quality. Practicing yoga nidra also boosted mindfulness and reduced negative emotions. These benefits stayed the same at a follow-up 6 weeks later.

# Yoga breathing to Alleviate Stress

Breathing exercises, known as pranayama in Sanskrit, teach you to relax, regulate your breath, and breathe deeply. This helps reduce stress and calm your body and mind. Breathing techniques can also enhance your sleep quality and encourage mindfulness. You can do breathing exercises during your yoga practice or when you want to focus on relaxation throughout the day. These techniques are also useful when you experience uncomfortable emotions or difficult situations.

A few popular types of pranayama include:

- alternate nostril breathing (nadishodhana)
- ujjayi breathing
- breath of fire (kapalabhati)
- lion's breath (simhasana)
- sitali breath
- humming bee breath (bhramari)

# Yoga for Stress Relief

Yoga can be very effective when trying to calm your body and mind. To get the most out of your stress relief, remember these tips.

- Negative thoughts are bound to arise when you do yoga. You can practice awareness, acceptance, and detachment to create positive mental patterns. This may help you have fewer negative thoughts and be less affected by them.
- Learn to focus on the present moment and bring your attention to your thoughts as they arise and pass, which helps you recognize their fleeting nature.
- Each time you find yourself getting lost in your thoughts whether they're positive or negative bring your awareness back to your breath and body. Over time, you can make it a habit to detach from both positive and negative states of mind.

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(4),11-16 Retrieved from https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal

### **Meditation Relieve Stress**

It gives us the space to sort out which demands on our energy, attention, and emotions are valid and which are not. Just think—if we had the ability to distinguish between the two, our experience of stress and anxiety would be much different. We feel pressure when we don't have this space in our minds and in our lives. We experience relief when meditation gives us the space and clarity we need to organize our priorities. This is the demand side element of stress management. The other key element is the supply side: increasing our resources. Science has shown that brain plasticity – the brain's ability to change and adapt throughout life – is extraordinary. By using meditation techniques to train our minds, we increase our mental resources and become more capable. As a society, we have become very conscious about how important it is to have a fit, healthy body—the gyms are full. It is just as critical to have a fit, healthy mind. Through mindfulness meditation practice, our minds can become more capable, focused, and clear, enabling us to better handle stressful and demanding situations. This is how meditation for stress reduction enables us to experience a calmer life.

# Conclusion

Yoga and meditation are both very good for the body and soul. While meditation is considered a limb of yoga, when people talk about meditation and yoga, they talk about two different practices. Meditation is a mental practice where you train your mind to focus and not be distracted by unwanted thoughts, whereas yoga is a set of poses and breathing exercises. Many people would do well to incorporate either or both of these practices into their lives on a regular basis. A lifestyle that incorporates yoga (including meditation) can be a very happy and well-balanced one.

# References

- Anand, S. (2000). The Essence of the Hindu Religion. Los Angeles, CA: ASK Publications
- Birinder S Cheema,Paul W Marshal,DennisChang,BenColagiuri and Bianca Machli(2011) Effect of an office worksite-based yoga program on heart rate variability: A randomized controlled trial BMC Public Health, doi:10.1186/1471-2458-11-578.
- Bonadonna, R. (2003). Meditation's Impact on Chronic Illness. Holistic Nursing Practice, 309-319.
- Cutshall SM, Wentworth LJ, Wahner-Roedler DL, Vincent A, Schmidt JE, Loehrer LL, Cha SS, Bauer BA.(2011) Evaluation of a biofeedback-assisted meditation program as a stress management tool for hospital nurses: a pilot study. Explore (NY). ;7(2):110-2.
  - o doi:10.1155/2011/960583.
- Feuerstein, G (1998). The Yoga tradition: its history, literature, philosophy and practice. Prescott, AZ:sHohm press foundations, New York: Harper and Row.
- Hartfiel N, Havenhand J, Khalsa SB, Clarke G, KrayerA(2011) The effectiveness of yoga for the improvement of well-being and resilience to stress in the workplace, Scand J Work Environ Health 37(1):70-76,
- Iyengar, B. K. S. (2001). Yoga: The Path to Holistic Health. London, England: Dorling Kindersley.
- James D. Lane, PhD; Jon E. Seskevich, RN, BSN, BA; Carl F. Pieper, DrPH(2010) Brief Meditation Training Can Improve Perceived Stress and Negative Mood. TMI Journal,

International Journal of Economic Perspectives,15(4),11-16 Retrieved from https://ijeponline.org/index.php/journal

http://www.monroeinstitute.org.

- Malathi, A. and A.Damodaran (1999). Stress due to exams in medical students-role of yoga. Indian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology, 43, (2), 218-224.
- Manocha,D.R,Black, J. Sarris, and C. Stough (2011) A Randomized, Controlled Trial of Meditation for Work Stress, Anxiety and Depressed Mood in Full-Time Workers. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine, Article ID 960583, 8 pages
- Mika Kivimäki, PäiviLeino-Arjas, RitvaLuukkonen, HilkkaRiihimäi, JussiVahtera, JuhaniKirjonen,(2002) Work stress and risk of cardiovascular mortality: prospective cohort study of industrial employees, BMj 2; 325 doi: 10.1136/bmj.325.7369.857.
- Mohan A, Sharma R, BijlaniRL(2011) "Effect of meditation on stress-induced changes in cognitive functions". J Altern Complement Med.17(3):207-12.
- Smith C, Hancock H, Blake-Mortimer J, Eckert K.(2007) A randomised comparative trial of yoga and relaxation to reduce stress and anxiety Complement Ther Med.;15(2):77-83.
- Srivastava, A.K&Singh.A.P (1984) "Manual of Occupational Stress Index, Copyright(c)1984 Mano vaigyanikParikchhanSansthan.
- Tylor.MJ (2003)"Yoga Therapeutics: an Ancient Dynamic Systems Theory" Techniques is orthopedics, Lippincortt, Williams & Wilkins;18(1),115-125