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| Relecloud presents | | |
| THE NEWS TODAY | | |
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| THE GREAT LEADER  [This Photo](https://404phylenotfound.blogspot.com/2012/12/ok-tata-bye-bye.html) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/) | | |
|  |  | Picture Caption: To make your document look professionally produced, Word provides header, footer, cover page, and text box designs that complement each other. |
| **Career**  [[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=2)]  **Early years**  [[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=3)]  In 1961 Tata met architect [A. Quincy Jones](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A._Quincy_Jones) who spent three weeks as architecture design critic at Cornell. After completing Cornell, Tata briefly joined Jones at his firm Jones & Emmons in Los Angeles.[[25]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-26) While Tata was planning to settle in Los Angeles, he was called back to India by his grandmother.[[26]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-27)[[*better source needed*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:NOTRS)]  **Later years**  In the 1970s, Ratan Tata was given a managerial position in the Tata group. He achieved initial success by turning the subsidiary National Radio and Electronics (NELCO) around, only to see it collapse during an economic slowdown.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-BS-28)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-29) In 1991, [J. R. D. Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._R._D._Tata) stepped down as chairman of Tata Sons, naming him his successor. Initially, Tata faced stiff resistance from the heads of various subsidiaries, who had a large amount of operational freedom under the senior Tata's tenure. In response, Tata implemented a number of policies designed to consolidate power, including the implementation of a retirement age, having subsidiaries report directly to the group office, and requiring subsidiaries to contribute their profit to building the Tata group brand. Tata prioritised innovation and delegated many responsibilities to younger talent.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-ChrisDeresky-30) Under his leadership, overlapping operations between subsidiaries were streamlined into company-wide operations, with the group exiting unrelated businesses to take on globalisation.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-31) |
| **Ratan Naval Tata**[[a]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-3) (28 December 1937 – 9 October 2024) was an Indian industrialist and philanthropist. He served as the chairman of [Tata Group](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Group) and [Tata Sons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Sons) from 1991 to 2012 and he held the position of interim chairman from October 2016 to February 2017.[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-4)[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-5) In 2000, he received the Padma bhushan the third highest civilian honour in India, followed by the [Padma Vibhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Vibhushan), the country's second highest civilian honour, in 2008.[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-List_of_Fellows-6)  Ratan Tata was the son of [Naval Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Tata), who was adopted by [Ratanji Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratanji_Tata), son of [Jamshedji Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamshedji_Tata), the founder of the Tata Group. He graduated from [Cornell University College of Architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University_College_of_Architecture,_Art,_and_Planning) with a bachelor's degree in architecture.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-7) He had also attended the [Harvard Business School (HBS)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Business_School) Advanced Management program in 1975.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-8) He joined the Tata Group in 1962,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-9) starting on the shop floor of [Tata Steel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Steel). He later succeeded [J. R. D. Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._R._D._Tata) as chairman of Tata Sons upon the latter's retirement in 1991. During his tenure, the Tata Group acquired [Tetley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetley), [Jaguar Land Rover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaguar_Land_Rover), and [Corus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corus_Group_plc), in an attempt to turn Tata from a largely India-centric group into a global business. | Ratan Tata was the son of [Naval Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Tata), who was adopted by [Ratanji Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratanji_Tata), son of [Jamshedji Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamshedji_Tata), the founder of the Tata Group. He graduated from [Cornell University College of Architecture](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University_College_of_Architecture,_Art,_and_Planning) with a bachelor's degree in architecture.[[6]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-7) He had also attended the [Harvard Business School (HBS)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Business_School) Advanced Management program in 1975.[[7]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-8) He joined the Tata Group in 1962,[[8]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-9) starting on the shop floor of [Tata Steel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Steel). He later succeeded [J. R. D. Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._R._D._Tata) as chairman of Tata Sons upon the latter's retirement in 1991. During his tenure, the Tata Group acquired [Tetley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetley), [Jaguar Land Rover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaguar_Land_Rover), and [Corus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corus_Group_plc), in an attempt to turn Tata from a largely India-centric group into a global business.  Tata studied at the [Campion School, Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campion_School,_Mumbai) until 8th grade. He then continued his studies at the [Cathedral and John Connon School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cathedral_and_John_Connon_School) in [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai), the [Bishop Cotton School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishop_Cotton_School_(Shimla)) in [Shimla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shimla), and the [Riverdale Country School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Riverdale_Country_School) in New York City, from which he graduated in 1955.[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-toitataschool-16)[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-17)[[17]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-18) After high school, Tata enrolled in [Cornell University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University), from which he graduated with a bachelor's degree in architecture in 1962.[[18]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-19)[[19]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-20) While at Cornell, Tata became a member of the [Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alpha_Sigma_Phi). In 1975, Tata enrolled in the Advanced Management Program at [Harvard Business School (HBS)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Business_School).[[20]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-21) In 2008, Tata gifted Cornell $50 million, becoming the largest international donor in the university's history.[[21]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-22)[[22]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-23) Tata also donated $50 million to [Harvard Business School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Business_School), [Harvard University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_University) to establish an executive center, which is now called Tata Hall that supports over 9,000 executive education students each year.[[23]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-24)[[24]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-25) |
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| vTuesday, September 23, 20XX | THE NEWS TODAY | | | Issue #10 |
