
Effects of Surya Nadi Pranayama on Components of Health-Related Fitness

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Abstract: The present study was conducted with the objective to determine the short term practice of Surya Nadi pranayama on components of health-related fitness. For the purpose of present study 36 university level girls between the age group of 21-26 years were selected. The subjects were purposively assigned into two groups: Group-A: Experimental ($n_1=18$); Group-B: Control ($n_2=18$). The subjects from Group-A: Experimental were subjected to a 4-weeks Surya Nadi pranayama. Student t test for paired samples was utilized to compare the means of the pre-test and the post-test. Based on the analysis of the results obtained, we conclude that the significant differences were found in components of health-related fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, flexibility) of university level girls. There was no significant difference between two groups were noted in muscular strength, muscular endurance, % body fat, fat weight and lean body weight of university level girls.

Keywords: Surya Nadi Pranayama, Components of Health-Related Fitness

1. Introduction

The ancient research in relation to attaining purification of human body, mind, and soul is commonly brought under the umbrella term of “Pranayama”. Speaking etymologically, “Pranayama” is a Sanskrit word comes from the roots prana (universal energy), and yama (to control). As a deep breathing technique, pranayama reduces dead space ventilation and decreases work of breathing. It also refreshes air throughout the lungs, in contrast with shallow breathing that refreshes air only at the base of the lungs (Bijilani, 2004). Breath is a dynamic bridge between the body and mind (Bjilani, 2004). Breathing is not only an instinctive reflex to satisfy the need of the body for oxygen but it has been considered that consciously controlled breathing can be used as a technique for enhancing mental and physical powers (Gharote, 2003). Pranayama produce different physiological responses in healthy young volunteers (Madanmohan et al, 2005, Shivraj et al, 2001). Pranayama is a method of breathing and chest expansion exercise which has been reported to improve cardio respiratory function in health and disease. The practice of pranayama has been known to modulate cardiac autonomic status with an improvement in cardio respiratory functions (Subalakshmi et al, 2005). The practice of breathing exercise increases parasympathetic

activity and decreases sympathetic activity, improves cardiorespiratory functions by affecting oxygen consumption, metabolism and skin resistance (Pal et al, 2004, Ropa et al, 2001). Delimiting the scope of present discussion Surya nadi pranayama is one of the main pranayamas. That refers to the breathing exercise in which you inhale through the right nostril and exhale through the left. There have been numerous studies on pranayama and its effects on physical function. However, on account of phenomenal and ever increasing popularity of breathing techniques in the past few years, there is a surprising lack of research in this specific area. This precise reason has prompted us to undertake this study with the aim to find out the effects of surya nadi pranayama on components of health-related fitness.

2. Material and Methods

2.1. Subjects

Thirty six, university level girls between the age group of 19-25 years were selected. The subjects were purposively assigned into two groups: Group-A: Experimental ($n_1=18$); Group-B: Control ($n_2=18$).

Table 1. Distribution and Demographics of Subjects

Sample Size (N=36)			
Variables	Total (N=36)	Experimental group (n ₁ =18)	Control group (n ₂ =18)
Age	22.027±1.963	22±1.940	22.055±2.042
Body Height	5.322±1.396	5.311±1.450	5.333±1.371
Body Mass	56±2.484	55.666±2.589	56.333±2.400

2.2. Methodology

This study is designed as a retrospective cross-sectional

study. The subjects from Group-A: Experimental were subjected to a 4-weeks training of Kapalbhathi Pranayama. This lasted 4 weeks and consisted of daily sessions. The cooper 12 minute run test was used to measure cardiorespiratory endurance. Muscular strength was measured by sit up test. Push up test was used to measure muscular endurance, Flexibility was measured by sit and reach test and Hydrostatic weighing technique was used for the measurement of fat and lean body tissue in a clinical setting.

