PHYSICAL AND MENTAL FITNESS IN SPORTS PERSON-ROLE OF YOGA-FITNESS PRESCRIBE IN ANCIENT BOOKS

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Abstract

Although yoga has been practiced as Indian culture and science for thousands of years as part of life philosophy, classes in the United States only recently have been offered to patients and sports persons for curing the disease and rehabilitation and to improve the performance in sport (Clin J Oncol Nurs. 2008 Feb;1) The word yoga is derived from the Sanskrit root yuj, meaning to bind, join, and yoke. This reflection of the union of the body, mind, and spirit is what differentiates yoga from general exercise programs but Age, Sex, Religion, Race, Caste or Creed is no bar with yoga. You will only gain from it and not loose anything in life. physical and mental fitness is the fundamental part of life .as healthy body boasts the healthy mind so to express one,s full potential in every walk of life and specially in sports every person must be physically and mentally fit,yoga ,being the ancient Indian science ,has been endorsed time to time, even by most of the religions of the world to achieve this goal.In contemporary competitive world its importance becomes even more.(J Bodyw Mov Ther. 2010 Jan;14(1):50-4).

Research on mind-body exercise programs such as yoga and tai chi reveal they have significant mental and physical value. There also are numerous primary and secondary preventive indications for cardiovascular disease in which yoga can play a primary or complementary role. Mind-body exercise programs will be a welcome and necessary addition to evolving disease management models and improving sport performances that focus on self-care and decreased health care use. (La Forge R., J Cardiovasc Nurs. 1997 Apr;11)

Key words: Yoga  Fitness Ancient books

Introduction

Yoga practice is as Indian culture and science for thousands of years as part of life philosophy. Only recently offered to patients and sports persons for curing the disease and rehabilitation and to improve the performance in sports (Clin J Oncol Nurs. 2008 Feb;1) Yoga is derived from the Sanskrit root yuj, to bind, join, and yoke. The union of the body, mind, and spirit is what differentiates yoga from general exercise programs but Age, Sex, Religion, Race, Caste or Creed is no bar with yoga. You will only gain from it and not loose anything in life. New US study has shown that yoga and motivational exercises can both boost sport performance through sports psychology, (Br J Sports Med 2006) YOGA, being the ancient Indian science ,has been endorsed, time to time, even by most of the religions of the world. Yoga is the most acceptable, Cheapest, best antidote for stress and is the best Antioxidant, for contemporary sports in today competitive world , its importance becomes even more.(J Bodyw Mov Ther. 2010 Jan;14(1):50-4) Research on mind-body exercise programs such as yoga and tai chi reveal they have significant mental and physical value. There also are numerous primary and secondary preventive indications for cardiovascular disease in which yoga can play a primary or complementary role. Mind-body exercise programs will be a welcome and necessary addition to evolving disease management models and improving sport performances that focus on self-care and decreased health care use. Yoga is most suitable for sportspersons and has been prescribed in most of the ancient literatures

Introduction

Yoga is right living this may appears to be simple but is very significant for the meaning of right living is very wide. Yoga (Sanskrit, Pāli: yóga) refers to traditional physical and mental disciplines originating in India. The word is associated with ancient practices in Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism and some other religions of the world.

Earliest archaeological evidence of Yoga's existence could be found in stone seals which place Yoga's existence around 3000 B.C. Most anthropologists agree that an oral tradition existed long before a literary tradition which gradually set in from about the 2nd century BC

Its history can be divided into four periods: the Vedic Period, Pre-Classical Period, Classical Period, and Post-Classical Period. Vedic period

The Vedas contains the oldest known Yogic teachings and as such, teachings found in the Vedas are called Vedic Yoga. (A. Shri, 1970)

Pre-classical period

The creation of Upanishad marks the pre-classical yoga. Yoga shares some characteristics not only with Hinduism but also with Buddhism that we can trace in its history. During the sixth century B.C., Buddha started teaching Buddhism, which stresses the importance of yoga and the practice of physical postures.

