Health for Humanity Yoga Workshop

Surya Namaskar Yagna 2015

Adhiktam Divas

Hindu YUVA Introduction

- Hindu YUVA stands for Hindu Youth for Unity, Virtues and Action
- We encourage maintaining Hindu cultural identity in harmony with the larger community.
- The objective of Hindu YUVA is to create opportunities for college communities, both students and faculty members, to understand and practice Hindu Dharma, the ancient way of life.



Surya Namaskar Yagna(SNY) / Health for Humanity

- Launched in 2006 as a unique Nationwide Yoga Marathon by Hindu Swayamsevak Sangh (HSS)
- SNY Participants:
 - 10,000 Participants from 40 States
 - Public Schools
 - University and Colleges
 - Mayors and Governors from various cities have proclaimed it as a day
 - More than 75 SNY Marathons between 6-24 hours of duration
 - Yoga Centers and Community Organizations

Purpose and Overview of the Workshop

- Purpose: To explore Yoga beyond the gymnastics
- Overview:
 - Physical Benefits to Human Body through Asanas
 - Controlling emotions and mental health through Pranayam
 - Spiritual Benefits through Ashtang Yoga
 - Various types of Yogas
 - ▶ Raj Yoga/ Hatha Yoga
 - 🕨 Karma Yoga
 - 🕨 Jnana Yoga
 - Bhakti Yoga
 - Personal Experiences with Yoga
 - Importance of Omkara
 - Surya Namaskar (Sun Salutation)
 - Conclusion with Shava Asana

What is Health?



Physical Health

- A proportionate body, with all muscles relaxed in the normal state. It should be soft like a flower, and flexible to the core.
- Instantaneously it should be able to acquire the hardness of a diamond. All the organs in the body should work in harmony with least abnormalities.
- The chronic or acute ailment in the body vanishes.

Mental, Emotional and Intellectual Health

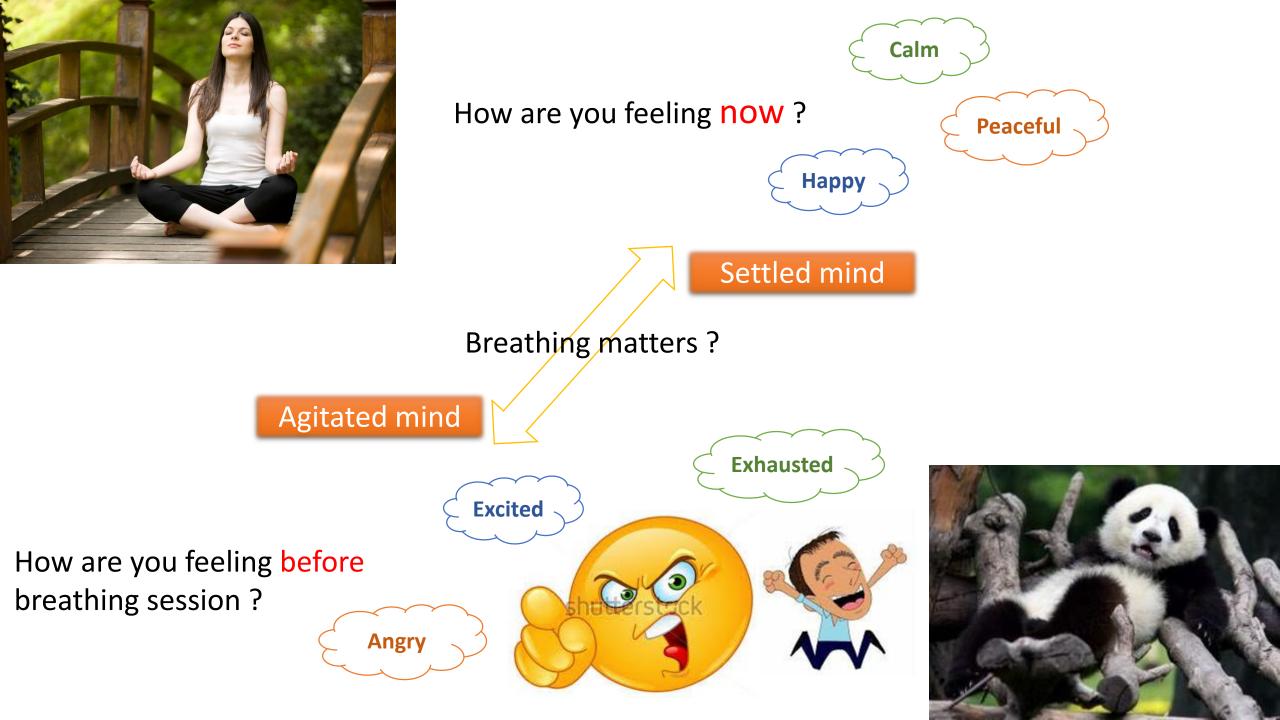
- Mental Health:
 - Creativity
 - Steadfastness
- Emotional Health:
 - Sharpening and sensitizing our emotions
 - Consciously expand and diffuse the overtones of such sensitizations.
- Intellectual Aspect:
 - Concentration
 - Deconcentration

Spiritual Health

The spiritual dimension of man concerns itself with the inner world - the move towards causal state of mind, the root of intellect and the substratum of emotions.

