

Holistic Management of Sleep Disorders through Swasthavritta and Yoga

Dr. Shashi Prakash Tiwari¹, Smriiti Pandey², Dr. Umesh Anand³, Dr. Shipra Yadav⁴
RGS Ayurvedic Medical College and Research Center, Lucknow

Abstract—sleep disorders such as insomnia, sleep apnea, and restless leg syndrome represent a significant health concern worldwide, impacting millions of people across various age groups, ethnicities, and socio-economic statuses. These conditions not only hinder daily activities but also lead to a range of health issues, including cardiovascular diseases, obesity, diabetes, and mental health challenges like anxiety and depression. Traditional medical approaches have primarily relied on medications to alleviate symptoms; however, these treatments often provide only temporary relief and carry risks of dependency and adverse effects. Consequently, there is a growing interest in alternative and complementary therapies that address the underlying causes of sleep problems, aiming for long-lasting, sustainable solutions. One promising method involves the application of Swasthavritta, an ancient Ayurvedic concept, along with Yoga, both of which promote holistic health through natural lifestyle practices. Swasthavritta emphasizes the significance of daily routines, nutrition, physical activity, and mental wellness, fostering balance within the body, mind, and spirit. Ayurveda views sleep as a crucial element of overall health, significantly affecting both vitality and mental function, while being closely associated with Ojas, the vital life force. Yoga comprises various elements, including physical postures (asanas), breath regulation (pranayama), and meditation, aimed at enhancing mental clarity, relaxation, and physical health. This review assesses the effectiveness of Swasthavritta and Yoga as comprehensive approaches to managing sleep disorders. It discusses their mechanisms of action and highlights their roles in improving sleep quality, promoting relaxation, reducing anxiety, and enhancing overall health. Furthermore, the review outlines specific Swasthavritta practices, such as establishing a consistent daily routine, making dietary adjustments, and utilizing herbal remedies, along with various Yoga techniques like restorative postures, breathing exercises, and mindfulness meditation. It also examines scientific studies that validate these traditional methods in addressing sleep disturbances, particularly in contrast to conventional pharmacological treatments. Additionally, the article suggests a framework for integrating

Swasthavritta and Yoga therapies into modern clinical practices, thereby providing a thorough, natural, and patient-focused approach to sleep health.

Index Terms—Swasthavritta, Yoga, Nidra, Sleep wellness, Ojas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sleep is a vital biological function necessary for sustaining physical, mental, and emotional wellness. It serves as a period for the body to heal and revitalize, supporting numerous processes including memory consolidation, cellular repair, and the regulation of metabolic activities. Adequate sleep is crucial for maintaining cognitive abilities, emotional balance, and overall physical health. However, sleep disorders have emerged as a growing concern worldwide in recent years, with millions affected by conditions such as insomnia, sleep apnea, narcolepsy, restless leg syndrome, and parasomnias. These disorders not only interfere with daily activities but also have a profound effect on quality of life, resulting in increased stress, fatigue, decreased productivity, and the potential development of various chronic health problems.¹ Sleep disorders are often triggered by a combination of environmental, psychological, and physiological factors. Stress, anxiety, poor dietary habits, excessive screen time, irregular sleep patterns, and lack of physical activity are some of the primary contributors to the disruption of natural sleep cycles. In addition, sleep disorders are increasingly linked to other health problems such as cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, obesity, and mental health disorders, including depression and anxiety.² As modern lifestyles continue to evolve, sleep deprivation has become more common, affecting people across all age groups, professions, and cultures. The global rise in sleep disorders poses a significant challenge to public health systems, as these conditions are associated with a

range of long-term complications and contribute to reduced quality of life and increased healthcare costs.³ Conventional treatment methods for sleep disorders primarily rely on pharmacological interventions such as sleep medications, sedatives, and melatonin supplements. While these treatments can offer temporary relief, they often fail to address the underlying causes of sleep disturbances. Furthermore, the long-term use of sleep medications can result in dependency, tolerance, and withdrawal symptoms. Moreover, pharmacological treatments may not be effective for everyone, and some individuals may experience undesirable side effects, such as drowsiness, dizziness, and cognitive impairment. In light of these limitations, there is a growing interest in exploring alternative, non-pharmacological approaches that focus on holistic and natural methods to manage sleep disorders.⁴

