

“प्रति पालकत्व” (Foster Care), “प्रायोजकत्व” (Sponsorship) व “अनुरक्षण” (After care) या संस्थेत्तर सेवांच्या अमंलबजावणीच्या अनुषंगाने मार्गदर्शक सूचना निर्गमित करणेबाबत.

महाराष्ट्र शासन
महिला व बाल विकास विभाग
शासन निर्णय क्रमांक-संकीर्ण-२०१९/प्र.क्र.२८/का-०८
नविन प्रशासन भवन, तिसरा मजला,
मादाम कामा मार्ग, हुतात्मा राजगुरु चौक,
मंत्रालय, मुंबई-४०० ०३२.
तारीख-१९ जून, २०१९.

शासन निर्णय :-

राष्ट्रीय बाल धोरणानुसार बालकांचे संगोपन कुटुंबात होण्यास प्राधान्य देण्यात आले असून कुटुंब हा बालकाचा हक्क असल्याचे मान्य करण्यात आले आहे. बाल न्याय (मुलांची काळजी व संरक्षण) अधिनियमातील मार्गदर्शक सूचनांनुसार बालकांना संस्थेत दाखल करणे हा अंतिम पर्याय म्हणून निवडणे अपेक्षित आहे.

२. बाल न्याय (मुलांची काळजी व संरक्षण) अधिनियम, २०१५ अंतर्गत “काळजी व संरक्षणाची गरज असलेली बालके” आणि “विधी संघर्षग्रस्त बालके” यांचे पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापना करणे अपेक्षित आहे. सदर पुनर्वसन व पुनर्स्थापनेसाठी अधिनियमामध्ये “संस्थांतर्गत सेवा” व “संस्थेत्तर सेवा” नमूद आहेत. संस्थेत्तर सेवांमध्ये कुटुंबाधारित “प्रति पालकत्व” (Foster Care), “प्रायोजकत्व” (Sponsorship) यांचा तसेच संस्थांमधून बाहेर पडणाऱ्या वय वर्षे १८ ते २१ मधील मुलांसाठी “अनुरक्षण” (After care) यांचा समावेश होतो.

३. सदर शासन निर्णयान्वये बालकासंबंधातील आंतरराष्ट्रीय व राष्ट्रीय बाल धोरण, बाल न्याय (मुलांची काळजी व संरक्षण) अधिनियम, २०१५ व महाराष्ट्र राज्य बाल न्याय (मुलांची काळजी व संरक्षण) नियम, २०१८ “बाल संरक्षण सेवा” (ICPS) या केंद्र पुरस्कृत योजनेच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचना यांच्या आधारे आयुक्त, महिला व बाल विकास आयुक्तालय, पुणे यांच्या स्तरावर गठित तज्ञ समितीने तयार केलेल्या “प्रति पालकत्व” (Foster Care) याबाबतच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचना “परिशिष्ट-अ” नुसार “प्रायोजकत्व” (Sponsorship) याबाबतच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचना “परिशिष्ट-ब” नुसार व “अनुरक्षण” (After care) याबाबतच्या मार्गदर्शक सूचना “परिशिष्ट-क” नुसार मान्य करण्यात येत आहेत.

४. सदर मार्गदर्शक सूचनांतील विहित निकष, पद्धती यांचे आधारे “प्रति पालकत्व” (Foster Care), “प्रायोजकत्व” (Sponsorship) व “अनुरक्षण” (After care) ह्या संस्थेत्तर सेवांचे लाभ पात्र बालकांना देणेबाबत आवश्यक कार्यवाही करण्यात यावी. सदर सूचनांनुसार जिल्हास्तरावर Sponsorship and Foster Care Advisory Committee (SFCAC) चे गठन संबंधित जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी यांनी करावे. संबंधित बालकांस सदर सेवांचे लाभ देणेबाबत “बाल संरक्षण सेवा” ह्या केंद्र पुरस्कृत योजनेत उपलब्ध होणाऱ्या निधीतून खर्च करण्यात यावा.

५. सदर शासन निर्णय महाराष्ट्र शासनाच्या www.maharashtra.gov.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध करण्यात आला असून त्याचा सांकेतांक २०१९०६१९१७२०१९६६३० असा आहे. हा शासन निर्णय डिजीटल स्वाक्षरीने साक्षांकित करुन काढण्यात येत आहे.

महाराष्ट्राचे राज्यपाल यांच्या आदेशानुसार व नावाने.