Activity





You enter into the class and a friend tells you, 'we have surprise quiz at the end of the class!! :o '

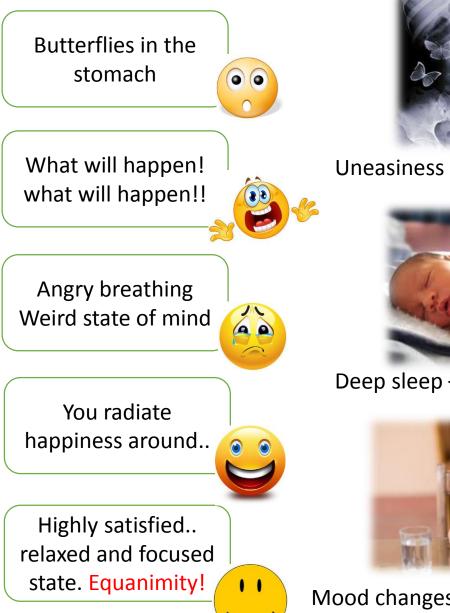
You have a meeting with your professor to update your research/project progress and you haven't done anything in that week.

You are not in good mood today and while going to library or café caribou, you have an encounter with a person, whom you never wanted to see/talk to.

You have a amazing birthday surprise from a person whom you love the most!

Today you have done a effective study. Understood everything. Finished your homework. And then you watch your favorite TV series, read novel,

You helped someone today







Deep sleep – breathing pattern

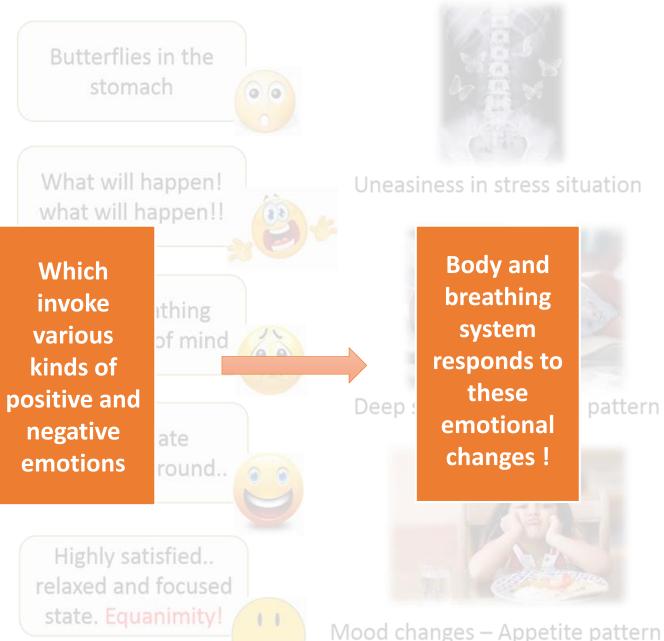


Mood changes – Appetite pattern

You enter into the class and a friend tells you, 'we have surprise quiz at the end of the class!! :o '

You have a meeting with your professor to update your research/project progress and you haven't done anything in that week.





Today you have done a effective study. Understood everything. Finished your homework. And then you watch your favorite TV series, read novel,

You helped someone today

Video



Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F4S_4jX0ERA







Wavering mind

Pranayama

Equanimity !

Pranayama (प्राणायाम)

- Meaning : 'control of *Prana the life force'* OR 'Yoga Breathing'
- Physically, Pranayam appears to be a systematic exercise of respiration, which makes the lungs stronger, improves blood circulation, makes the man healthier and bestows upon him the boon of a long life.
- Physiology teaches us that the air (Prana) we breathe in fills our lungs, spreads in the entire body, providing it with essential form the body, take them to the heart and then to the lungs, which throws the useless material like carbon dioxide out of the body through the act of exhalation

General

- Enough gap before and after meals
- Sit comfortably
- Breath into and out of lungs, through nose
- Do not exert
- Smile on the face