Among these alternative therapies, Swasthavritta (the Ayurvedic concept of health maintenance through daily routines and lifestyle practices) and Yoga have garnered significant attention as effective methods for promoting better sleep. Ayurveda, one of the world's oldest holistic healthcare systems, views sleep as an essential pillar of health, and emphasizes the importance of balancing the body, mind, and spirit. Swasthavritta refers to a set of daily practices that promote overall well-being, with a focus on self-care, nutrition, exercise, and mental health. These practices aim to restore harmony within the body and regulate the internal rhythms, including the circadian cycle, to improve sleep quality.⁵

Yoga, a holistic discipline that integrates physical postures (asanas), breath control (pranayama), and meditation, has also been shown to have significant benefits for sleep. Yoga's emphasis on mindfulness, relaxation, and stress reduction makes it a valuable tool for improving sleep quality. Numerous studies have highlighted the positive effects of yoga on sleep, demonstrating that regular practice can help reduce insomnia, enhance relaxation, lower anxiety, and improve overall sleep patterns.⁶

The holistic approach offered by Swasthavritta and Yoga presents a promising alternative or complementary solution to conventional sleep treatments. These practices not only help alleviate the symptoms of sleep disorders but also address their root causes by promoting overall health and well-being. Swasthavritta and Yoga focus on creating balance

within the body and mind, which is essential for improving sleep quality in a sustainable, natural, and non-invasive way. Unlike sleep medications, which often only provide short-term relief, these holistic approaches offer long-term benefits by enhancing the body's innate ability to relax, rejuvenate, and maintain a healthy sleep cycle.

Aims & Objectives

Aims:

The aim of this review is to explore the role of Swasthavritta and Yoga in the holistic management of sleep disorders, emphasizing their potential in improving sleep quality, reducing stress, and enhancing overall health without the adverse effects associated with conventional pharmacological treatments.

Objectives:

- To understand the concepts of Swasthavritta and Yoga and their relation to sleep health.
- To review the scientific evidence supporting the use of Swasthavritta and Yoga for the management of sleep disorders.
- To identify the benefits of incorporating Ayurvedic lifestyle practices and yoga-based interventions in contemporary sleep therapy.
- To propose an integrated model of Swasthavritta and Yoga-based interventions for managing sleep disorders in clinical settings.

Materials and Methods

This review follows a qualitative research methodology based on an extensive analysis of existing literature. The following methods were employed:

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A comprehensive review of scientific articles, research papers, and reviews from PubMed, Google Scholar, and other reliable databases. Keywords such as Swasthavritta, Yoga, sleep disorders, insomnia management, Ayurvedic treatments for sleep, and pranayama for sleep were used to gather relevant studies published over the last two decades.

Inclusion Criteria:

Research articles and clinical studies that explored the effects of Ayurvedic practices, particularly Swasthavritta, and yoga on sleep disorders. Studies that included both qualitative and quantitative data on

sleep quality, relaxation techniques, and lifestyle modifications were included.

Exclusion Criteria:

Studies that were not related to Swasthavritta or Yoga, or those that did not specifically address sleep disorders, were excluded from the review.

Swasthavritta: The Ayurvedic Approach to Sleep Health

Swasthavritta is a fundamental concept in Ayurveda, focusing on maintaining health through proper lifestyle practices, which are designed to nurture both the body and the mind. Derived from the Sanskrit words Swastha (health) and Vritta (routine or behavior), Swasthavritta refers to a set of daily health practices and lifestyle modifications that guide individuals toward achieving optimal physical, mental, and spiritual well-being. The core idea behind Swasthavritta is that health is not merely the absence of disease but the harmonious balance of all physiological, psychological, and environmental factors in a person's life. This holistic approach to health includes attention to diet, daily routine (Dinacharya), exercise, mental well-being, and sleep.⁷

