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A Cross-sectional Survey to Assess Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice of Yoga among Cancer Patients at a Tertiary Care Hospital

Abstract

Background: Cancer incidence and mortality are rapidly growing worldwide. Cancer affects the overall quality of life of cancer patients. Yoga has its origin in the ancient times. This ancient practice has been used for holistic well-being for ages. You as an alternative therapy might be beneficial for cancer patients too. This study was conducted to assess knowledge, attitudes, and yoga practices among cancer patients. Materials and Methods: For this cross-sectional survey, a self-designed questionnaire was validated and distributed among 25 cancer patients for a pilot study. Then, a full-fledged study was conducted based on the interviews of 1000 cancer patients at a tertiary care oncology unit and the data were analyzed using R 3.6. Results: A total of 1000 participants were enrolled in this cross-sectional survey. Out of 1000 participants, 91 were excluded as they responded that they were not familiar with the term "Yoga" in the first question of the questionnaire. Of 919 participants, 238 strongly agreed and 395 agreed with the question that people who practice yoga are less prone to diseases, showing that 68.87% of cancer patients have a positive attitude toward yoga. However, only 145 (15.77%) of the participants practice yoga regularly. Lack of time was the most common reason for not practicing yoga, and the other reasons were the lack of interest and insufficient facilities. Conclusion: The present study on 1000 patients from the yoga capital of the world, Rishikesh, highlights the fact that the majority of cancer patients are aware of yoga practice's benefits and if given the opportunity to learn appropriate techniques, yoga can further improve the outcome in such patients. There is a need to design the effective yoga programs for cancer patients to promote suitable yoga practices in this population.

Keywords: Awareness, cancer, knowledge, attitude, and practice, oncology, survey, yoga

Introduction

According to the most recent estimates of global mortality data (2019), 3 out of every 10 people who die prematurely (30-70 years) of noncommunicable diseases die from cancer.[1] Unfortunately, more than 10 million people died of cancer in 2019 alone, approximately twice the number in 1990.[2] Cancer incidence and mortality are rapidly growing worldwide. According to the International Agency for Research on Cancer (by WHO), the incidence of new cases of cancer in India in 2018 was 1,157,294, and 784,821 cancer patients died.[3] In 2016, Uttarakhand state had a death rate of 66.6 and an incidence rate of 92.9 for every 1000 people screened for cancer.[4]

It is well established that cancer is a global health problem affecting people of all ages, genders, faiths, cultures, and socioeconomic classes. [5]

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With its holistic approach to health, yoga is recognized as a complementary and alternative medicine by the National Institute of Health.[6] Yoga has been an ancient practice being used for holistic well-being for ages. In the Yoga Sutra, Sage Patanjali illustrated the eight limbs of Yoga. These are a progressive series of steps - Yamas (restraints), Niyamas (observances), Asanas (postures), Pranayams (regulation of breath), Pratyahara (drawing the senses inward to still the mind), Dharna (concentration), Dhyana (meditation), and Samadhi (super-consciousness), which purify the body and mind.[7] Today, many people identify yoga as asana only, but asana is just one step of the series. Yoga as a mind-body intervention is being practiced worldwide.

Previous literature has reported that yoga is a promising alternative therapy for

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'YOGIC THERAPY ON SPINE CURVATURE DISORDERS'

Dr. Kamal Kishore

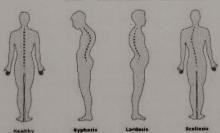
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Introduction

In today's busy schedule, people are facing many problems related to spine, so this research is necessary so that people can overcome the problem related to spine by improving their lifestyle and practicing yoga and this problem can be avoided. The spine, or backbone, is made up of small bones (vertebrae) stacked — along with discs—one on top of another. A healthy spine when viewed from the side has gentle curves to it. The curves help the spine absorb stress from body movement and gravity. Spine abnormalities cause misalignment of the curvature and results in spine curvature disorders like lordosis, kyphosis, and scoliosis, due to the spine's natural and healthy curvatures, when viewed from the side, it will have a soft 'S' shape; when viewed from the front or back, it will appear straight.

The spine's healthy and natural lordosis and kyphosis work to protect the health and biomechanics of the spine by keeping it aligned. When there is a loss of one or more of these curve, it can affect the spine, and other areas of the body, in multiple ways. In a healthy spine, the vertebrae are stacked on top of one another in a healthy alignment, separated by intervertebral discs that give the spine structure, flexibility, and act as the spine's shock absorbers. When the spine loses one or more of its natural curvatures, the spine is no longer optimally aligned, and this is when problems occur. Spine: Since this is where the scoliosis, kyphosis and lordosis are located, they are important to focus on lengthening the spine, which tends to reduce the Spinal curve. When viewed from the back, the spine should run straight down the middle of the back. When abnormalities of the spine occur, the natural curvatures of the spine are misaligned or exaggerated in certain areas, as occurs with lordosis, kyphosis, and scoliosis.

- 1. Kyphosis Kyphosis is featured by an abnormal round upper back. i.e. over 50 degreescurvature.
- 2. Lordosis- This is also known as swayback. The spine of an individual having lordosis curvesinward significantly at lower back
- 3. Scoliosis—An individual with scoliosis has a curve sideways to the spine. This curve is often C-shaped or S-shaped.