सोबत- मार्गदर्शक सूचना.

(विनिता वेद सिंगल)

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महिला व बाल विकास विभाग

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५. मा.विरोधी पक्ष नेता, विधानसभा /विधानपरिषद,महाराष्ट्र विधीमंडळ, विधानभवन, मुंबई.
६. मा.मंत्री (म. व बा. वि.)/ राज्यमंत्री (म. व बा. वि.),यांचे खाजगी सचिव, मंत्रालय ,मुंबई .
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९. सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, नवीन प्रशासकीय भवन, मुंबई.
१०. प्रधान सचिव (व्यय),वित्त विभाग,मंत्रालय,मुंबई
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१२. आयुक्त , महिला व बाल विकास आयुक्तालय,म.रा. पुणे.
१३. संचालक,स्थानिक निधी लेखा परीक्षा,कोकण भवन,नवी मुंबई
१४. महालेखापाल १, महाराष्ट्र राज्य (लेखापरीक्षा / लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता),मुंबई
१५. महालेखापाल २, महाराष्ट्र राज्य (लेखापरीक्षा / लेखा व अनुज्ञेयता),नागपूर
१६. सर्व उपसचिव, सर्व अवर सचिव, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, मंत्रालय, मुंबई
१७. उपायुक्त (बाल विकास), महिला व बाल विकास आयुक्तालय, म.रा.पुणे.
१८. कार्यक्रम व्यवस्थापक, महाराष्ट्र राज्य बाल संरक्षण सोसायटी, पुणे.
१९. वित्त विभाग (व्यय-६/अर्थसंकल्प-७/कोषा-प्रशा-२), नियोजन विभाग (का-१४७२), मंत्रालय,मुंबई.
२०. सर्व जिल्हा महिला व बाल विकास अधिकारी.
२१. सर्व कार्यासने, महिला व बाल विकास विभाग, नवीन प्रशासकीय भवन , मुंबई
२२. निवड नस्ती, का-०८.

APPENDIX-C

Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Maharashtra Policy and Guidelines for the Integrated Programme of Non-Institutional Family-based Services for Child Protection

GUIDELINES FOR THE AFTERCARE PROGRAMME

Introduction

Importance of Aftercare

Aftercare is an important final stage in the continuum of care, as it ensures smooth rehabilitation and reintegration of a child in need of care and protection/conflict with law as she/he steps into adulthood. Preparing the youth leaving care for rehabilitation and social reintegration after they leave the care is an important area to work in India. However, due to inadequate planning and implementation of the aftercare programme, these children are usually among the most socially excluded and vulnerable people in society. The Aftercare Programme is necessary for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law who requires further assistance for completion of the process of rehabilitation from institutional care or attainment of self-sufficiency on their release from the child care institutions (CCIs). It is therefore necessary for the State Government to formulate guidelines to establish, manage and maintain the Aftercare Programmes in different districts.

International Policy for Aftercare

The United Nations (UN) Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children (2009) recommend that for providing support for aftercare, “Agencies and facilities should have a clear policy and should carry out agreed procedures relating to the planned and unplanned conclusion of their work with children to ensure appropriate aftercare and/or follow-up. Throughout the period of care, they should systematically aim at preparing children to assume self-reliance and to integrate fully in the community, notably through the acquisition of social and life skills, which are fostered by participation in the life of the local community....The process of transition from care to aftercare should take into consideration children’s gender, age, maturity and particular circumstances and include counselling and support, notably to avoid exploitation. Children leaving care should be encouraged to take part in the planning of aftercare life.”

National Mandate for Aftercare

Juvenile Justice Act : According to Section 46 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (2015), “Any child leaving a child care institution on completion of eighteen years of age may be provided with financial support in order to facilitate child’s reintegration into the mainstream of the society in the manner as may be prescribed.” Section 27(1) of the Maharashtra State Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules (2018) state that “The State Government shall prepare an aftercare programme for children who have to leave Child Care Institutions on attaining eighteen years of age by providing for their education, giving them employable skills and placement as well as providing them places for stay to facilitate their reintegration into the mainstream of society.”

Integrated Child Protection Scheme : The functions of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of 2009 include supporting implementation of family-based non-institutional services that include aftercare by identifying suitable voluntary organisations that will run the Aftercare Programmes. These organisations shall formulate an aftercare programme for these children for a period of three years.