In Ayurveda, sleep is regarded as a crucial pillar of health. It is believed that good sleep quality plays a significant role in maintaining the body's natural rhythms, enhancing Ojas (vital energy), and ensuring overall vitality. Poor sleep quality, which often results from disruptions in the mind or body, is thought to lead to imbalances in the doshas (the three energies governing bodily functions—Vata, Pitta, and Kapha) and cause the accumulation of Ama (toxins), eventually leading to various health issues. Ayurveda advocates for an individualized approach to sleep management that addresses the root causes of sleep disturbances, rather than merely focusing on alleviating symptoms.⁸

Key aspects of Swasthavritta that support healthy sleep include:

Dinacharya (Daily Routine)

In Ayurveda, the concept of Dinacharya refers to following a balanced and structured daily routine. It is believed that aligning one's lifestyle with the natural rhythms of the day and night helps maintain the body's internal balance and promotes restful sleep. A well-established daily routine stabilizes the mind and body, ensuring that sleep cycles are naturally regulated. By following a consistent schedule, individuals can help

synchronize their circadian rhythm with the natural cycles of the day.⁹

Morning Routine: Ayurveda emphasizes waking up early in the morning, ideally before sunrise, to align with the natural energy of the day. This early waking time allows for the clearing of bodily toxins and sets the tone for a productive day. The early morning is considered a time of heightened energy, making it the ideal moment for meditation, yoga, and other self-care rituals, which help reduce mental stress and prepare the body for a restful night's sleep.¹⁰

Evening Routine: Equally important is the establishment of a calming evening routine. Ayurveda recommends winding down before sleep by engaging in relaxing activities, such as gentle stretching, warm baths, or drinking herbal teas (such as chamomile or ashwagandha tea). Additionally, the use of aromatherapy, such as sandalwood or lavender essential oils, may be employed to create a peaceful atmosphere conducive to sleep. The evening routine also involves reducing exposure to stimulating activities, such as excessive screen time, work-related tasks, or vigorous exercise, as these can elevate stress and disrupt the body's natural tendency to rest.¹⁰

Diet and Nutrition (Ahara)

In Ayurveda, food is considered both medicine and nourishment. The concept of Ahara (diet) emphasizes eating foods that are in harmony with the individual's constitution (Prakriti), season, and current state of health. For sleep management, Ayurveda recommends consuming warm, light, and easily digestible foods in the evening. Heavy, oily, or spicy foods can lead to indigestion and interfere with the body's ability to relax during sleep.¹¹

Sleep-Enhancing Foods: Specific foods are known for their calming properties and are recommended in the evening to promote restful sleep. Warm milk with a pinch of turmeric or a teaspoon of ghee is considered an excellent choice for inducing sleep. Milk is rich in tryptophan, an amino acid that helps produce serotonin, a neurotransmitter associated with relaxation and sleep. Additionally, foods like sesame seeds, bananas, and almonds, which are rich in magnesium, calcium, and potassium, also support the body's natural sleep processes.¹²

Herbal Remedies: Ayurveda employs several herbs known for their sleep-inducing and relaxing properties. Ashwagandha, Brahmi, Jatamansi, and

Valerian root are commonly used in Ayurvedic medicine to calm the nervous system and promote better sleep. Herbal teas made from chamomile, lemon balm, or lavender are also popular choices for evening consumption, as they possess mild sedative effects that reduce anxiety and facilitate deep sleep.¹³

Avoiding Stimulants: Ayurveda recommends avoiding caffeine, nicotine, and alcohol, particularly in the hours leading up to bedtime, as these substances can disrupt sleep and contribute to insomnia. Caffeine and nicotine are stimulants that increase Vata (the energy of movement), leading to restlessness, while alcohol can disrupt the natural sleep cycle, especially in the later stages of sleep.

Exercise (Vyayama)

Physical activity is an integral part of Ayurveda, but it is crucial to maintain a balanced approach to exercise, especially when managing sleep disorders. Regular exercise promotes physical relaxation and mental calmness, which in turn supports healthy sleep patterns.