**Figure 1.** Study Design**Table 2.** Experimental Treatment

4-Weeks Surya Nadi Pranayama Training			
Weeks	Schedule	Time	Duration
1 st Week	Preliminary Yogic Exercises	5 Minute	20 Minute
	Practice of Surya Nadi Pranayama (9 Rounds X 1 Set)	10 Minute	
	Relaxation Posture	5 Minute	
2 nd Week	Preliminary Yogic Exercises	5 Minute	25 Minute
	Practice of Surya Nadi Pranayama (9 Rounds X 2 Set)	15 Minute	
	Relaxation Posture	5 Minute	
3 rd Week	Preliminary Yogic Exercises	5 Minute	30 Minute
	Practice of Surya Nadi Pranayama (9 Rounds X 3 Set)	20 Minute	
	Relaxation Posture	5 Minute	
4 th Week	Preliminary Yogic Exercises	5 Minute	35 Minute
	Practice of Surya Nadi Pranayama (9 Rounds X 4 Set)	25 Minute	
	Relaxation Posture	5 Minute	

**Figure 2.** Subject Performing Surya Nadi Pranayama

Table 3. Mean values (\pm SD) and Paired Sample t-test of Components of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Cardiorespiratory Endurance, Muscular Strength, Muscular Endurance, Flexibility, % Body Fat, Fat Weight and Lean Body Weight) in Experimental and Control group ($n=18$ each) before (Pre) and after (Post) 4-weeks Surya Nadi Pranayama Training Programme (Experimental group only).

Parameters	Group	Pre-Test	Post-Test	t-value	p-value
Cardiorespiratory Endurance	Experimental	1880.28 \pm 438.26	1888.61 \pm 437.58	9.964*	0.0001
	Control	1952.78 \pm 406.83	1953.94 \pm 408.41	1.069	0.3000
Muscular Strength	Experimental	35.89 \pm 6.64	35.44 \pm 6.56	1.409	0.1769
	Control	35.17 \pm 6.49	34.94 \pm 6.40	0.696	0.4953
Muscular Endurance	Experimental	29.22 \pm 4.22	29.61 \pm 4.20	1.510	0.1492
	Control	28.67 \pm 4.07	28.83 \pm 3.63	0.717	0.4827
Flexibility	Experimental	26.56 \pm 5.23	27.78 \pm 5.13	5.500*	0.0001
	Control	23.11 \pm 3.92	23.22 \pm 3.23	0.316	0.7557
% Body Fat	Experimental	29.27 \pm 6.21	29.26 \pm 6.20	1.492	0.1539
	Control	25.10 \pm 7.95	25.10 \pm 7.94	0.046	0.9639
Fat Weight	Experimental	16.57 \pm 1.49	16.56 \pm 1.48	1.229	0.2355
	Control	16.41 \pm 1.27	16.41 \pm 1.277	0.000	1.0000
Lean Body Weight	Experimental	49.62 \pm 5.14	49.65 \pm 5.15	1.661	0.1149
	Control	48.807 \pm 6.29	48.808 \pm 6.291	1.000	0.3313

3. Statistical Analyses

Data is expressed as the mean \pm SD. Student t test for paired samples was utilized to compare the means of the pre-test and the post-test.

4. Results

4.1. Cardiorespiratory Endurance

The results of components of health-related Fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of cardiorespiratory endurance of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 1880.28 \pm 438.26 & 1888.61 \pm 437.58 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of cardiorespiratory endurance of pre-test and post-test of control group were 1952.78 \pm 406.83 & 1953.94 \pm 408.41. The t-value in case of experimental group was 9.964* and for control group it was 1.069.