Bhastrika Pranayama

- Deep breath in and deep breath out
 - Around 5 seconds per cycle
- Duration: 2 5 minutes
- ¹/₂ hour before or 1 hour after meals
- Increases lungs capacity; prevents diseases pertaining to respiratory system; helps in curing Asthma; improves concentration

Kapal Bhati Pranayam

- Breath out forcefully, stomach automatically goes in. Breath in normally
 - 2 seconds per stroke
 - Heart and high blood pressure patients, and people with weakness do slowly
- Duration: Start with 1 minute. Increase to 5 10 minutes
- ¹/₂ hour before or <u>3 4 hours</u> after meals
- Brings glow on the face; tightens the skin; prevents and cures stomach related problems

Anuloma Vilom Pranayam

- Breathe in from the left nostril
- Breathe out from the right nostril
- Breathe in from the right nostril
- Breathe out from the left nostril
- Close the right nostril with thumb and left with middle and index fingers
 - Around 10 seconds per cycle
- Duration: 2 5 minutes
- ¹/₂ hour before or 1 hour after meals
- Helps remove heart blockages; reduce blood pressure; cures neural related problems, Parkinson's disease, depression, migraine pain etc.

Bhramari Pranayam

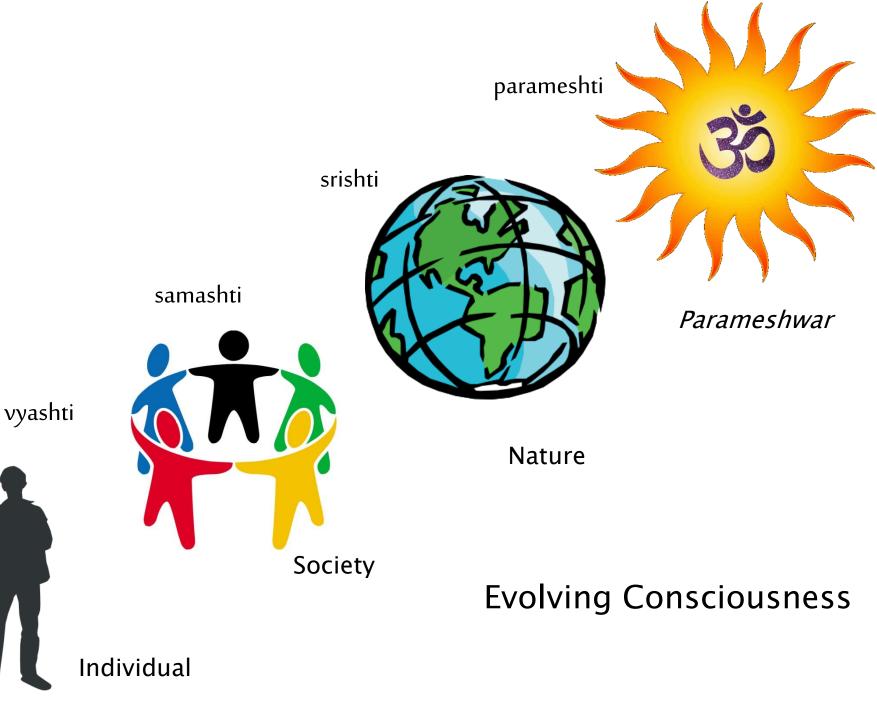
- Close ears with thumb, index finger on the forehead, rest three fingers gently placed on the eyes.
- Breath in and then breath out making the humming sound
- Duration: 5 times
- ¹/₂ hour before or 1 hour after meals
- Immediate relaxation; releases tension; improves concentration

Udgeeth Pranayam

- Deep slow inhale, exhale slowly while chanting Om
- Duration: 3 times
- ½ hour before or 1 hour after meals (not very strict though)
- Improves the quality of sleep; relief from bad dreams; cures insomnia; helps gain focus

Yoga (योग)

- Root as 'Yuj' in Sanskrit which means joining
- Yoga is that which joins Jivatma (individual) with Paramatma (ultimate reality)
- Different context:
 - mastery over mind
 - Yoga as a state
 - Perfection in work
 - Spiritual elevation
 - Health and fitness
- Found in Hindu scriptures





Swami Vivekananda

January 12, 1863 – July 4, 1902

He brought the Yoga into the west !

