Presently, India’s concern is to meet the nutritional security while attempting to address food security issues. Food diversification is one of the main considerations through use of coarse grains, minor millets, for their nutritive value as a source of iron, calcium, other minerals, roughage, polyphenols, antioxidants etc. Coarse grains have been made available to vulnerable population through public distribution system. Inclusion of omega-3 or omega-6 fatty acids in the diets is being taken up. Vegetable oils are now being expanded with soybean, rice bran oil (rich in oryzanol) and others. Leafy vegetables as a source of iron and beta-carotene are considered as food supplements for micronutrients and nutraceuticals. Processing technologies are being encouraged to prevent spoilage and losses for use in value added products with enriched nutraceuticals such as anthocyanin, caroteinods, and antioxidants. Fortification of micronutrient such as iodine in salt has been a popular program of government of India. Meat, fish and poultry products are being made available through innovative processing technologies. Already the use of spices and herbs as a source of nutraceuticals for life style diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and obesity are being addressed. Unconventional sources of food such as microalgae, seaweeds are being considered. Use of fermented foods, pre & probiotics are recommended. Biotech interventions would benefit in enhancing nutritional supply and provide processing advantages which will be consumer friendly. The details of these will be presented to provide an over-view of the India’s efforts to meet the nutritional security.