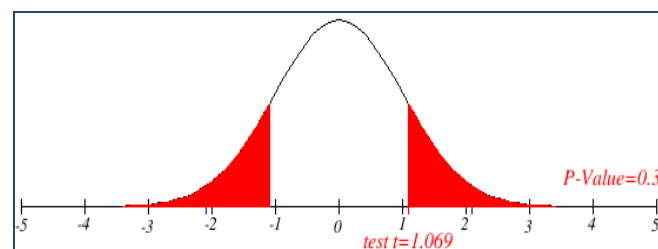
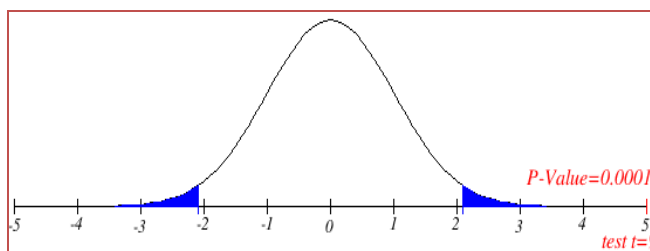


Figure 3. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Cardiorespiratory Endurance) of University Level Girls.

Significant between-group differences were noted in cardiorespiratory endurance in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=9.964^*$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05}(17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4- weeks period were noted in the control group.

4.2. Muscular Strength

The results of components of health-related fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of muscular strength of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 35.89 \pm 6.64 & 35.44 \pm 6.56 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of muscular strength of pre-test and post-test of control group were 35.17 \pm 6.49 & 34.94 \pm 6.40. The t-value in case of experimental group was 1.409 and for control group it was 0.696.

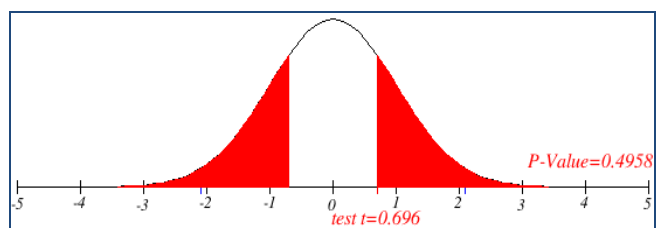
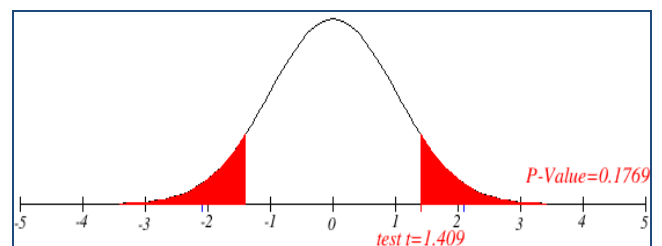


Figure 4. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Muscular Strength) of University Level Girls.

Insignificant between-group differences were noted in muscular strength in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=1.409$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05} (17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4- weeks period were noted in the control group.

4.3. Muscular Endurance

The results of components of health-related fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of muscular endurance of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 29.22 ± 4.22 & 29.61 ± 4.20 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of muscular endurance of pre-test and post-test of control group were 28.67 ± 4.07 & 28.83 ± 3.63 . The t-value in case of experimental group was 1.510 and for control group it was 0.717.

Insignificant between-group differences were noted in muscular endurance in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=1.510$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05} (17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4- weeks period were noted in the control group.

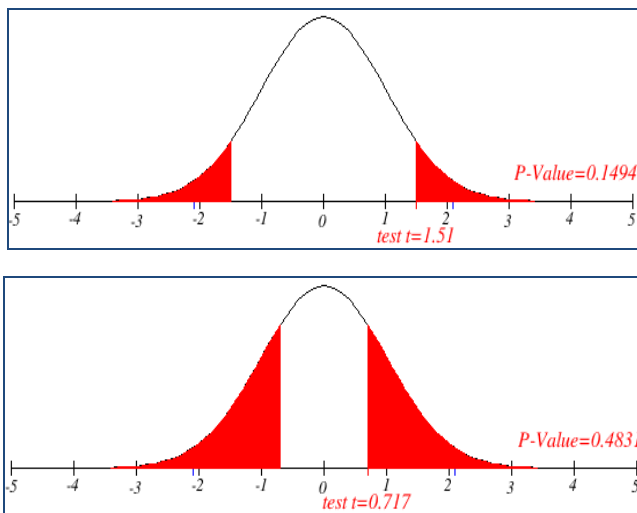


Figure 5. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Muscular Endurance) of University Level Girls.

