India's development that has taken place in agriculture in comparison to different other sectors, is not satisfactory. The food stock and its proper supply which is meant to mitigate any shortfall in food supply is not utilized in an earmarked way, as they are being accumulated at the cost of the poor who at the same time are not evenly benefitted by the Public Distribution System. This is mainly due to the mismanagement and insufficient legal support.

Presently when diversification in agro products is evident and many farmers are even quitting direct agricultural occupations, there is a need to motivate farmers to produce and avail the incentives. The Food Corporations of India should manage its operations in such a way that it gets involved in procuring the optimum quantities and not the maximum available, and should act as a competitor as well as a facilitator to the private procuring agencies. This will help not only in getting the farmers the best price for their produce but also develop vastly the food Supply Chain and other allied activities. The recent growth and diversification of consumer demand and the expansion of organized agricultural processing and marketing ventures in India has the potential to boost the market opportunities, productivity, and income to farmers, including small land holders. Among these innovations, one of the option is the trial of various models of contract farming, including those led by the cooperatives, the farmer groups, and by various types of private sector resource intermediation that develop backward linkages to growers. The challenges and the opportunities lie in linking the two ends and ensuring viable business opportunities for both the farmers and the agri-businesses, which will further strengthen the food sustainability of India in particular and global community in general. In return this will help to maintain a healthy environment also. The Green Supply Chain Management and Food Sustainability are positively linked to each others.

State food corporations should be allowed and encouraged to operate in all states. States should be free to set up public or joint venture companies for food procurement,
transport and distribution, if it is commercially viable. The role of private agencies in food procurement activities should gradually be enhanced. Successfully implemented Contract Farming is considered by many agricultural scientists as a crucial means for industrializing agriculture. It can be a viable venture for the producers (farmers) as well for the manufacturers (industrialists). It is regarded as a strategy for agricultural transformation in developing countries because it has the potential to solve agricultural marketing problems also.

Indian agro-food system is undergoing rapid transformation and there is growing evidence that organized Food Supply Chains in the form of backward integration for food supply will act as one of the alternative strategies for the domestic firms as well as for the multinational companies.

The thrust and objectives of the present research is to study and suggest that the problems related to Food Supply Chain Management give ample proof that agriculture sector deserves an urgent attention. Firstly, it is in the form of policy intervention, like timely legal reforms and also simultaneous review and evaluation of the impact of the policies and taking immediate steps to rectify the negative impacts, if caused by any of the policies.

Secondly to improve the agriculture sector, an improvement and strengthening at all levels of the supply chain including inputs delivery, credit provision, irrigation facility, diversification, procurement, minimizing post harvest loses, cold storage chains, better and efficient processing and marketing techniques, efficient storage, warehouses and competitive retailing are needed. Through competition, economies of scale and improved efficiency in the supply chain will be observed and product prices would lower, especially in food and grocery sector.