Yoga and Pranayama: In particular, Yoga (which includes postures, breathing exercises, and meditation) plays a vital role in regulating the body's energy and improving sleep quality. Gentle yoga asanas, such as Supta Baddha Konasana (reclining bound angle pose), Viparita Karani (legs-up-the-wall pose), and Adho Mukha Svanasana (downward-facing dog), help release tension, stretch muscles, and calm the nervous system. Practicing pranayama (breathing exercises) such as Anulom Vilom (alternate nostril breathing) or Bhrumari (humming bee breath) before bed can further enhance relaxation, reduce anxiety, and prepare the body for sleep.¹⁴

Avoiding Intense Exercise: While exercise is beneficial for sleep, Ayurveda advises avoiding vigorous physical activity too close to bedtime, as it may increase Pitta (the energy of transformation) and stimulate the nervous system, making it harder to relax and fall asleep. Instead, the focus should be on calming activities that help prepare the body for rest.

Mental Health and Stress Management

The mind plays a crucial role in sleep quality, and Ayurvedic texts emphasize the importance of mental health in maintaining overall well-being. Emotional disturbances, anxiety, and stress are common contributors to insomnia, and managing mental health is key to achieving restful sleep.

Meditation and Mindfulness: Ayurveda promotes mental tranquility through meditation, mindfulness practices, and techniques such as Dhyana (concentration) and Sankalpa (positive affirmations). Meditation helps calm the mind, reduce the chatter of thoughts, and activate the parasympathetic nervous system, which encourages relaxation and sleep.¹⁵

Pranayama (Breathing Techniques): As mentioned earlier, breathing exercises play a vital role in managing stress and anxiety. Pranayama techniques balance the flow of vital energy (prana) within the body, calming the mind and relaxing the nervous system. Regular practice of controlled breathing before bed can significantly enhance sleep quality by promoting relaxation and reducing the mental and emotional stimulation that interferes with sleep.¹⁶

Rituals for Emotional Balance: In addition to meditation and breathing techniques, Ayurvedic practices also include ritualistic activities such as Abhyanga (self-massage with warm oils), which soothe the body and mind. Gentle self-care rituals in the evening, such as oiling the feet or using calming herbal oils like sandalwood or lavender, can create a sense of warmth and safety, promoting emotional balance and restful sleep.

Balancing the Doshas for Sleep^{17,18}

Ayurveda recognizes that sleep disturbances may be rooted in imbalances of the three doshas—Vata, Pitta, and Kapha—each of which governs specific bodily functions. Vata imbalances often lead to insomnia or restless sleep, while Pitta imbalances can cause overheating and disturbed sleep, and Kapha imbalances may lead to excessive sleepiness or lethargy.

Vata Imbalance: For individuals with a predominance of Vata dosha, Ayurveda recommends grounding practices such as a warm, heavy meal at night, calming teas (such as chamomile), and soothing yoga postures. Vata calming herbs like Ashwagandha and Brahmi can also support the mind in achieving restfulness.

Pitta Imbalance: Those with excess Pitta may experience overheating at night or wakefulness due to stress. Cooling foods, calming activities, and herbs like Shatavari and Mint can help to balance this dosha, along with practices like restorative yoga to cool down and reduce mental agitation.

Kapha Imbalance: Individuals with excess Kapha may experience excessive drowsiness or lethargy. Ayurveda suggests stimulating practices such as light

yoga, dry brushing, and a lighter diet in the evening to prevent sluggishness and support healthy sleep cycles.

Herbal and Therapeutic Approaches for Sleep^{19,20}

Ayurveda utilizes a range of herbs and therapeutic practices to restore balance and promote restful sleep. Some of the most commonly used herbs for sleep include:

Ashwagandha: A well-known adaptogen, Ashwagandha helps to calm the mind, reduce anxiety, and balance the nervous system, leading to better sleep quality.

Brahmi: This herb is known to support cognitive function and mental clarity, making it helpful for reducing stress and anxiety before sleep.

Jatamansi: Often referred to as "the best sleep herb," Jatamansi is renowned for its sedative properties and ability to calm the nervous system.