4.4. Flexibility

The results of components of health-related fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of flexibility of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 26.56 ± 5.23 & 27.78 ± 5.13 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of flexibility of

pre-test and post-test of control group were 23.11 ± 3.92 & 23.22 ± 3.23 . The t-value in case of experimental group was 5.500* and for control group it was 0.316.

Significant between-group differences were noted in flexibility in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=5.500^*$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05} (17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4- weeks period were noted in the control group.

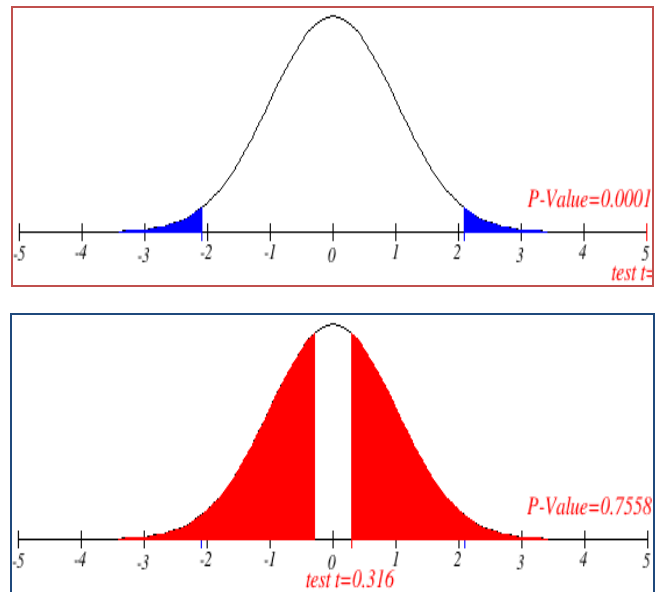
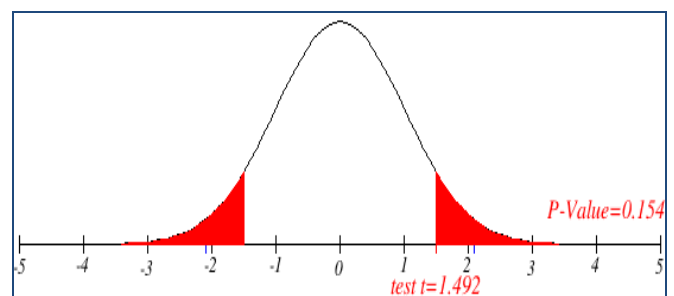


Figure 6. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Flexibility) of University Level Girls.

4.5. % Body Fat

The results of components of health-related fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of % body fat of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 29.27 ± 6.21 & 29.26 ± 6.20 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of % body fat of pre-test and post-test of control group were 25.10 ± 7.95 & 25.10 ± 7.94 . The t-value in case of experimental group was 1.492 and for control group it was 0.046.



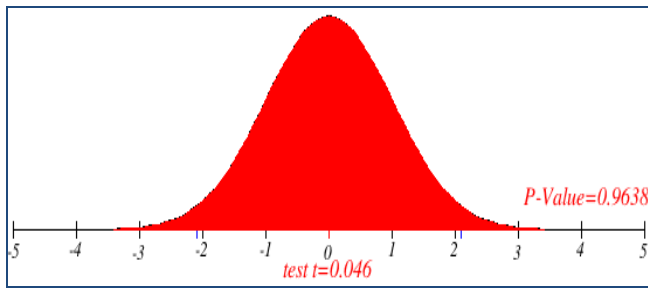


Figure 7. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., % Body Fat) of University Level Girls.