Aftercare Homes in Maharashtra

According to the *Economic Survey of Maharashtra* of 2017-18 (p. 203) at present there are six Government and three NGO-managed Aftercare Homes in Maharashtra with a total intake capacity of 600 and 110 respectively. However, the number of beneficiaries in the Government managed Aftercare Homes, appears to be 123, that is about 20% of the intake-capacity. The Government provides grant-in-aid of Rs 1215 per month per resident of these homes for providing residential facilities, food, clothes, education, medical facilities, counselling, vocational guidance, etc.

Guidelines for the Aftercare Programme

The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD), Government of Maharashtra, has prepared these guidelines for running the Aftercare Programme in accordance with the following documents reflecting the national and state mandate:

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Act, 2015;

The Maharashtra State Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (JJ) Rules, 2018;

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), 2009.

These guidelines for the Aftercare Programme comprise the following sections:

1. Definitions and Types of Aftercare
2. Objectives of Aftercare
3. Eligibility Criteria for Aftercare
4. Structures and Roles for Implementation of Aftercare
5. Funding for Aftercare
6. Selection of Aftercare Organisations
7. Procedure for Implementation of Aftercare
8. Case Management for Aftercare
9. Documentation for Aftercare
10. Monitoring and Evaluation for Aftercare
11. Termination of Aftercare

These Guidelines may be reviewed and revised based on its monitoring and evaluation.

1. Definitions and Types of Aftercare

1.1 Definitions of Aftercare

According to Section 2(5) of the JJ Act (2015), “aftercare” means making provision of support, financial or otherwise, to persons, who have completed the age of eighteen years but have not completed the age of twenty-one years, and have left any institutional care to join the mainstream of the society.

In these guidelines, a child, after he/ she has entered the aftercare programme is referred to as “child” when below the age of 18 years, and on completing 18 years, is referred to as “youth”.

1.2 Types of Aftercare

According to Section 27(7) of the JJ Rules of Maharashtra (2018):

(1) The services provided under the aftercare programme through a group approach may include:

- (1) aftercare home;
- (2) community group housing or group home on a temporary basis for groups of six to eight persons;

(2) Other aftercare support services provided to children discharged from institution on attainment of eighteen years may include:

- 1) provision of stipend during the course of vocational training or scholarships for higher education and support till the person gets employment;
- 2) arrangements for skill training and placement in commercial establishments through coordination with National Skill Development Programme, Indian Institute for Skill Training and other such Central or State Government programmes and corporate, etc.;
- 3) provision of a counsellor to stay in regular contact with such persons to discuss their rehabilitation plans ;
- 4) provision of creative outlets for channelizing their energy and to tide over the crisis periods in their lives;
- 5) arrangement of loans and subsidies for persons in aftercare, aspiring to set up entrepreneurial activities; and
- 6) Encouragement to sustain themselves without State or institutional support.

As far as the housing is concerned, the ICPS emphasises provision of community group housing on a temporary basis for groups of six to eight young persons. The ICPS also gives importance to provision for a peer counsellor to stay in regular contact with these groups to discuss their rehabilitation plans and provide creative outlets for channelizing their energy and to tide over the crisis periods in their lives.

2. Objectives of Aftercare

The objective of the aftercare programme is to prepare children exiting the JJ system to:

1. Sustain themselves during the transition from the protected institutional life of the JJ system to the independent community life;
2. Enable such children smooth transition from childhood to adulthood by participation in the community life;
3. Develop qualifications and skills for apprenticeship/ jobs/ livelihood/ entrepreneurship for socioeconomic self-reliance;
4. Develop life skills for self-esteem, emotional intelligence, communication skills and relationship skills; and
5. Develop day-to-day living skills, and citizenship rights and responsibilities for the youth such as financial literacy, identity documents, etc.
6. Ensure that the youth leaving care is freed of any stigma attached to their association with the juvenile justice system.

3. Eligibility Criteria for Aftercare

According to Section 27(2) of the Maharashtra JJ Rules (2018), "Any child who leaves a Child Care Institution may be provided aftercare till the age of twenty-one years on the order of the Committee or the Board or the Children's Court, as the case may be, as per Form 38 and in exceptional circumstances, for two more years on completing twenty-one years of age ."