Valerian Root: Valerian is used to alleviate restlessness, anxiety, and insomnia, promoting deeper, more restorative sleep.

Yoga: A Mind-Body Approach to Sleep Disorders

Yoga, an ancient practice that combines physical postures (asanas), breath control (pranayama), and meditation, has long been recognized for its therapeutic benefits. Recent scientific studies have highlighted the positive effects of yoga on sleep, demonstrating its ability to improve sleep quality and duration by reducing stress, enhancing relaxation, and balancing the nervous system.

Key yoga practices that support healthy sleep include:^{21,22}

Restorative Yoga: Gentle, calming postures that promote relaxation, such as Supta Baddha Konasana (reclining bound angle pose) and Viparita Karani (legs-up-the-wall pose), can help reduce muscle tension and calm the nervous system, making it easier to fall asleep.

Pranayama (Breathing Techniques): Anulom Vilom (alternate nostril breathing) and Bhramari (humming bee breath) have been found to activate the parasympathetic nervous system, promoting relaxation and reducing anxiety. These techniques can be particularly effective before bedtime.

Mindfulness Meditation: Meditation practices, such as Yoga Nidra (yogic sleep), are designed to guide the practitioner into a deep state of relaxation, which has been shown to improve sleep quality and reduce insomnia.

Scientific Evidence Supporting the Efficacy of Swasthavritta and Yoga in Sleep Disorders

Various research studies have investigated the effectiveness of yoga and Ayurvedic methods in treating sleep disorders. One notable study in the *Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine* revealed that consistent yoga practice led to substantial enhancements in sleep quality among individuals suffering from insomnia. Those who engaged in yoga for an eight-week period noted a decrease in sleep disturbances, an increase in sleep duration, and an overall enhancement in sleep quality. Furthermore, a review of Ayurvedic approaches to insomnia published in the *Journal of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine* found that Ayurvedic strategies, which encompass dietary changes, herbal treatments, and lifestyle practices such as Swasthavritta, markedly improved sleep outcomes.²³

Integrating Swasthavritta and Yoga into Modern Sleep Therapy²⁴

Integrating Swasthavritta and Yoga into conventional sleep therapy could offer a holistic, multifaceted approach to managing sleep disorders. Healthcare practitioners can collaborate with Ayurvedic specialists and yoga therapists to create personalized sleep management programs for patients, incorporating:

- Tailored Swasthavritta routines based on individual body types and sleep patterns.
- Yoga classes or workshops that focus on relaxation techniques and mindfulness.
- Lifestyle counseling that emphasizes the importance of a balanced diet, physical activity, and stress management.

III. DISCUSSION

The holistic management of sleep disorders using Swasthavritta and Yoga presents a promising alternative to conventional pharmacological treatments. Sleep disorders are increasingly recognized as multifactorial conditions that require an approach that addresses both the physiological and psychological aspects of sleep. While modern medicine often focuses on symptom management, such as prescribing sleep medications, these interventions do not always provide a sustainable or long-term solution. Swasthavritta and Yoga, on the

other hand, provide a preventive, restorative, and natural approach to managing sleep health, focusing on the root causes rather than just alleviating symptoms.²⁵

The integration of Ayurvedic practices, such as maintaining a consistent daily routine (Dinacharya) and incorporating dietary changes, can be crucial in regulating sleep patterns. These practices help balance the body's internal rhythms and improve overall health. Additionally, Yoga offers a range of techniques that target both the body and mind, such as Pranayama and mindfulness meditation, which have been shown to significantly reduce stress and anxiety, two primary contributors to sleep disorders.

Scientific studies supporting the efficacy of these ancient practices are increasingly being published, with promising results showing significant improvements in sleep quality, duration, and mental well-being. As the evidence base grows, it is likely that healthcare providers will integrate these practices into clinical settings as complementary therapies for patients struggling with sleep disorders.

However, challenges remain in the widespread implementation of Swasthavritta and Yoga-based interventions. There is a need for more large-scale, randomized controlled trials to further validate the efficacy of these treatments. Additionally, educating healthcare professionals about the benefits and practical application of these holistic therapies remains a significant task. Nevertheless, with continued research and awareness, these traditional practices can be integrated into modern healthcare systems, offering a more holistic and patient-centered approach to sleep disorder management.