Insignificant between-group differences were noted in % body fat in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=1.492$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05}(17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4- weeks period were noted in the control group.

4.6. Fat Weight

The results of components of health-related fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of fat weight of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 16.57 ± 1.49 & 16.56 ± 1.48 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of fat weight of pre-test and post-test of control group were 16.41 ± 1.27 & 16.41 ± 1.277 . The t-value in case of experimental group was 1.229 and for control group it was 0.000.

Insignificant between-group differences were noted in fat weight in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=1.229$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05}(17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4- weeks period were noted in the control group.

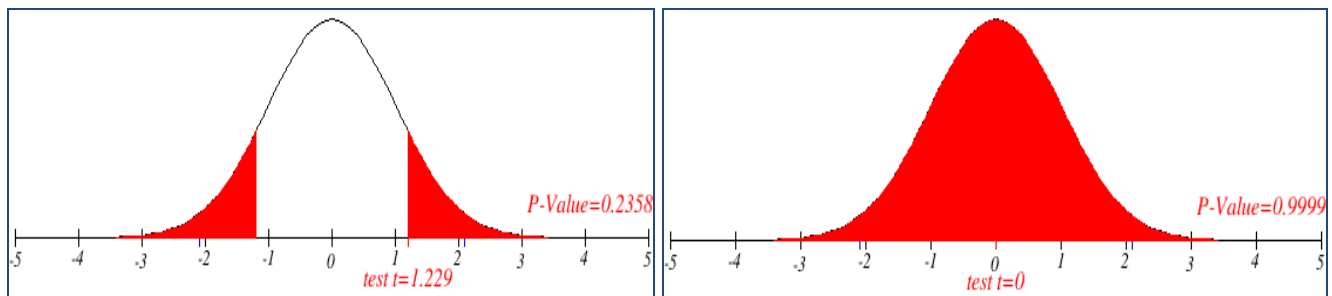


Figure 8. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Fat Weight) of University Level Girls.

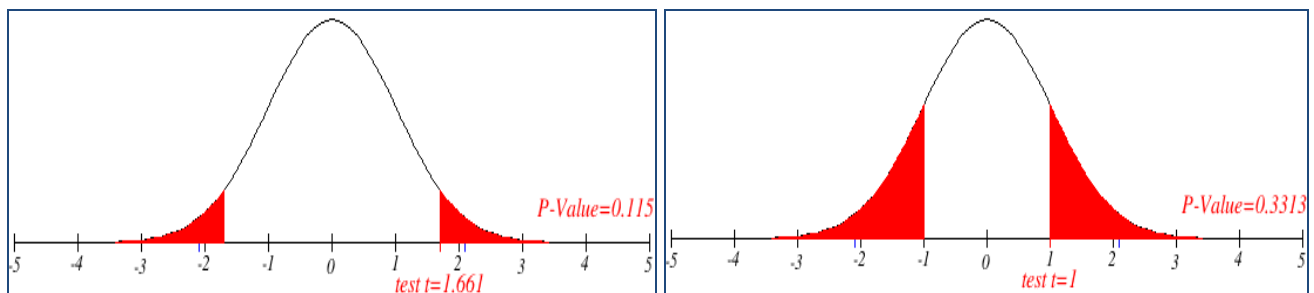


Figure 9. t-test and p-value for the Experimental (Pre-Test & Post-Test) and Control (Pre-Test & Post-Test) Groups of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Lean Body Weight) of University Level Girls.