Classical period

The Classical Period is marked by another creation - the Yoga Sutra. Written by Patanjali around the second century, it was an attempt to define and standardize Classical Yoga. Patanjali's Eightfold path of Yoga (also called Eight Limbs of Classical Yoga) is the essence of yoga

Post classical period

Post-classical Yoga differs from the first three since its focus is more on the present. . Yoga was introduced in the West during the early 19th century. It was first studied as part of Eastern Philosophy and began as a movement for health and vegetarianism around the 1930's. By the 1960's, there was an influx of Indian teachers who expounded on Yoga (New straits
times 2009, Cairo). The most ancient sustained expression of ypgic ideas is found in the early sermons of the Buddha. One key innovative teaching of the Buddha was that meditative absorption should be combined with the practice of mindfulness.

According to Tattvarthasutra, 2nd century CE Jain text, Yoga, is the sum total of all the activities of mind, speech and body

The development of Sufism was considerably influenced by Indian yogic practices, where they adapted both physical postures (asanas) and breath control (pranayama) The ancient Indian yogic text, Amritakunda, ("Pool of Nectar") was translated into Arabic and Persian as early as the 11th century.

In 1989, the Vatican declared that Eastern meditation practices such as Zen and yoga can "degenerate into a cult of the body". In spite of the Vatican statement, many Roman Catholics bring elements of Yoga, Buddhism, and Hinduism into their spiritual practices.

The 20th century has produced an immense scientific literature on fitness, in terms of understanding in anatomy, physiology and medicinal health and its integration. In 21st century, The expansion of physiology is markedly noticed in the field of engineering, molecular physiology, sports and many allied fields. Physiology may not contribute in the development of new things. Needless to say, physiology is essential in all the allied branches. In 21st century, the basic science physiology, has expanded and shall witness, much more expansion of physiology and allied sciences as coined by . Gulati, 2009. As "Interdisciplinary physiology research century" (R. Gulati in S. Tan, 2003) Crucial observations made by the ancient literature about our predecessor, Hippocrates (463-370 BC), Father of Medicine, Andreas Vesalius (1540-1564), the father of modern anatomy. Also by the Abu Al Husain Ibn Abdulla Abn Sina (Avicenna) (Tansy Yeow Me, and Loukas M, et al, 2009). The contribution of Hippocrates and Galen are well known contributions to medicine by Loukas M, et al, 2009). The contribution of Hippocrates and Galen are well known contributions to medicine.

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Muslim Prayer posture, Fitness, Health

Yoga asana, Fitness, Health

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Yoga postures breathe work and inner focus can help rebalance, strengthen and restore overtaxed muscles, joints and ligaments. Through this restoration process, athletes can increase their career longevity and develop an inner balance that will last a lifetime. Balancing the mind, body and spirit is a primary philosophical principle of yoga.

Yoga arose from the matrix of the Hindu world, although according to Mircea Eliade it is of pre-Hindu origin and can be traced back to prehistoric shamanism. Yoga is not tied to the Hindu religion but has a universal applicability. “TATO DWANWANABHIGHATAH”— Sadhana Pada, Sutra 48 Translation: By perfecting Asana, one is no longer affected by the pairs of opposites (duality). The objective of Asana, according to Patanjali, is to gain resistance to the “pairs of opposites” (Dwandwas). “Pairs of opposites” refers to the conditions both within the mind and the physical body, between which we continually oscillate — those things with which we are persistently preoccupied — conditions such as hot and cold, happiness and sorrow, pain and pleasure, etc. etc.

As I.K. Taimni says in his book, The Science of Yoga; “Those who have studied Yoga will attest that this Science of sciences is too comprehensive in its nature and too profound in its scope of teachings to be fitted into the framework of any particular philosophy, religion or belief, ancient or modern. It stands in its own right as a science based on the eternal laws of the higher life. Its truths are based on the experiences and experiments of an unbroken line of mystics, occultists, saints and sages who have realized and borne witness to them throughout the ages.” (P. Prioreschi, 2006).

