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## PROFESSIONAL DEONTOLOGY FOR YOGA TEACHERS

"Quantum Biophysics Raja Yoga"

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### **General principles**

#### Article 1

The rules of this Code of Ethics are binding for all pupils, graduates and graduates of the Yoga Teachers" course "Quantum Biophysics Raja Yoga" of the Al Jalil Yoga School. Pupils, graduates and graduates, who will be generally designated as Teachers in the text, are held to their knowledge and ignorance of them is not exempt from disciplinary responsibility.

#### Article 2

Non-compliance with the precepts established in this Code of Ethics and any action or omission, however contrary to decorum, dignity and the proper exercise of the discipline, are sanctioned according to the Disciplinary Regulations and the Association.

#### Article 3

The teacher considers it his duty to increase knowledge about Yoga and to use it to promote the well-being of the individual, the group and the community. Aware of the social responsibility arising from the fact that, in the professional exercise, it can intervene significantly in the lives of others, it must pay special attention to personal, social, organizational, financial and political factors, in order to avoid the inappropriate

use of its influence, and does not unduly use the trust and possible dependency situations of the clients and users, recipients of your professional performance.

#### Article 4

The teacher respects the dignity, the right to privacy, self-determination and autonomy of those who take advantage of his services; respects his opinions and beliefs, refraining from imposing his system of values; does not discriminate on the basis of religion, ethnicity, nationality, social extraction, socio-economic status, sex or belonging, sexual orientation, disability. The techniques used must safeguard these principles, and the teacher rejects his cooperation with initiatives that are harmful to them.

#### Article 5

The teacher is required to maintain an adequate level of professional preparation and to update himself in his discipline specifically in the field in which he works. It recognises the limitations of its competence and therefore uses only theoretical-practical instruments for which it has acquired adaptable capabilities and, where necessary, formal authorisation. The teacher employs methodologies of which he is able to indicate the sources and possible scientific references, and does not arouse, in the expectations of the client, unfounded expectations.

#### Article 6

The teacher only accepts working conditions that do not compromise his professional autonomy and compliance with the rules of this code. The teacher safeguards his autonomy in the choice of methods, techniques and tools, as well as their use; is responsible for their application and use, and their results. In collaboration with professionals from other disciplines, he exercises full autonomy in respect of other people's skills.

#### Article 7

In its educational activities, the teacher carefully assesses, even in relation to context, the degree of validity and reliability of information, data and sources on which the conclusions reached are based and exposes, if necessary, alternative interpretative hypotheses and explicit the limits of the results.

#### Article 8

The teacher is obliged to adequately inform his pupils about his real name, his scientific and professional status and his eventual institution.

#### Article 9

In all contexts, the teacher must work to ensure that the freedom of choice on the part of the client to turn to is as possible.

#### Article 10

In all his teaching and training activities, the teacher stimulates the pupils' interest in ethical principles, including inspiring their professional conduct.

## **User relationships**

### Article 11

The teacher adopts conduct that is not harmful to the people in charge of professionalism and does not use his or her professional tools to ensure that you are or other undue advantages. In particular, the teacher negotiates at the initial stage of the report on professional compensation. Also in the initial phase of the professional relationship, it provides the individual or group with adequate and understandable information about their performance and the finalities and modalities of the work relationship. Teachers refrain from undertaking or continuing any professional activity where their own personal problems or conflicts, interfering with the effectiveness of their performance, making them inadequate or harmful to the persons they are addressing.

### Article 12

The teacher avoids mingling between the professional and private life roles that may interfere with professional activity or otherwise harm the social image of Yoga. In particular, it constitutes serious ethical violation to establish significant relationships of a personal nature, in particular of an affective-sentimental and/or sexual nature in the course of the professional relationship.

### Article 13

The Yoga teacher is prohibited from any activity which, because of the professional relationship, may produce direct or indirect capital or non-asset benefits for him, excluding the agreed compensation. At the same time, in the exercise of his profession, the Yoga teacher is prohibited from any form of compensation by the pupil who does not constitute the payment of professional benefits.

### Article 14

The professional services to persons under age or dismembered are, generally and, subject to the consent of those who exercise parental responsibility or protection.

## **Relationships with other teachers**

### Article 15

Relationships between teachers must be based on the principle of mutual respect and loyalty and attitude, in the definition of fees, not to harm those in the profession of yoga teacher who make the only source of livelihood. In presenting the results of their activities, the teacher is required to indicate the source of the other's contributions.

### Article 16

The teacher refrains from publicly giving colleagues negative judgments about their training, competence and the results achieved as a result of their profanity, or at least judgments that are an indisposition of their decorum and reputation. It is aggravating that such negative judgments are aimed at taking away customers from colleagues.

#### Article 17

If, in another member, there are cases of professional misconduct that may result in harm to users or to the decorum of Yoga, the teacher is obliged to give timely communication to the Association.

### **Relationships with society**

#### Article 18

The teacher presents her training, experience and competence correctly and accurately. It recognizes its duty to help the public and users to develop freely and consciously judgments, opinions and choices.

#### Article 19

Yoga does not publicly engage in misbehavior aimed at procuring customers. In any case, publicity and information relating to professional activity must be based on criteria of professional decorum, scientific seriousness and protection of the image of Yoga.