Back pain affects and its Therapeutic options

Back pain affects 80% of the population and total expenses approach \$26 billion annually. Therapeutic options within conventional medical practice are limited to analgesics, educational materials, and physical therapy. Patients with significant long-term disability and requiring opiate analgesia may be referred to multi-disciplinary pain treatment centers that provide an array of therapeutic options including cognitive-behavioral therapy, group support, individual psychological counseling, epidural steroid injections, implantable pain pumps and spinal cord stimulator devices and other non-convention therapies such as chiropractic, massage, acupuncture,, yoga, tai chi, meditation, relaxation exercises, Pilates, and Feldenkrais.

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आधुनिक समय में जीवन शैली का धौरीक प्रबन्धन

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Abstract

आधुनिक समय में प्रत्येक मनु य किसी न किसी रूप से शारीरिक, मानसिक विकारों से प्रस्त है और इन सनस्याओं का एक कारण अनियमित जीवनशैली है इससे जीवन में संघर्ष एवं तुनाव बढ़ गया है और मनुष्य का खान-पान एवं रहन सहन बुरी तरह प्रभावित हुआ है। मशीनों का विकास होने के कारण भानव का शारीरिक श्रम कम हो गया है तथा मानसिक श्रम बढ़ गया है एक के निष्क्रिय होने तथा दूसरे के अधिक सिक्रिय होने से मानव स्वास्थ्य का सन्तुलन बिगड़ जाना स्वाभाविक है। अनियमित जीवन शैली का एक प्रमुख कारण तकनीकी का दुरूपयोग, भौतिकता की प्रधानता, प्रतिस्पर्धा, अति महत्वाकांक्षा, आर्थिक तृष्णा नैतिक मूल्यों के अवहेलना है। स्वस्थ शरीर के बिना हम जीवन में सुख, समृद्धि एवं सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं आधुनिक जीवन शेली के कारण जो शारीरिक, मानसिक विकार उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं इन सबका निवारण यौगिक जीवन बैली के द्वारा ही सम्भव है। प्राचीन काल से भारतीय परम्परा में संयमित आहार विहार से युक्त नियम पूर्वक जीवन यापन ही स्वस्थ जीवन का सर्वोत्तम उपाय माना जाता है। यम, नियम अभ्यास से हमारे आन्तरिक व वाह्य व्यक्तित्व संवरने लगता है। अतः यौगिक जीवनशैली एवं यौगिक तकनीकों को अपने जीवन में शामिल करने से आज की विकृत जीवनशैली से उत्पन्न शारीरिक, मानसिक समस्याओं एवं विकृतियों से समाधान पा सकते हैं इस प्रकार योग एक समग्र चिकित्सा पद्धति है।

Key words: जीवनशैली, योगाम्यास ।

आज के भौतिकवादी सोच एवं मानसिकता वाले लोगों की बाढ़ सी आ गयी है। हर कोई भौतिकता की ओर दौड़ रहा है यह आँधी सम्पूर्ण समाज को अपनी चपेट में ले रही है जिससे सारा समाज रोगी बन रहा है इनमें कुछ शारीरिक रूप से कुछ मानसिक रूप से रोगी हैं। क्योंकि आज मनुष्य की जीवन शैली इतनी बिगड़ गयी है कि उसका स्वस्थ रह पाना असम्भव सा हो गया है। अस्त–व्यस्त जीवन शैली के कारण शरीर और मन दोनों के कार्य बाधित हो रहे है। एक सामान्य सी मशीन को भी यदि सही ढंग से प्रयोग में न लाया जाय तो उसके कार्य बाधित होने लगते है और शरीर के कार्य में

बाधा उत्पन्न होती है अर्थात् इसका मुख्य कारण त्रुटिपूर्ण जीवनशैली ही है। शरीर को स्वस्थ रखने में जीवन शैली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है क्योंकि आज के प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं भाग दौड़ वाले युग में प्रत्येक मनुष्य व्यस्तता के कारण स्वयं अपने लिये समय नहीं निकाल पाता है फलस्वरूप वह अनेक प्रकारों के शारीरिक, मानसिक, भावनात्मक परेशानियों से युवावस्था में दुर्बलता, थकान, तनाव, चिन्ता, अवसाद जैसे विकारों से ग्रस्त देखा जाता है। शरीर व मन एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू किसी एक में असन्तुलन होने से दूसरा भी असन्तुलित हो जाता है जिसको सन्तुलन में लाने के लिए मनुष्य को आधुनिक चिकित्सा को प्रयोग में लाये जाने के कारण परिणाम यह होता है कि एक बीमारी तो दब जाती है परन्तु दूसरी उत्पन्न हो जाती है। इसलिये स्वस्थ जीवन शैली की सम्पूर्णता के लिये भारतीय संस्कृति के ऋषि–मुनियों ने योग की विधा बतायी है क्योंकि योग द्वारा हम सभी प्रकार के कष्टों का निवारण करने में सक्षम हैं। योग एक समग्र उपचार पद्धति है।

