

Private Security Industry Conclave

November 1, 2014 | FICCI, New Delhi

Policy Change for a Sustainable Future

Chief Guest



Mr. Kiren RijijuHon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs
Government of India





Policy Change for a Sustainable Future



Private Security Industry (PSI)

The private security industry in India started in the 1960s. However, with foreign multinationals setting shops in India, the demand for private security witnessed a substantive exponential growth. This demand was further intensified in the 21st century with the growing insecurities of urbanisation, mushrooming of shopping malls and self-contained townships, and frequent terror attacks. Another important factor contributing to this demand is the unevenpolice-population ratio in India.

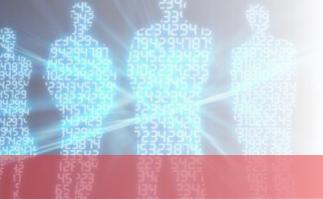
There are about 131 policemen to 100,000 people in India, Which is below the global standard. The industry has scaled its operational capabilities significantly to meet the growing demands of security in the country. PSI in India is slowly progressing towards supplementing the government machinery for maintenance of the safety and security of citizens and their assets.

Facts & Figures

- Present business is estimated to be approximately INR 30,000 crore and is likely to cross INR 40,000 crore by 2015
- Industry growth rate is estimated at a CAGR of 15-20%
- Large contribution to the exchequer by way of service tax, provident fund, contributions to employees insurance etc.
- By 2015, India will have at least 4% share of the world private security market, making it among the top 10 markets forsecurity globally
- Global private security industry is pegged at \$200 billion, and is growing at 14% annually
- Estimated 6 million people are employed in the sector, who are mostly rural migrants aged between 19 and 35 years
- The services segment of the industry is largelyun-organised and highly fragmented
- There are about 15,000 registered agencies in India. Organised players account for only 25% of the security industry, both domestic and international companies.

FICCI Committee on Private Security Industry

Security is a vital component for a growing business environment. Man-guarding constitutes more than 60% of the security segment in India. FICCI has a dedicated committee on Private Security Industry. The committee comprises top players who account for more than 40% of the total man-guarding industry in the country by revenue and employ more than 3 lakh people.



The Conclave (PSIC 2014)

The major focus of FICCI's Private Security Industry Conclave (PSIC) is on 'Policy Change for a Sustainable Future'. The second edition of the conclaveaims to address key functional and policy related impediments that hamper growth potential of the industry.

The objective of the conclave is to bring together major industry players, the government, controlling authorities, user agencies and other stakeholders to discuss and debate fundamental issues affecting the industry and to ensure a larger role for the private security services in the development of the nation.

Draft Agenda	
Time	Session
0900 - 1000 hrs	Registration
1000 - 1015 hrs	Opening Session
1015 - 1130 hrs	Session I: Panel Discussion on the "Need for Effective Enforcement of PSAR Act"
	The Private Security Agencies Regulation (PSAR) Act, 2005 was enacted by the Government of India to regulate the private security industry in India. While PSARA has been a major step in recognising the important role of the sector, enforcement of the Act has been a matter of concern. Though most states have adopted the PSARA, created model rules and established state-level controlling authorities, a major portion of the sector lacks compliance.
	The proposed session will deliberate on key initiatives required to check unlicensed operators and ensure effective monitoring of PSAR licensed agencies.
1130 - 1200 hrs	Tea / Coffee Break
1200 - 1330 hrs	Special Session with Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Govt. of India
1330 - 1430 hrs	Lunch
1430 - 1600 hrs	Session II: Panel Discussion on "Arms Licenses to Private Security Industry for Critical Sector Security"
	Increasing urban insecurities and rising incidents of crime have augmented the demand for armed security. The PSAs in India are however not authorized to hold arms licenses, and are thus forced to employ people holding individual arms license. Despite paying gunmen higher wages than other unarmed security guards, PSAs are facing a tough time in ensuring adequate number of armed guards to their clients. The increasing demand for armed security in the present situation has given rise to important questions that have a direct bearing on the private security industry in the country.
	The session will debate on the viability of providing arms licenses to private security agencies, evaluate consequences of such licenses for India, and discuss ways and means of ensuring accountability of arms license holding private security agencies.
1600 - 1615 hrs	Tea / Coffee break
1615 - 1745 hrs	Session III: Panel Discussion on Recognising Private Security Guards as Skilled Workers
	Private security guards employed with the PSAs are required to undergo a minimum of 160 hours of training. By virtue of the job they perform, like access control, x-ray scanning, metal detection, CCTV surveillance etc., security guards need tobe designated as skilled/highly skilled workers. However, security guards are still categorized as unskilled/semi-skilled workers in terms of wage structure. Such categorization not only limits their prospects of growth, but also has a debilitating effect on the quality of their performance. The FICCI Committee on the Private Security Industry has proposed up-scaling of this categorization to skilled and highly-skilled workers.
	The session will deliberate on the issue of categorization of private security guards as skilled workers in the light of expected service delivery and the agenda of skilling and re-skilling "young India".
1745 - 1800 hrs	Closing



About FICCI

Established in 1927, FICCI is the largest and oldest apex business organisation in India. Its history is closely interwoven with India's struggle for independence, its industrialization, and its emergence as one of the most rapidly growing global economies. FICCI has contributed to this historical process by encouraging debate, articulating the private sector's views and influencing policy.

A non-government, not-for-profit organisation, FICCI is the voice of India's business and industry.

FICCI draws its membership from the corporate sector, both private and public, including SMEs and MNCs; FICCI enjoys an indirect membership of over 2,50,000 companies from various regional chambers of commerce.

FICCI provides a platform for sector specific consensus building and networking and as the first port of call for Indian industry and the international business community.

To be the thought leader for industry, its voice for policy change and its guardian for effective implementation.

Our Mission

To carry forward our initiatives in support of rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth that encompass health, education, livelihood, governance and skill development.

To enhance efficiency and global competitiveness of Indian industry and to expand business opportunities both in domestic and foreign markets through a range of specialised services and global linkages.

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