

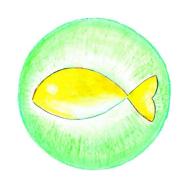
# HATHA & KUŅŅALINĪYOGA

TEACHER TRAINING 200H



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#### MATSYA KUNDALINI YOGA ACADEMY



# HATHA & KUŅŅALINĪYOGA

## RYS - YOGA ALLIANCE TRAINING



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## Table of Contents.

YOUR SAMKALPA	12
What is the intention of your heart?	12
WHAT IS YOGA	14
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF YOGA	17
Bravery	17
The Early beginning	18
The first Yoga	20
The Pre-Classical era	21
The Classical era	23
The Post- Classical era	30
Modern Yoga	35
PHILOSOPHY OF YOGA	39
Reality vs. non-reality of being	39
The tantric nature of the Divine	42
The Tattwas	45
The Classical Way	52
White, red and black Tantra	55
Karma and reincarnation	57
Karma, freedom and trauma in yoga	63
HAŢHA AND KUNDALINĪ-YOGA	67

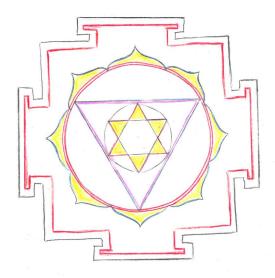
Aim of Haṭhayoga	67
Kuṇḍalinī	68
Kuṇḍalinī in Trika Tantra	71
The forgotten secret of Kuṇḍalinī Yoga	73
ROOTS OF KUŅŅALINĪYOGA	79
The Kaubjika	80
THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOWLEDGE	87
The knowledge	87
The Scripture	88
Initiation in the Golden Chain	88
A GENERAL YOGIC ANATOMY	91
The Nāḍis	91
The Prāṇas	93
The Kośas	97
THE CHAKRAS	103
History	103
Chakras as a tool for meditation	104
Traditional tools	104
Systems	107
Chakras and their reality	107
The great importance of the chakras	108
The venerable Goddess Vakrā (Kubjika) said	110
Modern understanding of the KAubjika System	114
MŪLĀDHĀRA	117
Seat of the beginning	117
Characteristics	118

SVĀDHIŞŢHĀNA	121
Seat of desire	121
Characteristics	122
MAŅIPŪRA	125
Seat of Power	125
Characteristics	126
ANĀHATA	129
The place in the middle	129
Characteristics	130
VIŚUDDHA	133
The crown of the world	133
Characteristics	134
ĀJŃĀ	137
The endless mystery	137
Characteristics	138
SAHASRĀRA	141
The place of liberation	141
Characteristics	142
INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THE CHAKRAS	145
Progressive interaction	145
Parā and Aparā	146
The Mirror	146
The Transformation	147
What you should know about the chakras	148
WESTERN ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BODY	151

The muscular system	151
The skeletal system	152
The endocrine system	153
The nervous system	153
The digestive system	155
The immune system	156
The respiratory system	157
The reproductive system	158
PRACTICE	163
Your means	163
Atitude and attainment in practice	164
āsana	169
Introduction	169
Modes of Practice	170
Rules of Practice	171
Contraindications	173
Methods of teaching a class	174
Bodily Alignment and Types	177
46 Asanas	182
RELAXATION	195
Śavāsana	195
Death	195
PRĀŅĀYĀMA	199
Introduction	199
How to practice	201
The Prāṇāymas	205

MUDRĀ		215
Intro	oduction	215
Fun	ction of Mudrā	217
Has	ta Mudrās	217
Mar	na Mudrās	221
Kāya	a Mudrās	225
Bane	dha Mudrās	228
Ādh	āra Mudrās	229
Rule	es for Practice	231
BANDHA.		233
Intro	oduction	233
Mūl	abandha (support lock)	234
Uḍḍ	līyānabandha (upward rising lock)	236
Jālar	ndharabandha (nectar, water lock)	237
MANTRA.		241
Intro	oduction	241
Om		244
Our	lineage, our mantra	246
Bīja		249
Svar	a	250
MEDITAT	ION	253
Intro	oduction	253
Prat	yāhāra- Withdrawal	254
Dhā	raṇā- Fixation	255
Dhy	rana- Meditative absorption	256
Sam	ādhi - Coming together	257

Tantric Meditation	259
YOGIC LIFE	263
Secrecy	263
Sādhana	264
Food	265
Orientation with Patańjali	270
Being a Yogi in this world—pay attention.	271
Ego	272
The challenge of teaching yoga	274
Sex, power and money	275
ABOUT	279
The way	279
SANSKRIT SPELLING	280
BIBLIOGRAPHY	282
INDEX OF CITATIONS	285



Sit straight with your being erect.

Settle your self in the cavity of your heart.

There is a luminosity inside of yourself, that expands from your heart through the world.

You have no body, but instead you are that body of your inner luminosity, it is your very self.

Breathe in and settle in your heart, that is your self.

Breathe out and expand this heart throughout the world.

By concentrating on the lotus of the heart, there arises a state of sorrowless joy, which is infused with inner light.

Such a state anchors the mind in a state of freedom.

Vyāsa - Yogasūtrabhāṣya, Chapter 1, Sutra 36

### YOUR SAMKALPA

#### WHAT IS THE INTENTION OF YOUR HEART?

If you do not know it, now it is the time to discover it. Write it down just here.

#### WHAT IS YOGA

#### Yoga Chitta vritti nirodha

Yoga in all its forms is the answer to humankind's fundamental questions. The West tried to answer these questions with science, while the East turned to spirituality.

What, and why, am I? Why is there a "real"? What is the nature of the real? What is its permanent ground? What is the individual within it? What is its meaning?