The physical exercises, which have come to be considered the “mainstay” of Yoga in our time, did not figure predominantly in Patanjali’s Ashtanga Yoga system. But by the time of Patanjali, whose Yoga Sutras you have already been briefly introduced to, the word Asana, though it maintained this classical notion (a place), also became a “physical” state that one adopted. His first direct reference to Asana in the Yoga Sutras comes in chapter 2 (Sadhana Pada), verse 46: “STHIRA SUKHAM ASANAM” Translation: A seated posture that is steady and comfortable is called asana. The attainment of a perfect self-mastery, which is itself the first step toward magical mastery of the world. The most daring magical desires, are realized through yogic technique, or, more precisely, that Yoga can equally well adapt itself to either path.” — Mircea Eliade, Yoga: Immortality and Freedom.
placed on his/her knees keeping the back straight. The worshipper then returns to the standing position before prostrating with forehead, nose, hands, knees, and bottoms of the toes touching the ground. The forearms and elbows should be raised off the floor. (Asana in Ancient Times, 2006) The Qur'an and the Hadeeth discuss the importance of the heart, blood and its circulation and how they are vital to the maintenance of life. Descriptions of the human anatomy derived from religious texts are often omitted from the medical literature. The present review aims to discuss the comments and commentaries made regarding the heart and cardiovascular system as found in the Qur'an and Hadeeth. It is clear that these early sources both had a good comprehension of parts of the body.

European scientists during the Middle Ages and beyond failed to benefit from the discoveries of the neighboring Islamic empire for multiple reasons, including poor translations and the unreadiness of the medical establishment to give prominence to observation and study over the word of ancient authority (ML Gharote, Ganguly, 1979) As new advances in technology and medicine continue to grow at an exponential rate today, there is time to reflect and appreciate the Islamic contribution to medicine. It is for this reason that the discoveries and medical revelations in Qur'an should not be ignored or forgotten.

QUR’AN, prophetic traditions and sayings of Mohammad were religious, scientific and spiritual and influenced the medical texts Its importance has also been described for the benefit in CVS Heart has been described as the organ of emotion, psyche, and intelligence and that can be harmed easily. In depth analysis of contribution of Islamic medicine in physiology, anatomy and health is severely lacking in the west. And if conducted would uncover discoveries made centuries years before in Europe, were actually part of Islamic traditions (Who, 2009) Islam is a complete, integral spiritual path, so yoga is not substitue for any Islamic requirement.

Arabia & the World in around AD 600
Did these ancient teachings travel from India to Arabia? No—there is no need to assume such a horizontal transfer; the sacred truths are revealed vertically from Heaven to all peoples. There are close similarities between Islam and yoganot because of borrowing or cultural diffusion, but because of both originating in the Primordial Tradition, sanātana dharma, al-dīn al-hanif, which all the prophets of Allah have brought and reaffirmed throughout the ages, among all nations, revealed directly from the Creator. Goldsmith’s art refined in Frankish-Merovingian era. Byzantine Architecture and Mosaic. Architecture and sculpture in India. Classic Buddha figures in yoga postures Psychological development in sportsperson is importantly controls all psycho-physiological functions.

PHYSICAL, ENDURANCE, STRENGTH-POWER, psychological role of REGULAR PRACTICE OF NAMAZ IS BENIFICAL IN HEALTH AND FITNESS- EVEN APPLICABLE TO SPORT PERSONS

The core of Yoga’s philosophy, Physiological basis

Human information processing consists of five steps-
1. detection of stimulus
2. Decision
3. memory
4. reaction time
5. motion response.

This concepts represents anatomy and physiology of sensory neuron for stimulus detection, brain stem and reticular activating system for arousal to sustain attention flow, thalamus to relate signal and noise content, prefrontal cortex to discriminate and extracts stimulus feature such as cues, shape, form etc. Frontal cortex is for decision making and parietal cortex for updating the information, short term memory, cerebellum and premotor cortex for response execution (Y. Mcilvo, 2004)

Psychological development in sportsperson is importantly controls all psycho-physiological functions, control of breath, monitors the homeostasis for optimal health. Stress causes cortical dysfunction and damage physiological homeostasis. This leads to various disorders. Specifically for the sportsperson, any disturbances in family, socioeconomic, personal relations derail the prospect of winning medals in the events.