आधनिक जीवन शैली-जीवन शैली वह प्रक्रिया है जिसमें हम अपने दायित्वों और कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करते हैं प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की उसके व्यवसाय, कार्य के अनुसार जीवनचर्या होती है जिसमें जीवन के सभी पक्ष सम्मिलित होते हैं- शारीरिक, मानसिक, बौद्धिक, सामाजिक तथा आध्यात्मिक। दिनचर्या के अनुसार ही हम किसी के व्यक्तित्व का सही आंकलन कर सकते हैं। वर्तमान समय में हमारी असंतुलित जीवनशैली हमारे सम्पूर्ण जीवन को प्रभावित करती है जैसे— देर से सोना, जल्दी जगना या देर तक सोते रहना, समयामाव के कारण आहार-विहार का असंतुलित होना, साथ ही योग-व्यायाम आदि पर ध्यान न देना, हर समय गलत ढंग से बैठना, पर्याप्त विश्राम न करना आदि आते हैं जिससे अनेक रोगों की उत्पत्ति होती है और न चाहते हुये भी व्यक्ति

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भारत का खाद्यीनता आन्दोलन और साहित्य

संपादन **डॉ अन्नाराम शर्मा**

प्रकाशक

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भारतीय रुवल्याता समय में जानाच्योताची की पुरुष्ट्रिय बनावे में सामित्यकारों की महली मुश्रका रही इस भाग से इनकार मही किया जा क्षान्य है। देश के विभिन्य भागों वे जाते प्रशिवाल काइंट रचना के माम्यम से ये लोक खेती जनता के गोलंद राष्ट्रीय चेताना जमाने की जमत म लगे हो वह वे प्रेय साहित्यकार भी कावनी भूविकत्ता हर। कर में आहारी स्वरूप वाकपुष्य आपीत करने में पाछे ाही रहे। वर्तमान व्यासास्त्रका तस समय दिहरी और कुमले जैसे छोटे छोटे देशी राज्यों में बटा था तका राजा अपनी निजी हितो की रक्षा हेत् अधेजी की वादुकारिता में लगा रहता था। अमेकी अत्याबारों से खा। का कोई सपाय न देख स्वतः स्पूर्त जन वेतना ने विभिन्न आन्योलन खडे किए तथा इस धेवना के विस्तार का कार्य किया इन्ही लोक रोवी क्षेत्रीय साहित्यकारों ने जिनमें से वहत तो दम से साहित्य की भाषा से भी परिवेत नहीं थे. साकहत्य रचना का विचार तो इनके रवान में भी न आया होगा परन्तु मातृभूमि हित इनकी जिल्ला से जो संरस्वती पस्फुटित हुई उसने इस सुदूर पर्वतीय अंचल में क्रान्ति की ऐसी लहर फूकी की सम्पूर्ण गढवाल उठा । प्रस्तुत अलेख मे ऐसे ही कुछ लोक साहित्यकारों के द्वारा

तिलाडी हत्या काण्ड

उत्तराखंड के इतिहास में वर्ष 1930 का विशेष महत्व है इस साल दो महत्वपूर्ण घटनायें हुई. पहला 23 अप्रैल 1930 को पेशावर में वीर चन्द्रसिंह गढवाली ने निहल्थे पठानों पर गोली चलाने से इकार किया था, दूसरा 30 मई 1930 को अपने हक हकूकों को लेकर रवाई के तिलाडी में अपनी ही निहल्थी जनता पर राजशाही ने गोली चलाई । तिलाडी के इस दुर्दात नरसहार की विभीषिका को अपने शब्दों में व्यक्त करते हुए मनोहरलाल उनियाल कहते हैं.

शहीदों के उज्जवल बलिदान, दिलायेंगे तेरी पावन याद. रहेगा जब तक तू आजाद, जलेगे शत-शत क्रान्ति विराग! जहां तक होगे लाल निशान!

अहा तक हान लाल ानसान अरे ओ जलियांवाले बाग, रवाई के सान के दाप रिवासन टिडरी के अधिमान जिलाडी के खूनी मैडान अध्यामा की समना पार्टी में स्थित ३००

TI THEOTHER

एक छोटी सी धाटी है खाई। इसे पान सा मैदान विवासी । जाता लोग एक 🐃 के लिए एक न हुए था। टिहरी रिकारत व नक हक-हकको को छीनने के लिय दमनवाप कर का सहारा लिया था इसके खिलाक जना है। के मैदान में रणनीति बनाने के लिये सभा क लोगों का गुस्सा भी बढ़ रहा था। दमनक है नौकरशासी, बेगार, प्रमु सेवा, वटे धुरे हते ॥ इं प्रतिकार ज्ञा था। रवाई घाटी म रियामी हार के दमन के खिलाफ हालांकि प्रतिकार के 🖘 🙀 रो ही शुरू हो गये थे। 1835 में सकलाना 🖘 🦟 में आदोलन चला। 1851 में सकलाना की अल्ब में आंदोलन हुआ। राजशाही के क्रूर दमन ह जनवरी 1887 को ढढक हुआ। कुनडी म 👊 ढ़दक हुई 1906 में खास पट्टी में ढ़दक हुई 198 जगलाती बंदोबस्त तथा सौण्या सेर एव बिहाउ के खिलाफ कड़ाकोट, रमोली और सकतान 🗱 में हुआ उसके बाद 1927-28 में नये वन बदेह द्वारा जगलात के अधिकारों को सीमित कर गया। इसके अतिरिक्त सन 1929 में ही पन रतूडी जो लंदन से वानिकी पढ़ आए थ यम्न छ नए वन अधिकारी बन कर आए और गांव वाली 12 नए कर जिनमें यूत्का जलने पर कर बन्हें कर, गाय, भैस, बैलों पर कर, काट कुराली (बार्स धास व लकडी ले आ।) पर कर जैसे उत्तजन्त सामिल थे, थोप दिया । इन सबके विरोध है। 1930 में दो धर्म पह हुए और इसे स्वतंत्र पनाजा नाम दिया गया। 30 मई को दोपहर 2 बजे हैं दीवान चक्रधर के नेतृत्व में ढंढकियों पर गोले की गई। इसमें करीब 200 लोग मारे गए महा प्रचलित यह लोक गीत इसका प्रमाण है

