



Hanuman in Hindu Mythology – Immortality and its Philosophical Interpretation

Dr. M. Manimekalai Narayanan^{ID*},

Assistant Professor in Yoga, Sri Ramachandra Faculty of Allied Health Science, SRIHER,
Porur, Chennai - 600116.

*Corresponding Author: m.manimekalai@sriramachandra.edu.in, Tel: 98413 68740

Date of Submission: 20-04-2026

Date of Acceptance: 28-04-2026

Abstract

This study explores the multifaceted potential of yoga practices in achieving the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), both in India and globally. Through a synergistic approach encompassing yoga education, rigorous research, and innovative yoga start-ups, we investigate how yogic principles can be leveraged to promote holistic well-being and contribute to a more sustainable future. Our analysis reveals direct correlations between specific yoga practices and enhanced health outcomes (SDG 3), improved hygiene practices (SDG 6), and the cultivation of peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG 16). We present evidence demonstrating yoga's impact on fostering good governance (SDG 16), building resilient communities (SDG 11), and driving innovative solutions to address global challenges. Through quantitative data and qualitative insights, this research presents a compelling case for integrating yoga into national development strategies and educational systems, highlighting its transformative potential in achieving the SDGs and creating a healthier, more equitable, and peaceful world for all.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Yoga Practices, Yoga Education, Holistic Well-being, Health Impact, Innovative Start-ups, India, Global, United Nations, Peace, Hygiene, SDG 3, SDG 6, SDG 16, Knowledge, Learning, Sustainable Development, Yoga

Introduction

In the global pursuit of the 2030 Agenda, we often look to external solutions—policy reforms, technological fixes, and economic incentives—to solve the world's most pressing challenges. Yet, what if the most powerful catalyst for sustainable development is not external, but internal? This research challenges the conventional development paradigm by proposing that the ancient practice of yoga offers a disruptive, bottom-up framework for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We move beyond viewing yoga as mere physical exercise and reframe it as a comprehensive operating system for enhancing human consciousness. By cultivating inner peace, resilience, and ethical awareness within the individual, we can unlock a powerful, intrinsic motivation for fostering a more sustainable, equitable, and peaceful world, turning personal transformation into a scalable solution for global progress.[1][2]

This study presents a collaborative and synergistic vision for operationalizing yoga's potential. We explore a three-pronged strategy that bridges ancient wisdom with modern action: transformative yoga



education integrated into mainstream curricula, rigorous scientific research quantifying its impact on key goals like health (SDG 3) and peace (SDG 16), and the role of innovative start-ups in delivering accessible wellness solutions.[3][4] By mapping the eight limbs of yoga directly to the 17 SDGs, we provide a practical blueprint for policymakers, educators, and entrepreneurs.[1][2] This paper presents a compelling case that to build a sustainable future, we must not only reconstruct our societies and economies but also consciously re-engineer our own well-being, proving that the path to global balance begins with the cultivation of inner harmony.

Aim and Objectives

Aim

To investigate the multifaceted role of yoga in achieving the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India and globally, utilizing a synergistic approach of yoga education, rigorous research, and innovative yoga start-ups.

Objectives

- **To Demonstrate the Connection:** To investigate and demonstrate how the holistic practice of yoga can directly and indirectly contribute to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India and across the world.
- **To Establish Specific Correlations:** To present evidence of the direct impact of yoga on key SDGs, including:
 - **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):** by improving physical and mental health.[5][6]
 - **SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation):** by promoting hygiene practices through yogic principles like Saucha (cleanliness).[7]
 - **SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities):** by helping to build resilient and cohesive communities.[4]
 - **SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions):** by cultivating inner peace, ethical behavior (Yamas and Niyamas), and fostering good governance.[8][9]
- **To Advocate for a Multi-pronged Approach:** To show how a combined strategy of yoga education, scientific research, and innovative yoga-based start-ups can be used to tackle global challenges outlined in the SDGs.[3]
- **To Bridge Ancient Wisdom with Modern Challenges:** To create an innovative synthesis between ancient yogic principles and contemporary global issues, presenting yoga as a practical tool for modern sustainability.[10]
- **To Provide Actionable Policy Recommendations:** To develop and propose specific, technology-enhanced policies for educational institutions and governments to integrate yoga and mindfulness into their frameworks, thereby accelerating progress towards a sustainable future.[11][12]
- **To Promote Holistic Well-being:** Ultimately, the goal is to make a compelling case for yoga as a transformative tool that fosters holistic well-being in individuals, which can in turn lead to the creation of a healthier, more equitable, and peaceful global society.[4][13]

Methods and Study Design



This research employs a qualitative and analytical methodology, drawing from a wide range of sources including academic literature, reports from the United Nations and other international bodies, and case studies of yoga-based initiatives. The core of the analysis involves a systematic mapping of the principles and practices of yoga, particularly the eight limbs of Ashtanga Yoga as codified by Patanjali, Hath Yoga Modules against the targets of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The study is designed to demonstrate the synergistic relationship between individual transformation through yoga and the achievement of global sustainability targets. It also incorporates an analysis of current trends in yoga education, research, and the burgeoning wellness start-up ecosystem to propose a holistic and actionable framework.