On completion of 18 years of age, the child turned into youth leaving care will be restored to their parents/ guardians if possible. Aftercare Homes will be provided only to those youth who are orphans, or do not want to return to the biological family, or are not advisable to return to the biological family when it is not safe for the child due to the family being guilty of incest/sale/ trafficking. However, the non-residential aftercare services for personal, social and vocational guidance should be made available to all the youth exiting the CCIs until they are 21 years of age, based on their Individual Care Plan.

Children in institutions for mentally and physically challenged children, run under the Department of Social Justice/ Welfare should also be eligible for the Aftercare Programme run under the ICPS after due verification and certification by the CWC.

4. Structures and Roles for Implementation of Aftercare

4.1 The Maharashtra State Probation and After care association will be Strengthened and given role of Nodal agency to coordinate aftercare services at District Level under the supervision of the DCPU. Its tasks will be :-

1. Take action for implementation of orders by DCPU aftercare programme.
2. Guide the work of the PO NIC
3. Assist in Monitoring and Evaluation of the implementation of the aftercare programme
4. Implement After care programs/services for children.

The DCPU will be responsible for the implementation and Monitoring of the aftercare programs according to the directions issued by the State Governments/MSCPS from time to time.

The State Government/ MSCPS may engage the services of NGOs/ Civil Society to implement/ monitor/ evaluate the After care programs.

4.2 Protection Officer for Non-Institutional Services

According to the ICPS, under the supervision of the DCPO, the Protection Officer, Non-Institutional Care (PO-NIC) would ensure effective implementation of the non-institutional components of ICPS including aftercare. The PO-NIC shall carry out the following tasks for aftercare at the district level:

1. Prepare a resource directory for aftercare services available in the district and update it every two to three years.
2. Identify credible voluntary organizations to implement the aftercare programme;
3. Supervise and monitor the implementation of the aftercare programme;
4. Supervise the staff who are allocated the aftercare programme
5. Conduct group workshops for the youth registered for the Aftercare Programmes, in the areas of life skills development and rights education, including financial literacy.
6. Create public awareness about the special needs of the youth leaving care in terms of education, skill training, employment, housing and community-based mental health support.
7. Encourage both the public and the private sectors, to employ youth from different care services, particularly those with special needs.
8. Form a network of the youth who have registered for the Aftercare Programmes and conduct at least one meeting in a year for obtaining their feedback.
9. Maintain the documents of the aftercare programme.
10. Track the children from CCIs to aftercare and from aftercare to mainstream or after their reintegration.

4.3 Social Workers for Case Management

Aftercare requires the case management method at the individual level, for a one-stop or single-window approach, not only to ensure comprehensiveness and integration of services, but also for prevention of duplication of services, cost-efficiency, and continuity of care. It can provide individual-centred services that are tailor-made for each person's needs, preferences, and goals, through the stages of assessment, planning, intervention, monitoring, evaluation, termination and follow up carried out by the same person. The DCPU/NGO will appoint social workers to carry out case management as given in details later in the chapter.

5. Selection of Aftercare Organisations

According to the ICPS, the DCPU shall identify suitable voluntary organizations that will run such Aftercare Programmes. These organizations shall formulate an aftercare programme for these children for a period of three years. Some of the key components may include:

- i) Community group housing on a temporary basis for groups of six to eight young persons.
- ii) Implement capacity building programs to enable the child to have gainful employment.
- iii) Counseling services to sustain themselves without state support and move out of the group home to stay in a place of their own after saving sufficient amount through their earnings.
- iv) Provision for a peer counselor to stay in regular contact with these groups to discuss their rehabilitation plans and provide creative outlets for channelizing their energy and to tide over the crisis periods in their lives;
- v) Facilitate children/ youth availing benefits of various schemes such as scholarships, Education Loans, business/entrepreneurship Loans etc.

6. Preparation by CCI for After care

6.1 Preparation of the Child for After care and Individual Aftercare Plan

According to the JJ Rules of Maharashtra (2018), throughout the period of care, the CCIs should systematically aim at preparing children from the age of 14/15 to assume self-reliance and to integrate fully in the community, notably through the acquisition of education, vocational guidance and training, life skills and child rights education, by participation in the life of the local community.

There is a need to plan an orientation programme for children at the 14 years of age about life after exiting from the CCI. Children may be trained in daily routine and chores such as marketing, cooking, cleanliness, maintenance of living premises, budgeting and money management, independent commuting, etc. through exposure to visits in the community: banks, markets, post office, local hospital, Aftercare Home, etc. Every CCI will be required to incorporate these aspects for children of 14 years and above in their ICP & ensure its implementation.