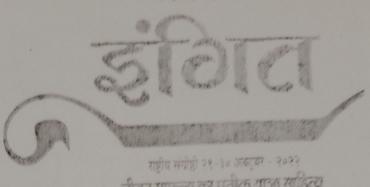
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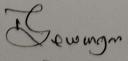


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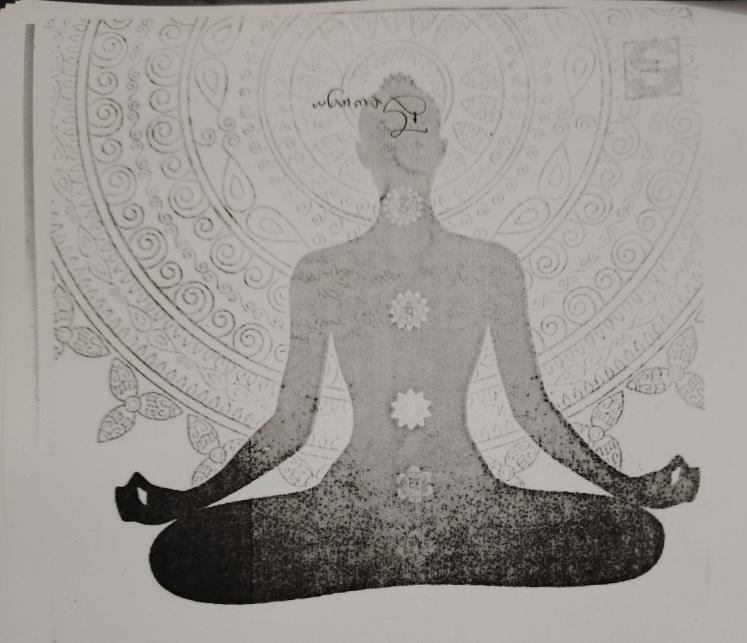
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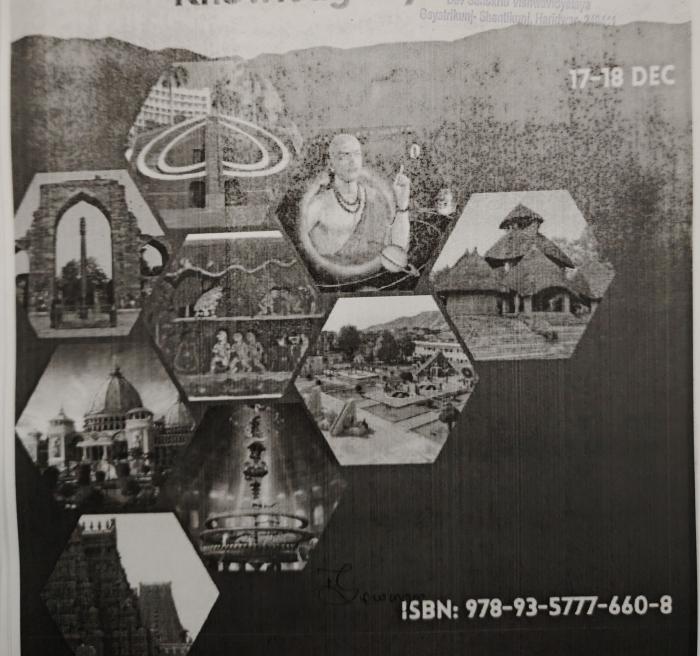




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MANAGEMENT OF JANU SANDHIGATA VATA THROUGH AN INTEGRATIVE APPROACH INCLUDING MARVIA THERAPY WITH JANU BASTI - A CASE STUDY

Alka Mishra! . Vandana Shrivastava

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Keywords: Janu Sandhigata Vata; Osteoarthritis of Knee; Ayurveda, Marma Therapy; Janu Basti

ABSTRACT

Janu Sandhigata Vata (a condition that closely resemble Osteoarthritis of Knee) is one of the most disabling musculoskeletal disorder. Its symptoms include Shoola (pain), Shotha (swelling). Stabdhata (stiffness), and Atopa (crepitus). Ayurvedic texts recommend repeated use of Shehana (oleation) and Swedana (sudation) for its management. Marma Therapy has also been found effective in various Vata disorders. Therefore, in the present study Marma Therapy (on four Marma points of the legs, i.e. Kshipra, Gulpha, Indravasti and Janu) with Janu Basti (with Ksheerbala Taila) were administered to a 60 year old female patient (suffering from Janu Sandhigata Vata in the Left Knee) for 9 days, with one month followup wherein the patient self-administered Marma Therapy and massage at home. There was significant improvement in the subjective parameters (Shoola, Shotha, Stabdhata, Atopa) and objective parameters (WOMAC Index, Range of Motion, Walking Time) analyzed during the study, illustrating the efficacy of the therapeutic intervention.