Swami Vivekananda in USA





(Patanjali's Yoga-Sutra)



Wavering mind

Yama

Niyama

Aasana

Pranayama

Pratyahaar

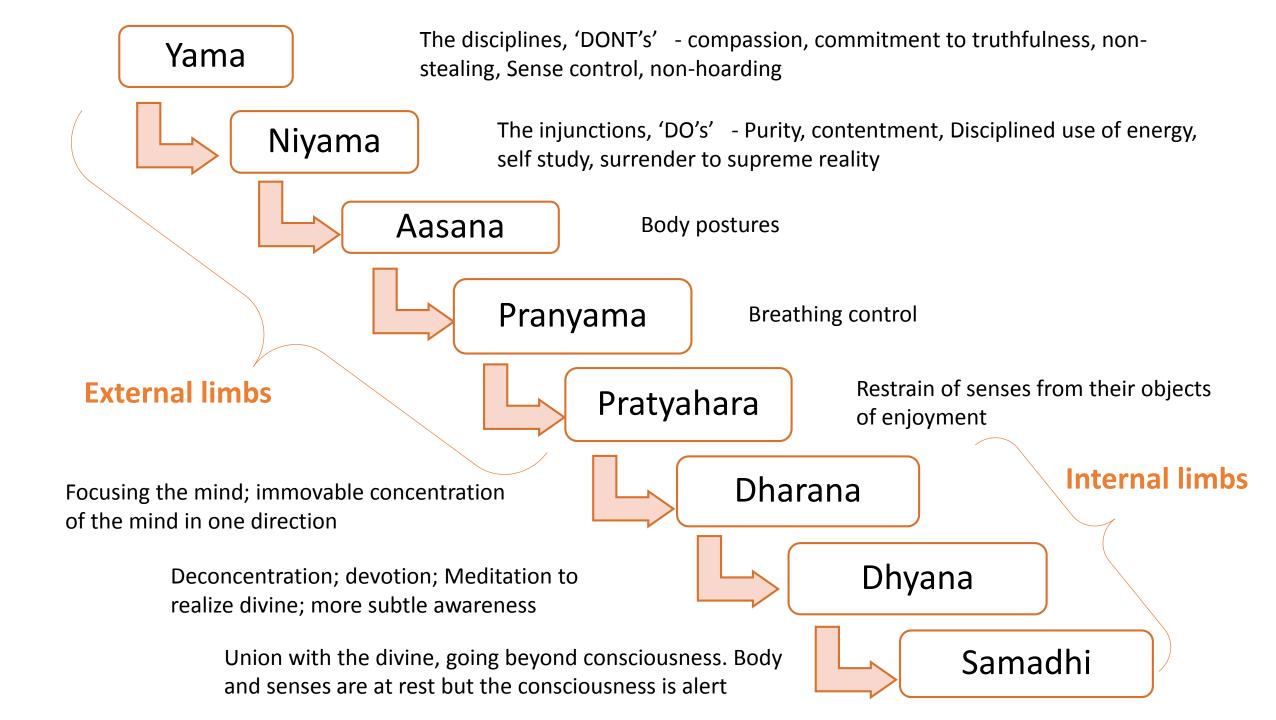
Dharana

Dhyan

Samadhi



Equanimity !



Types of Yoga

Raja Yoga or Hatha Yoga
Karma Yoga
Jnana Yoga
Bhakti Yoga

Raja Yoga

This is the yoga of mind control, as exemplified by Patanjali's Ashtanga Yoga



Karma Yoga

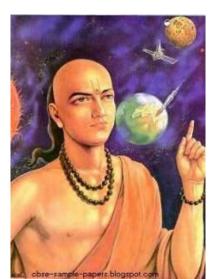
Doing action with an attitude of detachment to fruits of action

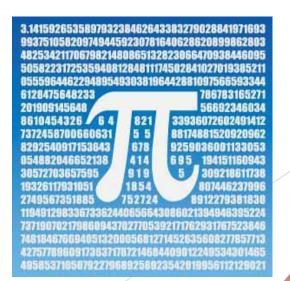
You have the right to work only but never to its fruits.

Let not the fruits of action be your motive, nor let your attachment be to inaction.

Jnana Yoga

- This is the path of philosophy.
- Pursued using intellectual sharpness by exploring the questions regarding the mind, the nature of the outside and inside world. Basic questions are raised even involving the intellect itself to reach the very basis of intellect.

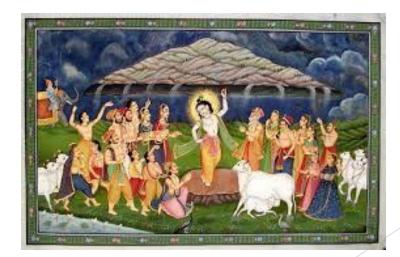




Bhakti Yoga

Involves control of emotions through worship







Yoga: All Inclusive

"Each soul is potentially divine. The goal of life is to manifest that divinity within by controlling the nature internal and external. Do it by Work, or Worship, or Philosophy, or Psychic control, by one or more or all of these and be FREE...."

-Swami Vivekananda

Volunteer's experience with Yoga





Surya Namaskar Yagna Video



Q&A