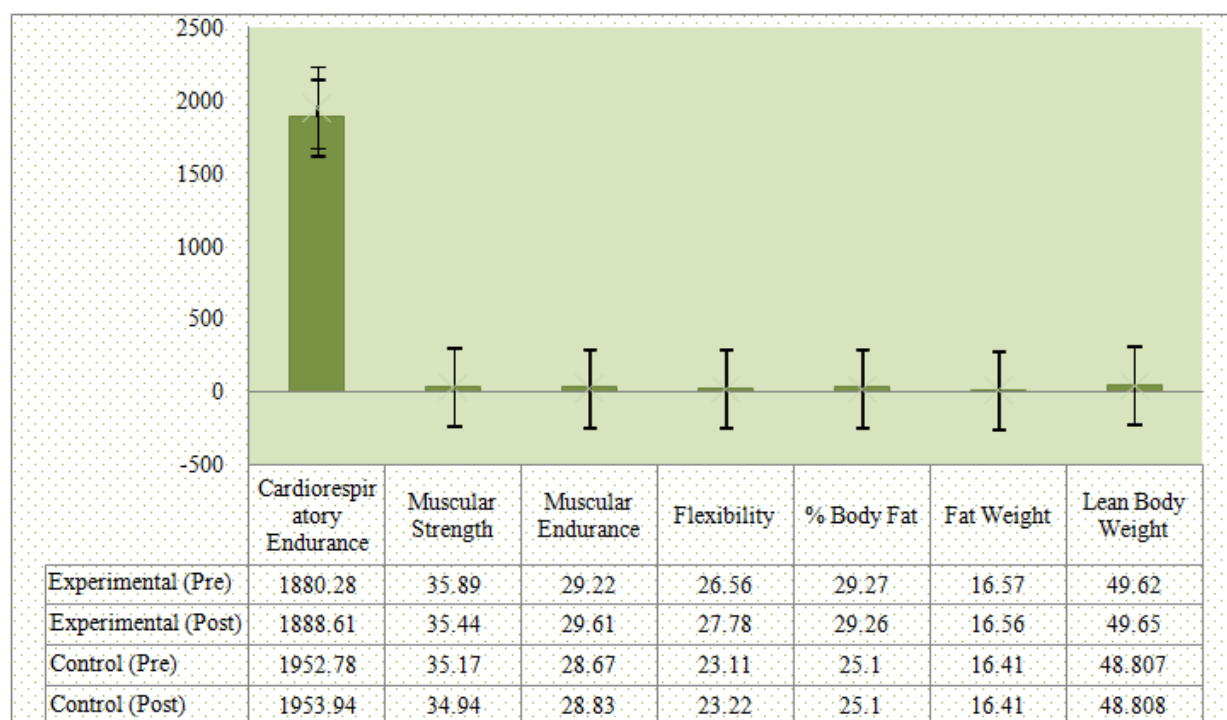


Figure 10. Mean values of Components of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., Cardiorespiratory Endurance, Muscular Strength, Muscular Endurance, Flexibility, % Body Fat, Fat Weight and Lean Body Weight) in Experimental and Control group (n=18 each) before (Pre) and after (Post) 4-weeks Surya Nadi Pranayama Training Programme (Experimental group only).

4.7. Lean Body Weight

The results of components of health-related fitness in group (Experimental) and group (Control) are shown in Table 3. The Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of lean body weight of pre-test and post-test of experimental group were 49.62 ± 5.14 & 49.65 ± 5.15 respectively. However, the Mean and Standard Deviation (\pm SD) values of lean body weight of pre-test and post-test of control group were 48.807 ± 6.29 & 48.808 ± 6.291 . The t-value in case of experimental group was 1.661 and for control group it was 1.000.

Insignificant between-group differences were noted in lean body weight in the experimental group before (Pre) and after (Post) subjected to 4-weeks surya nadi pranayama training programme since, the calculated value of ($t=1.661$) is greater than tabulated value of $t_{.05}(17) = 2.10$ for the selected degree of freedom and level of significance. However, no significant changes over that 4-weeks period were noted in the control group.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the results obtained, we conclude that the significant differences were found in Components of Health-Related Fitness (i.e., cardiorespiratory endurance, flexibility) of university level girls. Insignificant between-group differences were noted in muscular strength, muscular endurance, % body fat, fat weight and lean body weight of university level girls.

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