The West considered matter and measured it. The East looked into experience and explored it. Yoga is a phenomenological science that concerns itself with the phenomenon of experience. Measurable reality is subordinate to internal experience. This approach is valid if one considers that all reality must pass through the experiencer in order to become meaningful.

The yogas are an investigation into one's own nature and the nature of existence that lies within. Furthermore, they offer a path from which to realize one's true nature beyond the phenomena of transitory experience.

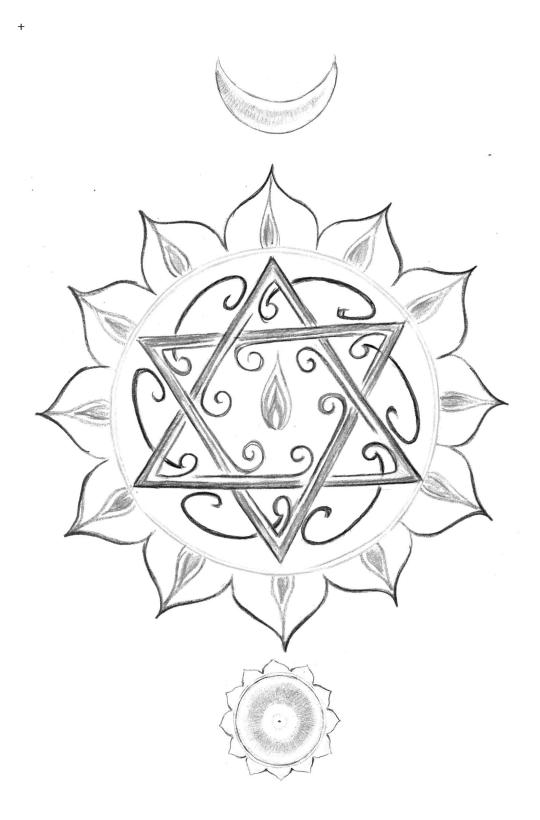
Yajnavalkya defines yoga as the union of the individual self with the supreme soul. Patañjali describes it as the stilling of the patterns of consciousness. Abhinava Gupta defines it as the realization of one's eternal nature. All these definitions are correct and useful to use—the only differences being in the method of practice rather than the final goal. Yajnavalkya offers us the science of Kuṇḍalinī as a means to elevate the individual soul. Patanjali teaches us purification of mind to reach final stillness and Abhinava Gupta teaches us tantra as a way to connect with the Goddess and to realize one's own true and eternal being.

In all of its definitions and forms, yoga is therefore an investigation of one's eternal being. However, even more than that, it is the science of how to reach this being that is your essential nature.

It is an invaluable gift for mankind.

Yoga is defined as the unification of the many pairs of opposites, such as the unification of inbreath and outbreath, so also in one's blood and one's semen, the unification of the sun and the moon, or the individual soul with the supreme soul.

Goraksanatha, Yogabija, 88-90ab





### BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE HISTORY OF YOGA

Om saha nāv avatu | saha nau bhunaktu | saha vīryam karavāvahai tejasvi nāvadhītam astu mā vidviṣāvahai || Om śāntih śāntih śāntih

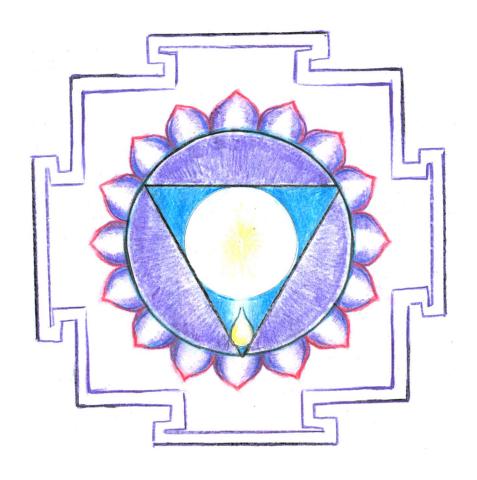
> May we together be protected, May we together be nourished. May we work together with vigor, May our study be illuminating. May we be free from discord. Om Peace, Peace, Peace!



#### **BRAVERY**

The history of kuṇḍalinīyoga is undoubtedly connected to the emergence of Indian civilization and thought. Although the concept of Sakti or Energy as the consort of pure unmanifested being still lay in the distant future at the dawn of India's history, Indian thought was suffused by spiritual inspiration. This spiritual wonder about the world carried the seed of future discoveries on the numinous.

Indian thought has always been unique. Not only has there existed a deep feeling that reality is a place permeated by the presence of the divine, but Indians as a whole tend to be philosophically inclined. Reality was never taken as that which could be comprehended with a single answer—indeed, one answer was never enough. The question concerning the nature of all seemed more real than its

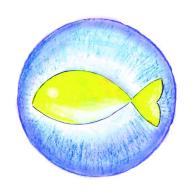


# KUŅŅALINĪYOGA KRIYĀ



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## Table of Contents.

KRIYA	7
Introduction	7
Our Matsya Kriyās	7
Matsya Mūlādhāra Kriyā	11
Matsya Svādhiṣṭhāna Kriyā	21
Matsya Maṇipūra Kriyā	31
Matsya Anāhata Kriyā	41
Matsya Viśuddha Kriyā	51
Matsya Ājñā Kriyā	59
Matsya Apāna Kriyā	61
Matsya Mahā prāṇa Kriyā	67
Matsya Samāna Prāṇa Kriyā	73
Matsya Udāna Prāṇa Kriyā	79
Matsya Vyāna Prāṇa Kriyā	85
Svāmī Vidyanand Purification Sādhana	91
Sanjeev Pandey ji Prana streghtening Series	97
CONTEMPLATIONS	104