The basic of Yogic exercises, concerns with several components, of body awareness. Example, stress detection, stimulus content, and rejection of the post detection process. That results in muscle relaxation process. (J. Kiecolt-Glaser, R. Glaser, Willeger Det El. 1985)


Yoga affect peripheral nervous system and also central nervous system with effect on immune system, this dual role of central nervous system is well correlated (Friederger, M. Timiti, 1924, D. Kulkarni and TK Bera, 2009). Yoga brings down stress, enhances power of relaxation, boosts physical strength, stamina, flexibility, bestows concentration, self-power, helps in rehabilitation of old and new injuries, boosts immunity, enhances posture and muscle tone, healthy glowing skin, a more positive outlook towards life, all
these are essential for Indian sport performance. (S. Baijal, N. Srinivasan, 2010)

**The Eight Limbs of Yoga**

Yoga is composed of many layers, all of which can enhance athletic performance. These layers are referred to as the eightfold disciplines, or the eight “limbs” of yoga. These eight limbs form the main principles of yoga, as follows: Yama refers to universal ethics. Niyama refers to personal ethics. Asana refers to posture. Pranayama refers to breath. Pratyahara refers to withdrawal or quieting of the senses. Dharana refers to inner focus or concentration. Dhyana refers to meditation, reflection or observation. Samadhi refers to absorption with the whole being, or absolute enlightenment. While athletes can benefit from all these principles, and they are all equally important to enhancing athletic performance, fitness professionals teaching yoga should focus on the limbs that fall within their area of expertise—for example, asana (posture), pranayama (breath), dharana (inner focus) and dhyana (meditation). Athletes can benefit from these limbs just as they benefit from other tools they use to optimize their performance. For example, a tennis player intent on making contact with the ball and returning it to an exact spot on his opponent’s side of the court is exhibiting inner focus, or dharana.

**Injury Prevention**

Athletes can learn from practicing yoga is to respect their body’s strengths and limitations. This knowledge is essential to preventing sports injuries. Yoga is a powerful biofeedback tool that can help athletes develop better body awareness. Listening to the body and responding to its messages is a way to honor the body and not push it over the edge.

**Deciding on the Right Yoga Style**

Hatha yoga is the umbrella term for many different styles of yoga, such as Anusara, Ashtanga vinyasa (sometimes called “power yoga”) and Iyengar. These styles are all powerful, dynamic, alignment-oriented types of yoga that are well suited for fitness and sport adaptation. The postural alignment of the asanas described in this article are based on Anusara yoga, which focuses on specific principles of alignment. Depending on their goals and personalities, athletes may prefer one form of yoga over another. For example, some athletes may prefer a style of yoga that emphasizes holding postures for longer durations, while others may prefer a format that emphasizes optimal alignment. Finally, some will be keen to touch on all of these elements in one class.

**Starting Sports Yoga Conditioning**

Mastering the physical and mental challenges of yoga can be a revelation for athletes accustomed to years of a different kind of training. Most athletes are used to conditioning in a particular way, usually by isolating specific muscle groups with the aim of increasing the intensity and frequency of the training regimen; this kind of conditioning focuses on isolating different parts of the body. Yoga, on the other hand, is based on the principle of integrating the body as a whole and shifts the emphasis to the quality of the movement.

**Sport-Specific Yoga Poses**

The asanas described in the following sections are examples of some of the best choices for some of the most popular competitive and recreational sports—running, swimming, cycling, skiing, tennis and golf. (Due to space constraints, not all the poses are described in detail; see “References” and “Resources” on page 39 for more information.) When introducing yoga poses into your athletes’ training programs, remember to start off slowly and then gradually add postures during the warm-up.

**More Yoga for Athletes, Yoga for Sports Performance**

**RUNNING**: One of the best yoga poses for runners is Eka Pada Rajakapotanasana Prep (pigeon pose prep) which stretches many muscles, including the hip flexors, the gluteals and the piriformis, psoas, low-back and groin muscles. Also good for runners are, Virabhadrasana 1 (warrior pose) and Parsvottanasana (extended sideways pose) and Supta Padangusthasana Prep (supine hand-to-big-toe pose prep).

**GOLF**: Golfers need to repeatedly twist their body in one direction to swing a golf club. To strengthen and flex the spine, try Utthita Trikonasana (triangle pose) and Bhujangasana (cobra pose) and Ardha Matsyendrasana (pretzel pose).