1. INRODUCTION

Osteoarthritis (OA) of knee is one of the most common and disabling musculoskeletal disorder, which is extremely common in the elderly population [Joshi et al. (2011); Rajoria et al. (2010)]. The symptoms of this disease include joint pain, joint stiffness, instability and loss of function [Joshi et al. (2011)]. In the present times, the therapeutic interventions normally used for its treatment include the use of physiotherapy, weight control, different types of analgesics, intra-articular steroid injections, knee replacement surgery, etc. [Rajoria et al. (2010)]. However, side-effect free, long-term management of this disease is still a challenge [Joshi et al. (2011); Rajoria et al. (2010)], and hence, there is a definite need to look for other safe and effective therapies for its management.

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Food Safety and Hygiene Practices among Food Handlers in Hospitality Industry in Uttarakhand

Dr. Umakant Indolia Kamal Kumar Lasival' *Ce-ordinator, Research Scholar, ** Department of Tourism Management Der Sanskritt University, Gayatrikunj, Shantikunj, Haridwar, (U.K.).

Abstract

As food safety includes food hygiene, hygiene of food handlers, hazard related to food and its risks is becoming an important issue to guests making purchase decisions. Therefore, the food processors and food handlers either in hospitality industry and food processing industries should improve their knowledge and skill on food safety assurance. A systematic and continued training and education with behavioural changes, and supported with good law enforcement are likely to minimize the hazard related to food and its risks.

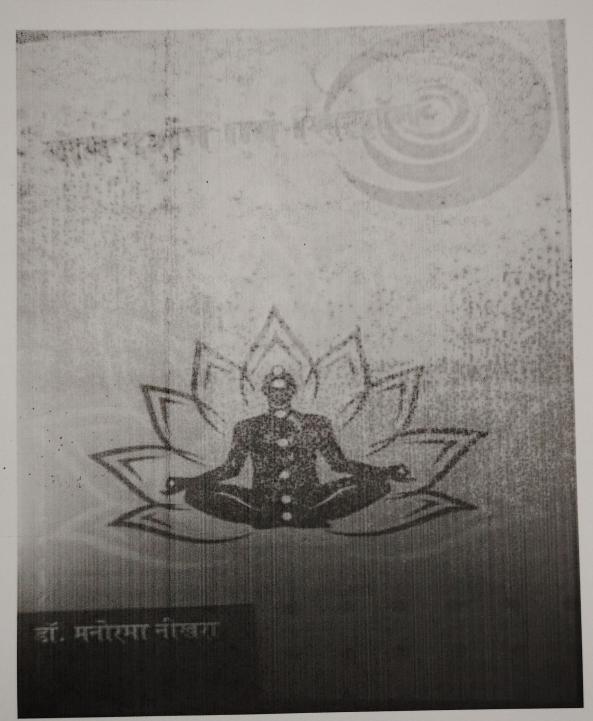
This study seeks to examine the awareness of food safety knowledge and handling of food, personal hygiene among food handlers. Although food handlers may be aware of the need for personal hygiene, they do not understand critical aspects of personal hygiene such cleaning work surface, sanitation and control food temperature value while cooking. In order to prevent food borne illnesses and hazard, food handlers need to access and improve food safety knowledge, personal hygiene and the hygiene practices on food safety to guests.

Keywords: food safety, food hygiene, food handlers, hospitality industry.

Introduction

The Indian tourism and hospitality industry has emerged as one of the key drivers of growth among the services sector in India. Tourism & hospitality is also a potentially large employment generator besides being a significant source of foreign exchange for the country. During 2006-17, direct contribution of tourism and hospitality to GDP is expected to register a CAGR of 14.05 per cent The rapid technological changes in all aspects of life to a certain extent have affected the food pattern and food habit of people especially in the metropolitan areas. These changes also bring the impressive growth of hospitality industries such as international and national tourism, restaurants, fast food outlets and catering businesses.

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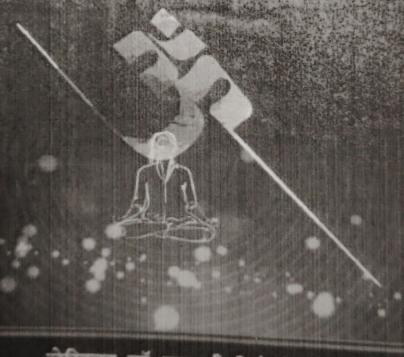
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लेखिका-डॉ. इन्द्राणी त्रिवेदी

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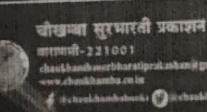
त इत्यामी प्रिकेटी, येत सम्बद्धि विष्यविद्यालयी, राजभागाच्या शाहित्येच्या सरितर उत्तरकाण्ड के समी विकास ति मानव चतन विभाग में बरिष्ठ सरायक आयार्थ के पर पर शहित बचपन से दी यांग जैसे अनुते विषय के प्रति अगाप अन्य व स्टिक्टी, सरस्यकार काला व विश्वविद्यालय में प्रथम

