

HR Initiatives



Presentation on Stress Management

By Deepak Bharara





When you say I feel stressed:

- You are probably feeling tired
- Irritated
- Exhausted
- Depressed
- Tensed
- Disappointed

People look upon stress as something negative, stress is important in our life, for our survival and to function properly.

However both too little and too much stress can cause problems.

It is not question of avoiding stress, but rather learning to manage it & to use it positively.





Advantages of being able to manage stress:

- You avoid unnecessary wear & tear on your body
- You improve on your physical and psychological well being
- You solve problems faster and more effectively
- you get along better with others.

What is stress:

Stress can be defined as **the way our body reacts** when we are exposed to stressors. It is a demand, a change or a strain i.e a stressor





To manage the stress one must be aware of:

- Which stress affects you most
- Which signal tell you that you are under stress
- Which method can you use to manage your stress better

What happens to you mentally and physically when you are exposed to stressor

Stress response leads to:

- High Blood Pressure
- Breathing become more rapid
- Muscle tension increases
- Immune function are rescued
- Senses are sharpened





Stress Response mobilize energy in three phase:

- The body is activated and energy is mobilized
- The level of energy adjust to demanding level
- The energy level returns to normal

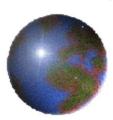
Stress Effects:

Negative effects- if you are not able to remove the stress

Positive effects- if you are able to handle the stress and had opportunity to improve it further.

Stress has a stimulating effect it helps in meeting demand and challenges.





If you learn to manage your stress, you can lengthen your life and improve its quality.

Stressor or the causes for the stress can be two types:

- Tangible stressor- easy to ascertain & describe
- Emotional stressor- arises out of relationships, attitudes

Let us understand, what makes us feel stressed?





Tangible stressors:

- Heat or cold
- Noise or pollution
- Traffic
- Environment
- Lighting
- Finances
- Interruptions
- Waiting time
- Work load
- Lack of information
- Accommodation at office/home
- Mental disorder





Emotional Stressors:

- Disappointments
- Matter of conscience
- Power struggle
- Problem in cooperating
- Difficulty in communicating
- Jealousy
- Breach of contract/agreements
- Inability to act





Stress Signals:

Everyone has their unique stress threshold which set the limits as to how much strain the body can cope with. Once the limits exceed the body starts emitting stress signals symptoms

It works as warning signal to remind you to do something. Be careful and take it easy.

It can be of two types:

- General Signals
- Specific signals





General Signals:

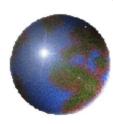
- Breathing becomes more rapid
- Muscles are tensed

Specific Signals:

- Change in eating habits
- Decrease ability to concentrate
- Headaches
- Digestive problem
- Fatigue
- Aggression
- Nervousness

Learn to notice your Stress Signals, they are there even if your have not noticed them so far.





Methods for Managing Stress:

There are two types of approach are necessary for stress management:

Here and Now Methods:

- to quickly reduce your present level of stress.

Long term Methods:

 To gradually build up your resistance to stress and to raise your stress threshold

Consciously or unconsciously, everyone uses some form of stress management to cope up with tense situations in the short term.





Here & now Methods:

- Regulating your breathing
 - Sit back comfortably in a chair so that your body is well supported and does not slump or lie down
 - Make sure your clothing is not too tight
 - Take a deep breath and breath out slowly
 - Breath in and out normally
 - Continue breathing normally for 2-3 minutes
 - When you feel your breathing is calm start saying to yourself, " I am relaxed " for at least two times
 - Practice this till the time you feel that you are completely relaxed.





Here & now Methods

- Relaxing your muscles:
- Stretch carefully as far as you can
- Shake your arms and legs
- Tense the muscles in your arms & legs and relax them
- Take a hot bath or sauna
- Laugh
- Get a massage
- Physical Exercise
- Yawn vigorously
- Move your neck and shoulder muscles freely





Here & now Methods

- Relaxing your body:
- Wear loose clothes and remove your shoes
- Lie down on floor
- Allow your body, arms and legs completely loose
- Breath in and breath out deeply for 3 4 times
- Close your eyes for 2 minutes and relax
- slowly Rub your palms and keep on your faces and eyes
- Open your eyes slowly
- Get up slowly
- Shake your arms and legs
- Say that "I am relaxed" at least for 2-3 times.





The long term methods affect lifestyle, it is synonymous with changing a habit. Long term stress management methods enables to stay healthy, prolong & enjoyable life.

Sleep for at least 7-8 hours a day.

Long Term Methods:

- Rest for 20 minutes at interval of 4-5 hours of work
- Physical Exercise for at least 10 minutes, at the start of the day
- Proper Nutrition is a great step forward, go for right diet.
- Relaxation practice yoga, meditation, listen to soothing music
- Overview and control- Plan and keep next 24 hours of your in control

Positive Thinking – a mental discipline start using work "So instead but"





Make a decision right now! Choose to think positively. Enjoy the things you have. Enjoy the things you can do

Live while you have got life to live

Enjoy life-inspite of everything It may just be better than the alternative

Positive thinking is an expression of the joy of living Whereas negative thinking expresses sorrow for what is not

Make stress management a habit



Thank you very much