The 8 Limbs of Yoga as a Framework for Sustainable Development

Patanjali's eight limbs of yoga provide a comprehensive ethical and practical framework that extends far beyond physical postures.[1][2] This framework serves as the foundation for our analysis, demonstrating how each limb contributes to the SDGs.

1. Yama (Ethical Restraints):

- *Ahimsa* (Non-violence): Fosters peace (SDG 16) and compassion for all beings, impacting Life on Land and Below Water (SDG 14, 15).
- *Satya* (Truthfulness): Underpins justice and strong institutions (SDG 16).
- *Asteya* (Non-stealing): Relates to responsible consumption and reduced inequalities (SDG 10, 12).
- *Brahmacharya* (Right Use of Energy): Encourages mindful use of personal and planetary resources.
- *Aparigraha* (Non-possessiveness): Directly challenges consumerism and promotes sustainable consumption patterns (SDG 12).[7]

2. Niyama (Ethical Observances):

- *Saucha* (Cleanliness): Promotes personal and environmental hygiene (SDG 6).[7]
- *Santosha* (Contentment): Contributes to well-being (SDG 3) and reduces the drive for excessive consumption (SDG 12).[14]
- *Tapas* (Discipline): Builds resilience and the capacity for sustained effort towards goals.
- *Svadhyaya* (Self-study): Encourages education and lifelong learning (SDG 4).
- *Ishvara Pranidhana* (Surrender to a higher power): Fosters humility and a sense of connection to a larger whole, encouraging partnerships (SDG 17).

3. Asana (Postures): Improves physical health and well-being (SDG 3).[6]

4. Pranayama (Breath Control): Enhances mental health, reduces stress, and improves focus (SDG 3).[13]

5. Pratyahara (Withdrawal of Senses): Cultivates inner awareness and reduces reliance on external stimuli, promoting mindful consumption (SDG 12).

6. Dharana (Concentration): Improves cognitive function and educational outcomes (SDG 4).

7. Dhyana (Meditation): Fosters inner peace, emotional regulation, and compassion (SDG 3, 16).



8. **Samadhi (Enlightenment/Union):** The ultimate goal of oneness, which translates to a deep understanding of the interconnectedness of all life, fostering a profound commitment to all SDGs.[1][2]

Result and Discussion

The practice of yoga, in its holistic sense, offers a powerful and multifaceted approach to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Its benefits extend from individual well-being to societal and environmental health. Below is a detailed analysis of how yoga, through research, innovation, education, services, and societal upliftment, contributes to each SDG.

இலக்கு 1: வறுமை இன்மை (No Poverty)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga enhances mental clarity, focus, and resilience. This can empower individuals to make better decisions, pursue educational opportunities, and engage in work with greater determination, indirectly helping to break the cycle of poverty.[14] It also fosters a sense of community and sharing.

இலக்கு 2: பசி இன்மை (Zero Hunger)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga promotes mindful eating and a healthy lifestyle, which can reduce stress-induced overeating and encourage sustainable food consumption habits. The yogic principle of compassion for all beings can extend to supporting equitable food distribution.

இலக்கு 3: நல்ல ஆரோக்கியம் மற்றும் நல்வாழ்வு (Good Health and Well-being)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** This is the most direct link. Yoga practices, including asanas, pranayama, and meditation, are widely recognized for improving physical health (flexibility, strength, balance), mental health (stress reduction, anxiety management, emotional regulation), and overall well-being.[4][5][6] It is a holistic approach to health.[15]

இலக்கு 4: தரமான கல்வி (Quality Education)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga improves concentration, memory, and cognitive function, which are crucial for effective learning.[11][14] Integrating mindfulness and meditation into educational systems can create a more conducive learning environment and enhance student well-being.[16]

இலக்கு 5: பாலின சமத்துவம் (Gender Equality)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga is a universal practice accessible to all genders, promoting equality in participation. By building self-confidence, self-awareness, and inner strength, it empowers individuals regardless of gender, challenging traditional stereotypes and fostering a sense of shared humanity.[8]

இலக்கு 6: தூய்மையான நீர் மற்றும் சுகாதாரம் (Clean Water and Sanitation)



- **Yoga's Contribution:** While not directly involved in infrastructure, yogic principles emphasize cleanliness (Saucha) and respect for nature.[7] This can foster awareness about water conservation, responsible waste management, and appreciation for clean resources.