ति च प्रस्ति कलाव द्वारा मिला जो एक वैज्ञानिक अर्थानिक व चेता () त्या क्रिय विज्ञालय से हो इन्हें घी-एक हो, को उपापि से सेत की पूर्व सर् प्रकारी के पाली। इन्होंने अपना शोध-कार्य 'च श्रीनाम शर्मा द्वारा सर्पात स्वीमय स्वापना का किशोरी के पानस्थिक स्वास्थ्य व नेतृत्व श्रमता पर प्रभाव 'विषय पर 'क्रिया-स्थापन सम्बद्ध के एक दुस्कृष्ट संगदान दिसा है। इनके द्वारा शिक्षित विद्यार्थिंग

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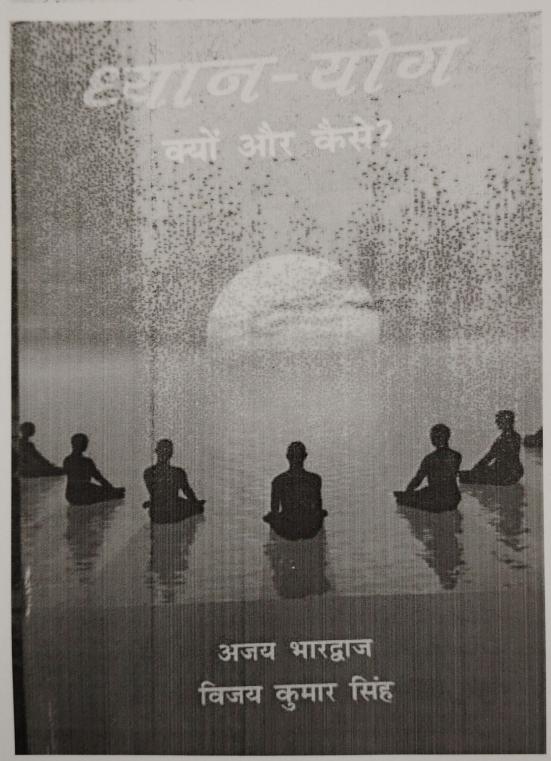
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लेखिका ने विभिन्न सन्दर्भे के माध्यम से इसे अधिकाधिक प्रामाणिक, सरल, सुगम वे संख्वर बनाने का प्रयास किया है। इस प्रथ को एक विशिष्टता यह भी है कि इसमें प्रत्येक अध्याय से संबंधित बहुविकल्पीय प्रश्नों का भी संकलन किया गया है जो योग के किसी भी प्रकार की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं जैसे-नेट, क्यू सी आई व विभिन्न प्रवेश परीक्षाओं के लिए अध्यन उपयोगी है। आशा है कि सभी विद्यार्थियों के लिए जो योग विद्यान के विभिन्न पाद्यक्रमों में अध्ययनस्त है, उनकी जिज्ञासओं का समाधान सहज होगा, जिससे योग जैसे दिव्य विश्वय में उनका ज्ञानसंबद्धन होगा, और यह ज्ञान उनके जीवन में भी ज्यावहारिक स्तर पर उपयोगी सिद्ध हो ऐसी कामना है।

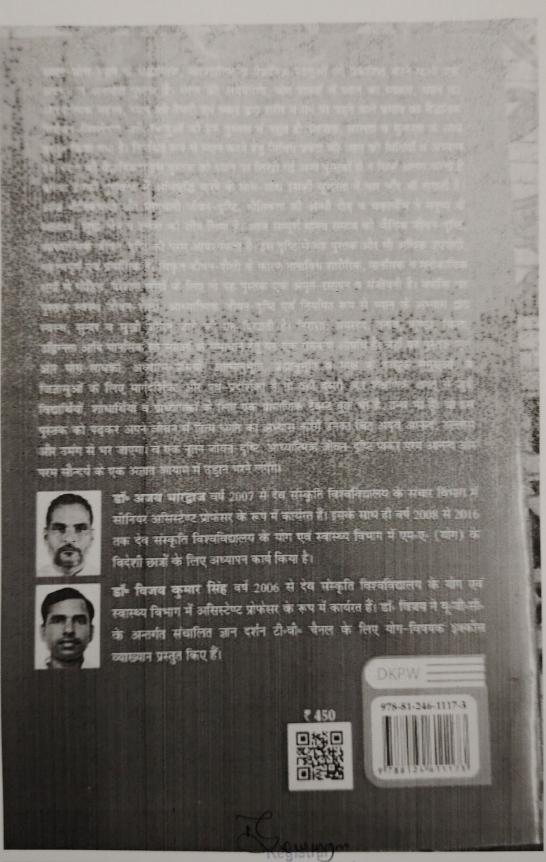








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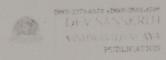
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सर्वोधकार सुरक्षित। इस प्रकाशन के किसी भी अंश या पूरे का प्रतिनिधिकरण, इसे यन में भण्डारण जिससे इसे पुन: प्राप्त किया जा सकता हो या रचाभान्तरण (किसी भी क्ष्य में या किसी भी निधि जैसे इलेक्ट्रॉनिक, यान्त्रिक, फोटो प्रतिनिधित इंट्रॉडिंग या किसी अन्य हरिके थी) कॉपीराइट भारक एवं प्रकाशक की पूर्वतिनिकत अनुसार के किस नहीं किया जा सकता।