The JJ Rules further mention that the Caseworker/Child Welfare Officer/Probation Officer prepares an Individual Care Plan (ICP) for each child in the CCI. The ICP shall aim to rehabilitate and reintegrate the child based on his/ her case history, circumstances and individual needs. The ICP is defined by the JJ Rules of Maharashtra (2018) as: "individual care plan" is a comprehensive development plan for a child based on age and gender specific needs and case history of the child, prepared in consultation with the child, in order to restore the child's self-esteem, dignity and self-worth and nurture him into a responsible citizen and accordingly the plan shall address the following, including but not limited to, needs of a child, namely:

- a) health and nutrition needs, including any special needs;
- b) emotional and psychological needs;
- c) educational and training needs;
- d) leisure, creativity and play;
- e) protection from all kinds of abuse, neglect and maltreatment;
- f) restoration and follow up;
- g) social mainstreaming;
- h) life skill training.

Children in institutions for mentally and physically challenged children run under the Department of Social Justice/ Welfare should also undergo such preparation.

6.2 Submission of the Individual Aftercare Plan

According to the JJ Rules (2018), the Probation Officer or the Child Welfare Officer or caseworker or social worker, shall prepare a post-release (aftercare) plan as part of the ICP and submit the same to the JJB or the CWC, two months before the child is due to leave the CCI, recommending aftercare for such child, as per the needs and wishes of the child. It may be prepared with active involvement of the children/ youth leaving care and comprise the services to be provided, keeping the best interest of the young person in mind.

The IAP may include the youth's need for accommodation, and services for personal, social and vocational guidance within a timeframe. The CWC shall on assessment of the IAP rule upon whether the child can be reunited with the parents/guardian or sent to After care home or any other suitable of action based on the Child's informed choice.

It is important that the aftercare services for young adults are provided in the familiar location where they have spent significant number of years and have opportunity to access the contact with the previous CCI which would support them to sustain their transition to the mainstream life, unless the child/youth want a different location.

Children in institutions for mentally and physically challenged children run under the Department of Social Justice/ Welfare should also undergo the same process of preparation of their Individual Aftercare Plan and approved by the CWC.

Before implementation of the order, the youth leaving care should be required to sign on undertaking that they will continue their education and not get married before the legal age.

6.3 Documents that Children/ Youth should be given on Exiting the CCI

Children should be given the following documents on exiting the CCI:

- (a) Reference letter;
- (b) Education-related documents: Mark sheets, School Leaving Certificate, etc.;
- (c) Certificates of any achievement, vocational skills learnt, etc.;
- (d) Health/ Medical case papers;

(e) Aadhar Card, Pan Card, etc. identity documents;

(f) Orphan Certificate if relevant;

(g) Aftercare Plan;

(h) List of personal articles and belongings that were given to the child during his/ her stay in the CCI and that the same have been handed over to him / her;

(i) List of important contacts and welfare services such as the police, hospitals, lawyers, de-addiction services, help lines, shelters and hostels, job placement agencies, etc.

It is very important that when a child in conflict with law is exiting the JJ system, his/her records should be sealed or expunged to help them reintegrate with the society without stigma.

7. Case Management for Aftercare

7.1 Tasks by the DCPU Social Workers

The DCPU Social Workers may :

- Make monthly visits to the Aftercare Homes to monitor the implementation of the Individual Aftercare Plan and report to the PO-NIC.
- Some meetings can be held in the DCPU for counselling and review of progress.
- Carry out Quarterly Inspection of the Aftercare Homes and submit to the PO-NIC.
- Evaluate when the case is ready for termination of aftercare placement and report to the PO-NIC.

7.2 Tasks by the Aftercare Home Social Workers

In aftercare, the youth are responsible for organizing their everyday lives. For case management, the Aftercare Homes will appoint social workers to carry out the following tasks:

- Facilitate the youth's transition from institutional care and adjustment in the new accommodation.
- Provide support and individual and group counselling to the youth.
- Provide career guidance and placement services.
- Encourage mentorship by a former beneficiary of the Aftercare Programme.
- Facilitate peer support and peer counselling, creative outlets, etc. for the youth.
- Guide the youth for starting a bank account and obtaining legal documents such as Aadhar Card, Pan Card, Election Card, ration card, etc.
- Provide inter-organisational collaborations to meet the varied health and legal needs of the youth.
- Provide the youth with linkages to governmental and non-governmental agencies/ schemes that could provide support on completion of the aftercare programme.
- Facilitate the youth's vocational training, higher education, apprenticeship, or loans and subsidies for setting up entrepreneurial activities.
- Facilitate their placement in commercial establishments through coordination with the National Skill Development Programme, Indian Institute for Skill Training and other such Central or State Government programmes and corporate, etc.
- The one percent reservation to orphans from the 'open' category by the State Government can be used for education and employment of orphans, on producing the orphan certificate.
- Facilitate training in computer skills and communication in English.
- Encourage creative outlets for channelizing their energy and to tide over the crisis periods in their lives.
- Provide pre-marital counselling and support for youth for getting a marital partner through referral services.
- Prepare the youth for termination of the services and provide follow up support.

8. Documentation for Aftercare

8.1 Master Register

The PO-NIC will maintain the Master Register which will include the following data and progress of youth registered for the Aftercare Programme:

- Youth's name, sex and birthdates
- Address of the youth at the time of referral
- Source of referral
- Date of referral
- Priorities for immediate action
- Languages spoken
- Date of registration
- Date of CWC/JJB/ Children's Court Order
- Name of the Aftercare Home
- Name of the social worker allotted
- Date and reasons of termination of the service
- Remarks

8.2 Register of Disbursement of Aftercare Grant

8.3 Individual Youth File

The Aftercare Organisations receiving the aftercare grant shall maintain confidential Individual Youth Files which may include identity and date wise documents starting with the referral letter and ending with the termination letter, such as the following :

- Photograph of the youth
- Birth certificate
- Aadhar card number of the youth
- Referral letter
- Individual Care Plan
- Youth's medical report
- Youth's disability certificate
- Youth's educational status and name and address of the school/ college
- If youth is working, youth's work status, name and address of the employer
- Youth's bank account details
- Youth's family information (information about the youth's parents and siblings)
- Youth's household information (with whom the youth is currently staying)
- Family's ration and BPL cards
- The CWC/ JJB/ Children's Court Order
- Youth's Undertaking
- Quarterly and annual reports
- Date and reason for termination of the service
- Termination Order

8.4 Confidentiality of Documents

For maintaining confidentiality of children, the above registers, files and reports should be kept in a secure location, with restricted access, such as a locked filing cabinet or digi-lockers. Children's individual files should be accessible only to the respective social worker and the PO-NIC. A code (that does not identify the child) maybe allocated to each case file and marked on the front of the case file (names should not be recorded on the front of case files). This supports confidentiality and tracking of individual cases. A list which links the case file codes with the children's names should be stored in a different location from where the files are stored.

9. Monitoring, Evaluation and Termination for Aftercare

9.1 Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation

Following are the monitoring and evaluation indicators for implementation of the youth's Individual Aftercare Plan:

- Participation by child/youth in the decision-making process.
- Youth continues education in a school/ college or undergoes vocational training.
- Youth is provided career guidance and placement services.
- Youth's needs for shelter, nutritious food and personal clothing and other belongings, care, health, recreation and cultural activities, etc. are met.
- Youth is protected from neglect, abuse and commercial exploitation.
- Services received by youth and family through one-stop and one-window.
- Youth is satisfied with the services received.

9.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Termination

The above indicators will be used for monitoring, evaluation and termination of each case and will be carried out as follows:

- The DCPU will monitor the progress of all children registered for aftercare with the help of the social workers and submit the quarterly and annual reports to the be reported to the CWC.
- The DCPU shall ensure that the master register and quarterly and annual reports are monitored and revise the Individual Aftercare Plan accordingly and request a revised order from the CWC/ JJB/ Children's Court if necessary.
- The DCPU will recommend termination of the Aftercare Programme to the CWC/JJB/ Children's Court when the youth turns 21 or before, in consultation with the youth. In exceptional circumstances, termination may be recommended earlier or be extended for two more years on completing twenty-one years of age, for justifiable reasons.
- The CWC/JJB/ Children's Court will examine the report of the DCPU/PO-NIC and if considers necessary, may meet the youth.
- The CWC/JJB/ Children's Court will pass the order for termination of the aftercare services for a youth, and a copy of the same will be shared with the DCPU for appropriate action.

List of Forms for the Aftercare Programme included in the JJ Rules of Maharashtra, 2018

Form 7: Individual Care Plan

Form 38: Order of Aftercare Placement