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| The latest news story  See what’s new today  [This Photo](https://www.bridgespan.org/insights/library/global-development/q-a-with-ratan-tata) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/) | | | The latest news  Breaking news  Mirjam Nilsson  **Later years**  [[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=4)]  In the 1970s, Ratan Tata was given a managerial position in the Tata group. He achieved initial success by turning the subsidiary National Radio and Electronics (NELCO) around, only to see it collapse during an economic slowdown.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-BS-28)[[28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-29) In 1991, [J. R. D. Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._R._D._Tata) stepped down as chairman of Tata Sons, naming him his successor. Initially, Tata faced stiff resistance from the heads of various subsidiaries, who had a large amount of operational freedom under the senior Tata's tenure. In response, Tata implemented a number of policies designed to consolidate power, including the implementation of a retirement age, having subsidiaries report directly to the group office, and requiring subsidiaries to contribute their profit to building the Tata group brand. Tata prioritised innovation and delegated many responsibilities to younger talent.[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-ChrisDeresky-30) Under his leadership, overlapping operations between subsidiaries were streamlined into company-wide operations, with the group exiting unrelated businesses to take on globalisation.[[30]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-31)  [This Photo](https://www.flickr.com/photos/unwomen/15774062715) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/) | |
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| He also conceptualised and spearheaded the development of the [Tata Nano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Nano) car after the grand success of Diesel [Tata Indica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Indica), which helped put cars at a price-point within reach of the average Indian consumer.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-34)[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-ChrisDeresky-30) [Tata Motors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Motors) has since rolled out the first batch of Tigor Electric Vehicles from its [Sanand Plant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanand_Plant_(Tata_Motors)) in Gujarat, which Tata has described as to "fast-forward India's electric dream."[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-35) | | He also conceptualised and spearheaded the development of the [Tata Nano](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Nano) car after the grand success of Diesel [Tata Indica](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Indica), which helped put cars at a price-point within reach of the average Indian consumer.[[33]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-34)[[29]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-ChrisDeresky-30) [Tata Motors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Motors) has since rolled out the first batch of Tigor Electric Vehicles from its [Sanand Plant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanand_Plant_(Tata_Motors)) in Gujarat, which Tata has described as to "fast-forward India's electric dream."[[34]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-35) |
| Upon turning 75, Ratan Tata resigned his executive powers in the Tata group on 28 December 2012. An ensuing leadership crisis over his succession drew intense media scrutiny.[[35]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-36) The board of directors of the company appointed his successor, [Cyrus Mistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrus_Mistry), a relative of Tata and the son of Pallonji Mistry of the Shapoorji Pallonji Group, which was the largest individual shareholder of the Tata group.[[36]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-37)[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-38) On 24 October 2016, Cyrus Mistry was removed as chairman of Tata Sons, and Ratan Tata was made interim chairman. A selection committee, which included Tata as a member, was formed to find a successor.[[38]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-39) On 12 January 2017, [Natarajan Chandrasekaran](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natarajan_Chandrasekaran) was named as the chairman of Tata Sons, a role he assumed in February 2017. In February 2017, Mistry was removed as a director for Tata Sons.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:0-40) The [National Company Law Appellate Tribunal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Company_Law_Appellate_Tribunal) later found in December 2019 that the removal of Cyrus Mistry as the chairman of Tata Sons was illegal, and ordered that he be reinstated.[[39]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:0-40) On appeal, India's Supreme Court upheld the dismissal of [Cyrus Mistry](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cyrus_Mistry).[[40]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-41) | |
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| The latest breaking news story  Honours and awards  [[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=18)]  President [Pratibha Patil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pratibha_Patil) presenting the [Padma Vibhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Vibhushan) to Ratan Tata, at the Rashtrapati Bhavan, in 2008  Ratan Tata received the [Padma Bhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Bhushan) in 2000 and [Padma Vibhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Vibhushan) in 2008, the third and second highest civilian honours awarded by the Government of India.[[89]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-Padma_Awards-90) Tata also received various state civilian honours such as '[Maharashtra Bhushan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra_Bhushan)' in 2006 for his work in the public administration in [Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maharashtra) and '[Assam Baibhav](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assam_Baibhav)' in 2021 for his contribution towards furthering cancer care in [Assam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Assam).[[90]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-91)   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | 2023 | Maharashtra Udyog Ratna | [Government of Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Maharashtra) | [[138]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-139) | | | | | |
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**Personal life and death**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=17)]

Tata never married and had no children. In 2011, he stated, "I came close to getting married four times and each time I backed off in fear or for one reason or another."[[80]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-81) He was a devotee of [Sathya Sai Baba](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sathya_Sai_Baba), having first met him in 2009, and got involved in multiple projects initiated by the Guru. [[81]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-82)

Tata was admitted to [Breach Candy Hospital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Breach_Candy_Hospital) in critical condition and was under intensive care.[[82]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-83) He died there at 23:30 [IST](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Standard_Time) on 9 October 2024, at the age of 86 due to age-related issues.[[83]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-84)[[84]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-85) Following his death, the [Government of Maharashtra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Maharashtra) and the [Government of Jharkhand](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government_of_Jharkhand) announced a day of mourning.

On 10 October, Tata was given a [state funeral](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_funeral).[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-statefuneral-86) His last rites were conducted at the parsi crematorium at [Worli](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Worli). He was accorded with military and 21-gun salute during his final rites.[[85]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-statefuneral-86)[[86]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-87) Mumbai Police delivered a ceremonial guard of honour and his body was wrapped in the Indian flag.[[87]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-88) Even after death, Tata donated ₹10,000cr in his will which includes his [mentee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mentee) Shantanu Naidu.[[88]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-89)