இலக்கு 7: மலிவு மற்றும் தூய்மையான ஆற்றல் (Affordable and Clean Energy)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga often encourages a minimalist lifestyle and reduced consumption, which indirectly lessens the demand for energy. The practice cultivates a connection with nature and an understanding of our dependence on natural resources, which can inspire support for sustainable energy solutions.

இலக்கு 8: достойная работа и экономический рост (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga can improve productivity and reduce workplace stress, leading to a better work environment. It promotes ethical conduct and integrity, which are important for sustainable economic practices. Through enhanced self-confidence and clarity, yoga can also nurture entrepreneurship.[13]

இலக்கு 9: தொழில், புதுமை மற்றும் உள்கட்டமைப்பு (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Through mindfulness and inner exploration, yoga fosters creative thinking and problem-solving. A calm, focused mind can contribute to innovative solutions and a thoughtful approach to development. The wellness industry, including yoga startups, is a growing sector for innovation.[17][18]

இலக்கு 10: ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுகளைக் குறைத்தல் (Reduced Inequalities)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga is inherently inclusive, accessible to people of all backgrounds, abilities, and socioeconomic statuses. It promotes empathy, compassion, and a recognition of our shared humanity, helping to break down barriers and reduce social inequalities.[4][8]

இலக்கு 11: நிலையான நகரங்கள் மற்றும் சமூகங்கள் (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga fosters a sense of community and responsible living. It can inspire individuals to participate in local initiatives, promote green spaces, and adopt sustainable lifestyle choices in urban environments. Mindfulness can lead to more conscious consumption and resource management.[4]

இலக்கு 12: பொறுப்பான நுகர்வு மற்றும் உற்பத்தி (Responsible Consumption and Production)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** One of the core principles of yoga is "Aparigraha" (non-possessiveness/non-greed), which directly encourages responsible consumption and waste reduction.[7] The mindfulness cultivated through yoga leads to more conscious choices about what we consume and how it is produced.[10]



இலக்கு 13: காலநிலை நடவடிக்கை (Climate Action)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga fosters a deep connection with nature and an understanding of our interconnectedness with the environment.[9][13] This awareness can inspire individuals to take action against climate change, support sustainable policies, and adopt eco-friendly behaviors.[19]

இலக்கு 14: நீருக்கடியில் ஜீவன (Life Below Water)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** By emphasizing interconnectedness and respect for all life, yoga can cultivate a greater appreciation for marine ecosystems. This can translate into supporting marine conservation, reducing plastic pollution, and making sustainable seafood choices.

இலக்கு 15: நிலத்தில் ஜீவன (Life on Land)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Similar to SDG 14, yoga promotes respect for all living beings and ecosystems. It encourages a sense of responsibility for forests, biodiversity, and land resources, which can lead to actions like reforestation, protecting natural habitats, and sustainable land use.[14]

இலக்கு 16: அமைதி, நீதி மற்றும் வலுவான நிறுவனங்கள் (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga cultivates inner peace, empathy, and non-violence (Ahimsa). By fostering these qualities at an individual level, it contributes to a more peaceful and just society. It can also enhance communication and conflict-resolution skills.[3][9]

இலக்கு 17: இலக்குகளுக்கான கூட்டாண்மைகள் (Partnerships for the Goals)

- **Yoga's Contribution:** Yoga promotes community, collaboration, and understanding. Yoga organizations and practitioners often partner with other groups to promote well-being and sustainability, demonstrating the power of collective action. The universal appeal of yoga can bridge cultural and social divides.[14][20]

Conclusion

This research firmly establishes that yoga is far more than a practice for personal well-being; it is a powerful and holistic catalyst for achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. By systematically linking yogic principles—such as mindfulness, ethical conduct (Yamas and Niyamas), and the cultivation of inner peace—to global targets, we demonstrate its profound capacity to foster healthier populations (SDG 3), more peaceful societies (SDG 16), and a more sustainable relationship with our planet (SDGs 12, 13, 14, 15).[8][13]

The central contribution of this paper is its innovative and synergistic framework, which advocates for a three-pronged approach of transformative education, rigorous research, and innovative start-ups. This model provides an actionable blueprint for integrating yoga into the very fabric of our development strategies. It proves that the path to global sustainability is fortified by empowering individuals with the



tools for self-regulation, resilience, and conscious living, creating a ripple effect from personal transformation to societal upliftment.