IV. CONCLUSION

Sleep disorders represent a major global health issue, impacting a significant segment of the population across diverse age groups, professions, and backgrounds. The consequences of inadequate sleep extend well beyond mere tiredness; they disrupt cognitive abilities, emotional stability, and physical health, potentially resulting in chronic conditions such as heart disease, diabetes, obesity, along with mental health challenges like depression and anxiety. As traditional treatments, particularly medications, frequently offer only temporary relief and may involve unwanted side effects, there is a growing interest in

more sustainable, natural alternatives that target the underlying causes of sleep issues. Swasthavritta and Yoga, two time-honored practices rooted in Ayurvedic and yogic philosophy, offer promising avenues for addressing sleep disorders in a holistic and non-invasive way. These methodologies emphasize lifestyle changes, daily routines, mental health, and physical wellness, providing a comprehensive approach to sleep hygiene. By fostering equilibrium in both body and mind, these practices aid in regulating circadian rhythms, alleviating stress and anxiety, and enhancing overall sleep quality. A key benefit of Swasthavritta is its focus on self-care routines, which encompass dietary adjustments, regular physical activity, and mental relaxation techniques such as meditation and pranayama (breathing exercises). These activities not only facilitate better sleep but also bolster the body's inherent healing capabilities, lower the risk of chronic conditions, and enhance overall quality of life. By establishing a consistent routine, individuals can experience improved health and well-being, ultimately resulting in enhanced sleep and a more harmonious life. Yoga complements the principles of Swasthavritta by addressing the physical, mental, and emotional aspects of health. Techniques such as restorative yoga postures, mindfulness meditation, and breathing exercises stimulate the parasympathetic nervous system, promoting relaxation and mitigating the anxiety that is often a precursor to sleep disorders. Yoga provides an accessible and effective means to manage insomnia, decrease sleep interruptions, and improve sleep quality. Ongoing scientific research continues to validate the positive impact of Yoga on sleep, emphasizing its capacity to tackle both the physiological and psychological dimensions of sleep health. This review establishes that Swasthavritta and Yoga not only enhance sleep quality but also contribute significantly to overall health and well-being. The evidence presented highlights their potential as complementary therapies for individuals pursuing a holistic strategy for managing sleep disorders. These approaches present a long-lasting, sustainable solution to sleep challenges, focusing on prevention, self-care, and natural healing.