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Day Sanahill Vishwavidyalaya Bayatrikuni Shantikuni, Handwar- 2484 Riddhi Sahu and Suresh Lal Barnwal: Effect of Yogic intervention on Premenstrual Syndrome among Adolescence Mental Health Care through Spirituality. Ayurvega and Alternative Therapies



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effect of Yogic intervention on Premenstrual Syndrome among Adolescence

Riddhi Sahu¹ and Suresh Lal Barnwal²

¹Recearch Scholar, Dev Sanskriti Viahwavidyalaya, Shantikunj, Heridwar, Indie *Head, Department of Yogic Sciences and Human Conscioneness, Dev Sanskriti Vishunvidyalaya, Shantikunj, Heridwar, Indie

Abstract. Background: Premenstrual Syndromes (PMS) are major public health issues that have a significant impact on one's mental health. Additional healthcare costs, absencedsm from work, and activity restrictions all add to the economic burden of such a disorder. tivity restrictions all add to the economic burden of such a disorder. Yogs as a therapeutic regimen has been shown to be useful to individuals with mental health and premenstrual syndrome. Aim of the study:

The present study was conducted to assess the effect of Yogic Intervention on Premenstrual syndrome among Adolescence. Methodology: 30 students were selected from the Government Girls Higher secondary school with ages ranging from 14 to 17 years (group average age±SD 38.37±5.52 years). They all filled Modified Moos menstrual Distress questionnaire before and after the yogic intervention. They were randomly divided into Control and Experimental group. The participants doraly divided into Control and Experimental group. The participants in experimental group did Yoga for 45 minutes each day for 10 weeks under supervision of a female yogs therapist whereas those in control group did not do any such specific activity. Results: Data were analysed using paired sample t-test. There was a statistically significant reduction in the pain, water retention, autonomic reactions, negative effect, impaired concentration, behavior change, arousal, Control in yoga group as compared to control group. Computed t-walls for all participants (i.e., 6.31) has been found significant for df = 28, P<0.01. Conclusion: Premensural syndrome can be alleviated by the Yogic Intervention. It is therefore possible to administer yogic intervention (asans and breathing enercises) to help alleviate the symptoms of pre-menstrual syndrome (PMS) in Adolescence grils. Keywords. Premenstrual syndrome, Mental health, Yoga, Adolescent

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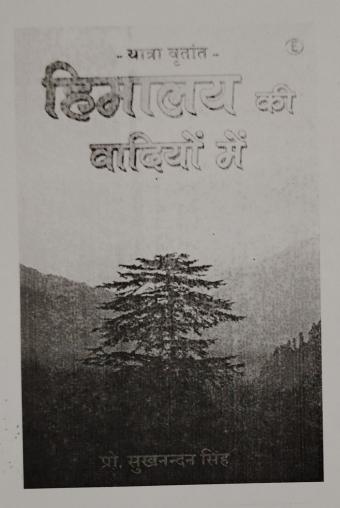
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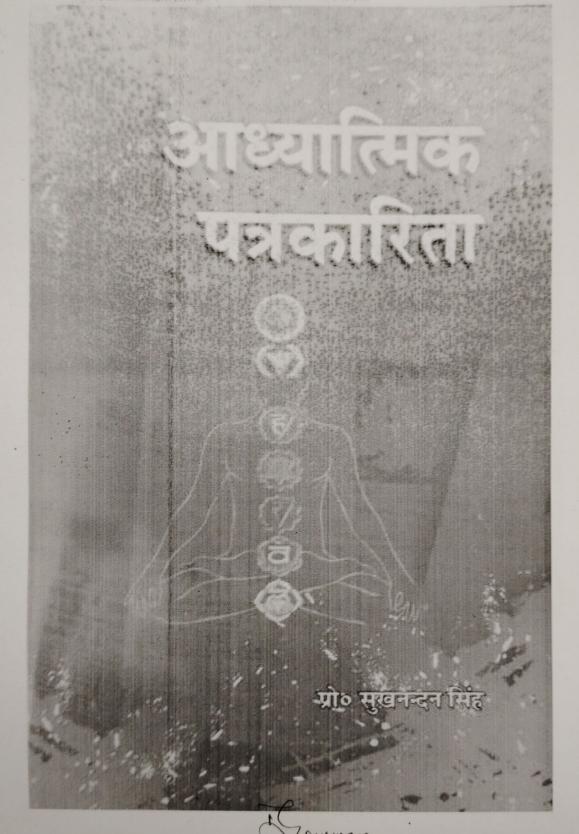
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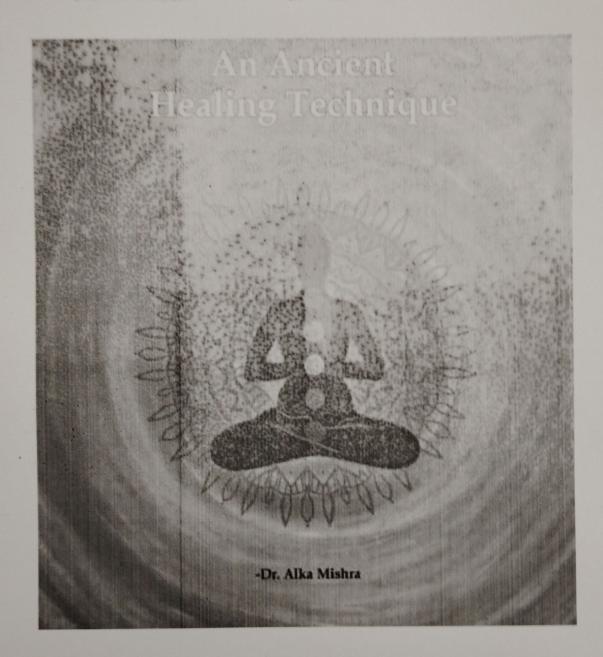
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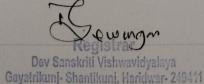