**SKIING**: Skiers often incur injuries in their low back and knees. These conditions can be improved by doing poses that strengthen the joints and muscles of the low back, knees and posterior legs. Examples to try with skiers include Utthita Trikonasana (triangle pose) Modified Virabhadrasana 3 (modified warrior pose with hands on hips or bent 90 degrees at sides), Paschimottanasana (seated forward fold pose), Supta Padangusthasana Prep (supine hand-to-big-toe pose prep) and Bhujangasana (cobra pose).

**TENNIS**: Prasarita Padottanasana (legs spread wide, forward bend while standing) is excellent for opening the shoulders; it also deeply stretches the hamstrings and adductors. Other good choices for tennis players are Utkatasana (chair pose).

**CYCLING**: Cyclists benefit most from poses that stretch the back and open the chest. Examples are Bhujangasana (cobra pose), Dhanurasana Prep (bow pose prep, with hands reaching toward the feet) and Ustrasana Prep (camel pose prep, with hands on the sacrum rather than reaching to the heels). (B. Baptiste, 1999).

**Conclusion**

In ancient books fitness is prescribed and yoga is important for sport and education fitness cooling down after sport and exercise and circadian body temperature variation near the thromboregulatory area is responsible for deep body temperature for sport persons (Mitra S.) Mcilvo Y. comparision of brain temperature to core temperature .. A review of literature J. neuroscience nursing 2004 ,36:21to 31.yoga is important for psychimunological aspect of health and follow the hypothalamic –pituitary – adrenal –limbic axis is basis of yogenic exercise modulation of immunity,psychosomatic disorders and psychological enhancements .yogenic exercise are consideres the best tool to mange stress (Y TO Y).

**References**

ASANA in Ancient Times 2006 © International Yogalayam,1-16.


Muslim prayers have physical benefits to the human body, the New Straits Times reported on Wednesday, December 13, 2009.


It is impossible to underestimate the role of physical culture in human life, since there is no such sphere of human activity that would not be associated with it. Sport and physical culture are spiritual social value and material, at the same time important for any personality. From year to year in our country, people increasingly talk about physical education as a phenomenon of society and personal characteristics of a person. Yoga combines breathing exercises, meditation and poses proven to benefit mental and physical health. This article lists 13 evidence-based benefits of yoga. It’s unclear how much of a role yoga may have had versus other factors like diet. Yet it can minimize stress, one of the major contributors to heart disease (14). Multiple studies have confirmed the many mental and physical benefits of yoga. Incorporating it into your routine can help enhance your health, increase strength and flexibility and reduce symptoms of stress, depression and anxiety. Finding the time to practice yoga just a few times per week may be enough to make a noticeable difference when it comes to your health. Physical and mental fitness in sports person-role of yoga-fitness prescribe in ancient books. Jan 2011. 120-125. R Gulati. A Sharma. Gulati R, Sharma A. Physical and mental fitness in sports person-role of yoga-fitness prescribe in ancient books. Ovidius Univ Ann Ser Phys Educ Sport Sci Mov Health 2011;1:120-5. Yoga Anatomy. To stretch or not to stretch: The role of stretching in injury prevention and performance AM Impact of 10-weeks of yoga practice on flexibility and balance of college athletes .[PAUTHORS]. Jan 2010. 169-8119. Physical activity has significant benefits for teen mental health. Therefore, each teen needs to find a way to reap those benefits. For some kids, dance, yoga, and hiking are good options. In addition, for many teens, high school sports are an accessible and enjoyable way to get moving. According to a Canadian study published in the Journal of Adolescent Health, students who play team sports in grades 8 through 12 have less stress and better mental health as young adults. In the study, 850 students from 10 Canadian schools were surveyed about their participation in school sports, such as basketball, soccer, track and field, wrestling, and gymnastics. Sports, Exercise, and Teen Mental Health. Kenney was president of the American College of Sports Medicine from 2003 to 2004. Kenney has been a member of the editorial and advisory boards for several journals, including Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise, Current Sports Medicine Reports (inaugural board member), Exercise and Sport Sciences Reviews, Journal of Applied Physiology, Human Performance, Fitness Management, and ACSM’s Health & Fitness Journal (inaugural board member). Wilmore’s research interests included determining the role of exercise in Costill received his PhD in physical education and physiology from Ohio State University in 1965. He and his wife of 55 years, Judy, have two daughters.