

Bill No. 150 of 2019

THE COMPULSORY TEACHING OF YOGA IN EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTIONS BILL, 2019

By

SHRI TIRATH SINGH RAWAT, M.P.

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BILL

*to provide for compulsory teaching of yoga in all educational institutions and for
matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Compulsory Teaching of Yoga in Educational Institutions Act, 2019.

Short title and commencement.

5 (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "Advisory Council" means the Advisory Council for Yoga Education constituted under section 6;

(b) "appropriate Government" means in the case of a State, the Government of that State and in all other cases, the Central Government;

(c) "educational institution" means a primary or a middle or a secondary or a senior secondary level school imparting education to children, by whatever name such institution is called, but does not include a minority educational institution;

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and

(e) "yoga education" means teaching of yoga postures or *asanas* and such other yoga exercises as would promote the control of the body by bringing in flexibility, strength and endurance and of the mind by enhancing alertness and meditation.

Compulsory teaching of yoga education in educational institutions.

3. From such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette specify, the yoga education shall be taught as a compulsory subject in all educational institutions from such class onwards as may be determined by the Central Government on the recommendation of the Advisory Council constituted under section 6.

Appropriate Government to issue directions for compulsory teaching of yoga in all educational institutions.

4. The appropriate Government shall, immediately after issuance of the notification under section 3, issue directions for compulsory teaching of yoga in all educational institutions, within its jurisdiction.

Appointment of yoga teachers for yoga education.

5. **Subject to such rules, as may be prescribed, the appropriate Government shall ensure appointment of such number of teachers with such qualifications, as may be specified, for teaching yoga in educational institutions.**

Constitution of Advisory Council for yoga education.

6. (1) **The Central Government shall, within three months of the coming into force of the Compulsory Teaching of Yoga in Educational Institutions Act, 2014, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute an Advisory Council for Yoga Education.**

(2) **The Advisory Council shall consist of such numbers of persons, having special knowledge or practical experience in the field of yoga education or school education, as the Central Government may deem fit.**

Functions of the Advisory Council.

7. The Advisory Council shall perform the following functions, namely:—

(a) recommend to the Central Government the syllabus of yoga education for each class upto senior secondary level;

(b) recommend to the Central Government the class from which onwards the yoga education is to be taught in educational institutions;

(c) recommend to the appropriate Government the qualifications of teachers to be appointed in educational institutions for teaching yoga;

(d) recommend to the appropriate Government the institutions which may be given recognition for training teachers in yoga education for the purpose of their appointment in educational institutions; and

(e) co-ordinate with the appropriate Government and school authorities with a view to ensuring effective implementation of the provisions of this Act.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the provisions of this Act shall apply to minority institutions only if the management of such institutions convey to the appropriate Government their willingness to include the yoga education in their school curriculum. Act to apply to minority educational institutions in certain situation.
- 5 9. The appropriate Government shall derecognize such educational institutions, which do not comply with the provisions of section 4, after giving such institution a reasonable opportunity of being heard. Derecognition of educational institutions for non-compliance of the provisions of the Act.
- 10 **10. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide adequate funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of this Act.** Central Government to provide fund.
11. The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law for the time being in force. Overriding effect of the Act.
12. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.
- 15 (2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.
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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Modern education system in schools lays emphasis on imparting quality education. However, our modern education is missing out on yoga education and is, therefore, incomplete without it. Yoga education is not new to us but we are forgetting to blend it with the standard school curriculum. Yoga has been a valuable and necessary tool for education.

Yoga education is gaining popularity across the world. Considering the importance of yoga education, many western countries have already included yoga in their national school education system. It is well accepted that yoga not only improves the physical and mental health but also disciplines the mind and improves the power of concentration. Many studies show that the practice of yoga inhibits many curative qualities. Moreover, yoga education is cost-effective as it requires modest infrastructure and money. Yoga is a non-competitive activity as it enables the participants to enjoy physical workout without experiencing any pressure.

Introduction of Yoga education in schools will make positive impact on the health and psycho-social well-being of the students, enrich their thinking, understanding and imagination and improve the teaching and learning abilities. Yoga will not only enhance the ability of students to deal with the stress and pressures of daily life but also help in realizing their full potential.

In modern fast paced times, yoga not only enable to cope up with increasing stress, depression, aggression, anger, emotional and mental exhaustion in our daily life but also teach us the art of balanced living. Therefore, yoga is considered as a way of living with health and peace of mind. It is, therefore, urgently required that yoga education is made compulsory in all educational institutions from primary to senior secondary level so that we can foster confidence and self-esteem in the minds of our upcoming generations in schools.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to provide for making yoga education compulsory in all educational institutions right from primary school level to senior secondary level in order to make it a part of school curriculum.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
June 26, 2019.

TIRATH SINGH RAWAT

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 5 of the Bill provides for appointment of yoga teachers for imparting yoga education in educational institutions. Clause 6 provides for constitution of an Advisory Council for yoga education by the Central Government. Clause 10 provides for payment of adequate funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of the Act. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. At this stage, it is not possible to give exact estimate of expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, which will be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India, if the Bill is enacted into a law. However, it is estimated that an annual recurring expenditure to the tune of rupees one hundred crore will be involved.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees one hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 12 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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(Shri Tirath Singh Rawat, M.P.)