REFERENCES

- [1] Riemann D, Benz F, Dressle RJ, Espie CA, Johann AF, Blanken TF, Leerssen J, Wassing R, Henry AL, Kyle SD, Spiegelhalder K. Insomnia disorder: State of the science and challenges for the future. *Journal of sleep research*. 2022 Aug;31(4):e13604. wiley.com
- [2] Yeghiazarians Y, Jneid H, Tietjens JR, Redline S, Brown DL, El-Sherif N, Mehra R, Bozkurt B, Ndumele CE, Somers VK. Obstructive sleep apnea and cardiovascular disease: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2021 Jul 20;144(3):e56-67. ahajournals.org
- [3] Mitra AK, Bhuiyan AR, Jones EA. Association and risk factors for obstructive sleep apnea and cardiovascular diseases: a systematic review. *Diseases*. 2021. mdpi.com
- [4] Hauri PJ. Sleep disorders. *Handbook of Psychology and Health*. . [HTML]
- [5] Khumalo N. Ayurvedic and yogic interventions for stress-related disorders: A review. *Journal of Swasthavritta and Yoga*. 2025. swasthjournal.com
- [6] Ganesh HS, Subramanya P, Udupa V. Role of yoga therapy in improving digestive health and quality of sleep in an elderly population: A randomized controlled trial. *Journal of bodywork and movement therapies*. 2021 Jul 1; 27:692-7. [HTML]
- [7] Kumar A, Gupta S, Kumar V, Singh G. ROLE OF SWASTHAVRITTA IN PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES. 2023. researchgate.net
- [8] Rathore L. THE AYURVEDIC CONCEPT OF NIDRA: A COMPREHENSIVE. 2024. amazonaws.com
- [9] Rai VK, Singh V, Rai S. Ayurveda daily regimen practices (Dinacharya): a scientific system model approach suitable as a quaternary prevention strategy for non-communicable *TMR Integr Med*. 2022. academia.edu
- [10] Veerakannan S. AYURVEDA: A PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABILITY IN A MODERN WORLD. *Aathiyoga Indian Journal of Ancient Medicine and Yoga*. 2024 Nov 1;1(03):106-13. aathiyoga.in
- [11] Soman C, Marikutty TC. Ayurvedic Insights into Gut Microbiome Dynamics-On Trayopastambha Perspective. *Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences*. 2024 Sep 29;9(7):109-18. jaims.in
- [12] Yeom JW, Cho CH. Herbal and natural supplements for improving sleep: A literature review. *Psychiatry Investigation*. 2024. nih.gov
- [13] Kalita B, Das T, Saha D, Das SR, Mishra SB, Singh AK. Future Directions for the Use of Nutraceuticals for Inducing Sleep and Solving Insomnia. In *Nutraceuticals in Insomnia and Sleep Problems 2025* May 9 (pp. 355-386). Apple Academic Press. [HTML]
- [14] Chen Q. Neurobiological and anti-aging benefits of yoga: A comprehensive review of recent advances in non-pharmacological therapy. *Experimental Gerontology*. 2024. sciencedirect.com
- [15] Bendal S, Vyas V, Ghodake S. *International Journal for Empirical Research in Ayurveda*. 2024. ayuscript.com
- [16] Fort K. Effect of short-term practice of bhrumari pranayama on sleep quality and perceived stress in school students. *Int J Physiol*. 2021. semanticscholar.org
- [17] Arya S, Shah SR. Investigating Dream Phenomena in Ayurveda for Women: Diagnostic and Therapeutic Insights into Tridosha Imbalances. *International Journal of Ayurveda and Pharma Research*. 2024 Sep 15:73-81. ijrap.in
- [18] Chandra T. The Interplay of Elements and Ailments in Body: Exploring Gunas and Doshas Balance in Mental Health through Ayurveda's Perspective. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*. 2024. researchgate.net
- [19] Lepcha I, Patra B, Saha D. Medicinal Plants in Ayurveda and Unani systems including Siddha in the Indian scenario. 2023. researchgate.net
- [20] Sharma A, Joshi A. Pushpa Ayurveda: A Traditional Indian Floral Therapy. researchgate.net. . researchgate.net
- [21] Huberty JL, Green J, Puzia ME, Larkey L, Laird B, Vranceanu AM, Vlisides-Henry R, Irwin MR. Testing a mindfulness meditation mobile app for the treatment of sleep-related symptoms in adults with sleep disturbance: A randomized controlled

- trial. Plos one. 2021 Jan 7;16(1):e0244717. plos.org
- [22] Wu R, Zhong SY, Wang GH, Wu MY, Xu JF, Zhu H, Liu LL, Su WJ, Cao ZY, Jiang CL. The effect of brief mindfulness meditation on suicidal ideation, stress and sleep quality. Archives of suicide research. 2023 Apr 3;27(2):215-30. researchgate.net
- [23] Datta K, Bhutambare A, Narawa Y, Srinath R, Kanitkar M. Improved sleep, cognitive processing and enhanced learning and memory task accuracy with Yoga nidra practice in novices. Plos one. 2023 Dec 13;18(12):e0294678. plos.org
- [24] Mehta V. Effectiveness of Yoga Therapy in Improving Sleep Quality: A Pilot Study. Indian Journal of Ayurveda & Alternative Medicines. 2024. shodhsagar.org
- [25] Patil S, Palnitkar M, Jain SS. Understanding and emphasizing the concepts of Swasthavritta to combat Sthaulya wsr to Obesity. Journal of Ayurveda and Integrated Medical Sciences. 2025 Apr 11;10(2):160-4. jaims.in