Exploring the Science of Marma: An Ancient Healing Technique

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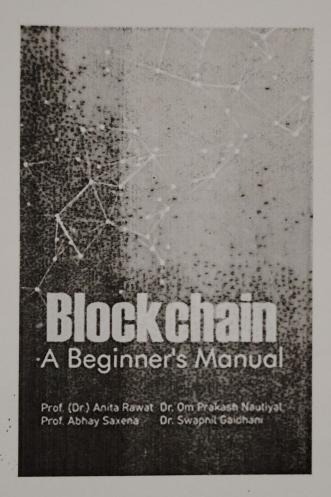
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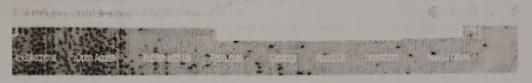
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Abhay Saxena: Artificial Intelligence for Societal Development and Global Well-Being





Artificial Intelligence for Societal Development and Global Well-Being

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Description & Coverage

Description:

Antique intelligence has become an involutable tool in modern society and can be utilized acrops belos such as treatmose travel, education, and operaturbon. These are numerous benefits for companies industries, and governments when adopting the feed vology into their daily operations as it continues to enable to support the needs of society. Further study on the challenges and virtuages of explaneatation is required in order to answer the high-nology is employed to its full order (64).

Artificial intelligence for Societa: Development and Global Well-Belog considers the various uses, best practices.

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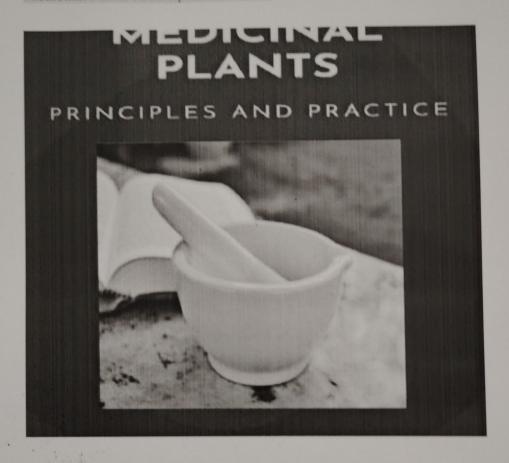
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Medicinal Plants: Principles & Practice



Medicinal Plants

Principles and Practice

Dr. Lalit Raj Singh Assistant Professor Department of Medicinal Plants Sciences Dev Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya, Gayatrikusj, Shamikunj, Haridwar-240411(U.K.)

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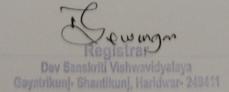
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Shubhranshul Dwivedi : Indigenous Therapeutics : A Review Mental Health Care through Spirituality, Ayurveda and Alternative Therapies



REVIEW ARTICLE

Addressing Anxiety Disorder through Indigenous Therapeutics: A Review

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Abstract. In modern times, there is a rise in the number of cases suffering from mental health issues. Anxiety disorder is one of the significant mental illnesses. Various psychological and pharmacological interventions are available to treat anxiety and reduce its symptoms. However, these interventions have various limitations, and comprehensive treatment of this disorder is still a challenge. Ancient indigenous therapeutic techniques such as Yoga Therapy, Marma Therapy and Pranic healing, and Yagya Therapy are promising in the treatment of this disorder. The present study reviewed the applicability of these techniques for the treatment of this disorder. Yoga is an effective therapeutic intervention which can be used to treat anxiety. Yoga helps in addressing the biological symptoms of anxiety disorder. Stimulating marma points helps in mental and physical wellbeing and the development of self-healing powers. Stimulation of marma points of throat and head helps in treating anxiety disorder. Through pranic healing, the imbalanced chakraz responsible for anxiety are energised which influence the physical body, mind, and emotions. Yagya therapy is beneficial in managing anxiety through the fumes of the herbs. It is beneficial in maintaining overall psychological well-being. From the review, it is clear that indigenous therapeutic interventions such as yoga therapy, marma therapy, pranic healing, and Yagya therapy help treat anxiety disorder and maintain good mental wellbeing. Keywords. Anxiety Disorder, Yoga Therapy, Marma Therapy. Pranic Healing, Yagya Therapy

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