Paper Industry
Myths versus Realities
The paper industry in India is primarily rural based with close linkages with farming community. Over the years it has evolved into an agro-based industry. However all-pervading myths continue to slur the image of the paper industry in India.

Here is an attempt to set the record straight…
Paper industry is denuding forests
Paper industry in India is agro and rural based. Industry led agro/farm forestry in collaboration with farmers have brought over 125,000 hectares under pulp wood plantations (mainly degraded marginal lands of farmers). At the current estimate, industry is using 90% of the total wood requirement from agro/farm forestry.
Myth

Paper industry cuts wood and disturbs ecological balance
For one, paper industry is wood positive. The industry grows more trees through its agro-forestry initiative than it harvests. Moreover pulp and paper industry consumes only 3% of the national requirement of wood while major consumption is as fuel wood (89.5%) and timber (7.5%).
Myth

Paper is a sunset industry in India
Paper is a growing industry with large headroom for growth. Overall paper consumption is projected to increase to 24 million tonnes in 2024-25 from 15 million tonnes currently. The per capita consumption in India is low and is poised to increase with rise in lifestyle. Every one kg incremental per capita consumption results in additional demand of more than one million tonne a year.
Myth

Paper industry is technologically outdated
Large integrated mills have set new benchmarks with state-of-the-art pulp and paper machines. An investment of more than USD 5 billion has been made by the industry during the last five years in capacity enhancement, technology upgradation and various acquisitions. The industry has potential and capabilities to service the growing demand and create huge employment avenues.
Myth

Paper is not a priority sector in manufacturing
Paper is a key manufacturing industry in India with large investments already made and lined up. Paper industry plays an important role in meeting the three national objectives, i.e. Education, Literacy, and Employment Generation - that too in the rural areas and hence it is better placed to drive Government’s initiatives including Make in India.
Myth

Paper is an unsustainable industry
Sources for paper industries being wood, waste paper and agro based, they can be easily regenerated. The industry recycles the waste paper that is generated. The industry also recycles agricultural waste which otherwise would have been burnt in the fields. Paper is biodegradable, recyclable and sustainable.
Paper industry is putting undue strain on water and energy resources
Paper industry has significantly improved upon its environmental performance. Integrated paper mills in India generate 60% of the power they use by utilising the black liquor from the pulping process. Earlier, paper mills used to consume 200 cubic metre of water to produce a tonne of paper. Now, the integrated mills have reduced that to 50 cubic metre with efforts on for 40 cubic metre.
Paper industry is lobbying for access to forests again
Paper industry is asking for only a fraction of large scale degraded forest land and not green forests. Out of total degraded forest land of 29 million hectares, paper industry is asking for only 10%. Growing pulpwood trees on degraded land will lead to a fillip in rural employment and add to the green cover of India.
Myth

If given access to forest land, paper industry will forgo agro-forestry initiative
The practice of farm forestry and plantations on degraded forest land are not antithetical. Farm forestry is not keeping pace with the growth envisaged for the industry. Considering future demand of paper of 24 million tonnes by 2024-25, an additional 6 million tonnes of wood would be required. In fact, wood is now being imported by the industry. Wood prices in India are amongst the highest in the world affecting competitiveness of the Indian industry.
Paper industry is not scientific research savvy
Paper mills today are on the cutting edge of scientific research. Mills have set up state-of-the-art R&D centres to develop high-yielding, drought-tolerant and disease resistant eucalyptus varieties. Several million clonal or seed routed saplings are produced in these nurseries and made available to farmers at subsidized rates for plantation on their marginal lands.
Paper industry resists change and is not opening out to the world
Joining hands with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), paper industry under IPMA has successfully carried forward an umbrella programme named “Making Indian Paper Sector World Class” since 2007. Many integrated mills today compete with the best internationally.
Indian Paper Manufacturers Association (IPMA) is the apex and national level body which represents the interests and development of Paper Industry in the country. IPMA membership comprises of large integrated Pulp & Paper Mills from private and public sector with a product mix of all varieties of paper (Writing, Printing, Packaging, Specialty, Paperboard and Newsprint) located in all the regions of the country and using conventional fibre such as wood & bamboo and also unconventional raw materials like bagasse, recycled paper, etc.