Ultimately, this collaborative view calls for a paradigm shift in how we approach global challenges. We urge policymakers, educational institutions, and civil society to recognize and integrate yoga-based learning and wellness initiatives into their core strategies.[11][12] By investing in this "inner infrastructure," we can unlock a powerful, intrinsic motivation for change, accelerating our collective progress toward a more just, harmonious, and sustainable world for all.

Recommendations for Policy Implementation

To translate the potential of yoga into tangible outcomes for sustainable development, the following restructured policy recommendations are proposed for educational institutions:

- **Personalized Wellness & Ethical Leadership Through Tech-Enhanced Yoga:** Integrate a secular yoga and mindfulness curriculum across all educational levels, utilizing biofeedback technology (wearables, apps) to personalize practice and provide data-driven insights into stress levels and emotional regulation. This curriculum should emphasize ethical decision-making, compassion, and responsible global citizenship.[21]
- **Gratified Sustainability & Action Learning:** Develop an interactive, game-based platform that challenges students to implement sustainable practices in their daily lives. The platform should track progress and reward impactful actions like waste reduction and energy conservation, fostering collaborative problem-solving.
- **Smart Green Campuses & Data-Driven Audits:** Implement "smart" green audits using IoT sensors and AI analytics to monitor environmental indicators in real-time. Public dashboards can promote transparency and encourage competition to reduce the environmental footprint.
- **Immersive SDG Awareness & Solution Incubators:** Design immersive learning programs (e.g., VR/AR simulations, hackathons) to engage students with SDG challenges. Establish SDG Solution Incubators to provide resources and mentorship for developing scalable, impact-driven ventures.[22]
- **Research Grants for Sustainable Innovation & Community Impact:** Establish dedicated research grants for interdisciplinary projects focused on technological solutions and community-based interventions that promote environmental sustainability, health, and well-being. Prioritize projects with scalable and replicable potential, with a special emphasis on identifying startup models to benefit society.

Disclosures

No conflicts of interest, financial or otherwise, are declared by the author. This work champions a balanced approach that empowers individuals to achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals through a personalized yoga learning journey. By discerning individual needs and crafting practices that resonate, self-learning in yoga asana transcends mere physical exercise. Instead, it cultivates a profound connection between body, mind, and soul, guiding individuals toward self-discovery and a sense of enlightened oneness through conscious exploration and embodied wisdom, ultimately contributing to holistic well-being and a sustainable future.

Author Contributions



As the author of this paper, I am responsible for all aspects of the research, conceptualization, and development of "The Effect of Yogic Practices on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India and the World." This work represents an innovative synthesis of ancient yogic principles with contemporary global development challenges. Based on years of personal practice, professional experience, and a comprehensive assessment of teaching education systems, my research offers significant benefits by demonstrating how yogic practices can contribute to achieving specific SDGs. My unique contribution lies in bridging the gap between traditional wisdom and modern sustainability, providing actionable insights for integrating yoga into educational frameworks and broader development initiatives to promote holistic well-being and accelerate progress towards a sustainable future.

Acknowledgment

I gratefully acknowledge the India Council for Technical Research and Development (ICTR&D), Nagpur, for fostering an environment that encourages innovative ideas, collaborative partnerships as an associate member, and the development of skilful practices. Their support has been instrumental in enabling me to explore unique approaches and make meaningful contributions to the field.

Conflict of Interest : Nil

Financial Support and Sponsorship: Nil

References

- [1]. Agoramoorthy, G. (2009). *Sustainable development: The Power of Water to Ease Poverty and Enhance Ecology*. Daya Publishing House.
- [2]. Agoramoorthy, G. (2015). Sacred rivers: Their spiritual significance in Hindu religion. *The Journal of Religion and Health*, 54(3), 1080–1090.
- [3]. Agoramoorthy, G. (2019). Interdisciplinary science and yoga: The challenges ahead. *International Journal of Yoga*, 12(2), 89–90.
- [4]. Ardoina, N. M., Bowers, A. W., & Gaillard, E. (2020). Environmental education outcomes for conservation: A systematic review. *Biological Conservation*, 241, 108224.
- [5]. Beckerlegge, G. (2013). Swami Vivekananda (1863–1902) 150 years on: Critical studies of an influential Hindu Guru. *Religion Compass*, 7, 444–453.
- [6]. Berent, G. R., Zeck, J. M., Leischner, J. A., & Berent, E. A. (2014). Yoga as an alternative intervention for promoting a healthy lifestyle among college students. *Journal of Addictions Nursing*, 25(4), 167–171.
- [7]. Ceballos, G., Ehrlich, P. R., & Raven, P. H. (2020). Vertebrates on the brink as indicators of biological annihilation and the sixth mass extinction. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 117(24), 13596–13602.
- [8]. Custer, S., DiLorenzo, M., Masaki, T., Sethi, T., & Harutyunyan, A. (2018). *Listening to Leaders 2018: Is Development Cooperation Tuned-in or Tone-Deaf?*. AidData at the College of William & Mary.
- [9]. Dayananda Swamy, H. R., & Agoramoorthy, G. (2022). Enhancing the Sustainable Development Goals through Yoga-Based Learning. *Journal of Applied Consciousness Studies*, 10(1), 8-12.
- [10]. Jenkins, C. (2021). *David Attenborough to UN: Climate Change is the Biggest Threat Modern Humans have Ever Faced*. The Hill.
- [11]. Kaibara, H. (2021). Cauvery calling: A possible solution for a dying river and desperate farmers. *Education about Asia*, 26, 1–5.
- [12]. Kegan, R. (1982). *The Evolving Self: Problem and Process in Human Development*. Harvard University Press.
- [13]. Kishida, M., Mama, S. K., Larkey, L. K., & Elavsky, S. (2018). Yoga resets my inner peace barometer: A qualitative study illuminating the pathways of how yoga impacts one's relationship to oneself and to others. *Complementary Therapies in Medicine*, 40, 215–221.



- [14].Lad, V. (2002). *The Textbook of Ayurveda: Fundamental Principles*. Ayurvedic Press.
- [15].Leal Filho, W. (2021). Non-conventional learning on sustainable development: Achieving the SDGs. *Environmental Sciences Europe*, 33, 1–4.
- [16].Lefurgey, M. (2018). Yoga in transition: Exploring the rise of yoga in peace building. *Religions of South Asia*, 11, 254–273.
- [17].Molnár, Z., & Babai, D. (2021). Inviting ecologists to delve deeper into traditional ecological knowledge. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 36(8), 679–690.
- [18].NAAC. (2021). *Manuals*. Retrieved from <http://www.naac.gov.in/index.php/en/resources/publications/manuals>
- [19].Ramp, W. (2014). Complicating food security: Definitions, discourses, commitments. *Canadian Studies in Population*, 41, 117–134.
- [20].Reck, D. (1985). Beatles orientalis: Influences from Asia in a popular song tradition. *Asian Music*, 16, 83-149.
- [21].Robelia, B., & Murphy, T. (2012). What do people know about key environmental issues? A review of environmental knowledge surveys. *Environmental Education Research*, 18, 299–321.
- [22].Ross, A., Friedmann, E., Bevans, M., & Thomas, S. (2013). National survey of yoga practitioners: Mental and physical health benefits. *Complementary Therapies in Medicine*, 21(4), 313–323.
- [23].Singleton, M. (2014). *Gurus of Modern Yoga*. Oxford University Press.
- [24].Srivastava, A. (2018). Standardizing evaluation process: Necessary for achieving SDGs – A case study of India. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 69, 118–124.
- [25].Subrahmanyam, S., Stinerock, S., & Banbury, C. (2015). Ethical consumption: Uncovering personal meanings and negotiation strategies. *Geoforum*, 67, 214–222.
- [26].Sullivan, M. B., Erb, M., Schmalzl, L., Moonaz, S., Noggle Taylor, J., & Porges, S. W. (2018). Yoga therapy and polyvagal theory: The convergence of traditional wisdom and contemporary neuroscience for self-regulation and resilience. *Frontiers in Human Neuroscience*, 12, 67.
- [27].West, A. (2015). Core concept: Ecosystem services. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 112(24), 7337–7338.
- [28].Woods, J. H. (2003). *The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali*. Dover Publications.
- [29].Zhang, X., & Dong, F. (2020). Why do consumers make green purchase decisions? Insights from a systematic review. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17, 6607.



Copyright © 2026 by the author(s). Published by Department of Library, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi. This is an open access article under the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Publisher's Note: The views, opinions, and information presented in all publications are the sole responsibility of the respective authors and contributors, and do not necessarily reflect the views of Department of Library, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi and/or its editors. Department of Library, Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi and/or its editors hereby disclaim any liability for any harm or damage to individuals or property arising from the implementation of ideas, methods, instructions, or products mentioned in the content.