ECONOMIC TIMES



**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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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" \o "Ratanji Tata), son of [Jamshedji Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamshedji_Tata" \o "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.

Throughout his life, Tata invested in over 40 start-ups, primarily in a personal capacity, with additional investments through his firm, RNT Capital Advisors.[[9]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-10)[[10]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-11)[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-12)

**Early life and education**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=1)]

*Main article:*[*Tata family*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_family)

Ratan Tata was born in Bombay (now [Mumbai](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mumbai)), during the [British Raj](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj), into a [Parsi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parsis" \o "Parsis) [Zoroastrian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zoroastrianism) family, on 28 December 1937.[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-13) He was the son of [Naval Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Naval_Tata) (who was born in [Surat](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surat) and later adopted into the Tata family), and Soonoo Tata (the niece of Tata group founder [Jamsetji Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamshedji_Tata" \o "Jamshedji Tata)). Tata's biological grandfather, Hormusji Tata was a member of the Tata family by blood. In 1948, when Tata was 10, his parents separated, and he was subsequently raised and adopted by Navajbai Tata, his grandmother and widow of Ratanji Tata.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-14) He had a younger brother Jimmy Tata[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-15) and a half-brother, [Noel Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noel_Tata), from Naval Tata's second marriage to his stepmother [Simone Tata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simone_Tata).

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)

**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**

[[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)

Ratan meets union minister [Anand Sharma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anand_Sharma" \o "Anand Sharma) in 2011

During the 21 years Tata led the Tata Group, revenue grew over 40 times, and profit over 50 times.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-BS-28) When he took over the company, sales overwhelmingly comprised commodity sales, but at the end of his tenure, the majority of sales came from brands.[[31]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-32)[[32]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-33) He had [Tata Tea](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Global_Beverages) acquire [Tetley](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tetley), [Tata Motors](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Motors) acquire [Jaguar Land Rover](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaguar_Land_Rover), and [Tata Steel](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Steel) acquire [Corus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corus_Group_plc). These acquisitions repositioned Tata from a largely India-centric group into a global business, with over 65% of revenues coming from operations and sales internationally.[[27]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-BS-28)

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)" \o "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)

Tata had also invested in multiple companies with his own wealth. He had invested in [Snapdeal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Snapdeal" \o "Snapdeal) – one of India's leading e-commerce websites. In January 2016, he invested in Teabox, an online premium Indian Tea seller,[[41]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-42) and CashKaro.com, a discount coupons and cash-back website.[[42]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-43) He had made small investments in both early and late stage companies in India, such as INR 0.95 Cr in Ola Cabs.[[43]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-44) In April 2015, it was reported that Tata had acquired a stake in Chinese smartphone startup [Xiaomi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xiaomi).[[44]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-45) In 2016, he invested in Nestaway an online real-estate portal that later acquired *Zenify* to start the online real-estate and pet-care portal, *Dogspot*.[[45]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-46)[[46]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-47)[[47]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-48)[[48]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-49) Tata also launched a companionship startup for senior citizens named *Goodfellows*, to encourage intergenerational friendships.[[49]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-50)

**Medicine**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=5)]

Tata was a supporter of education, medicine and [rural development](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rural_development), and considered a leading philanthropist in India. Ratan Tata was the highest international donor to the Cornell University. [[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:2-51)[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:3-52)[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:4-53)

**1984 Anti-Sikh Pogrom victims**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=6)]

In the aftermath of the [1984 Anti-Sikh Riots](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1984_Anti-Sikh_Riots), Tata extended his support to affected Sikh survivors by donating trucks through Tata Motors. This enabled Sikh truck drivers who had lost their vehicles during the violence to regain their livelihoods. His charitable donation enabled many Sikh victims rebuild their lives and businesses. Following this act, [Sikh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sikhs) drivers in Punjab and other parts of India continue to remain loyal customers of Tata trucks.[[53]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-54)

**University of New South Wales**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=7)]

Tata supported [University of New South Wales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_New_South_Wales) [Faculty of Engineering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UNSW_Faculty_of_Engineering) to develop capacitive deionisation to provide improved water for challenged areas.[[54]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-55)[[55]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-56)

**University of California**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=8)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:28india1.jpg)Ratan with a Japanese delegate

Tata Hall at the [University of California, San Diego](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_California,_San_Diego) (UC San Diego) is a state-of-the-art research facility that was opened in November 2018. The building is named after the [Tata Trusts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Trusts), who donated $70 million to UC San Diego in 2016 to establish the Tata Institute for Genetics and Society (TIGS), which is housed within the building. The Tata Institute for Genetics and Society at UC San Diego is a joint initiative between the Tata Trusts and UC San Diego. It aims to address some of the world's most pressing problems, such as the spread of infectious diseases and the need for sustainable food sources. The research conducted at the institute focuses on a range of topics, including gene editing, stem cell therapy, and disease control.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:1-57) Tata Hall at the UC San Djkopbaibs d over 128,000 square feet and houses research facilities for the biological and physical sciences. The building has laboratories, offices, and meeting spaces that are designed to foster collaboration and innovation among researchers. It is a [LEED-certified](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LEED) building; designed to be environmentally sustainable and energy-efficient.[[56]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:1-57)

**Tata Education and Development Trust**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=9)]

Tata Education and Development Trust, a philanthropic affiliate of Tata Group, endowed a $28 million Tata Scholarship Fund that will allow [Cornell University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University) to provide financial aid to undergraduate students from India. The scholarship fund will support approximately 20 scholars at any given time and will ensure that the very best Indian students have access to Cornell, regardless of their financial circumstances. The scholarship will be awarded annually; recipients will receive it for the duration of their undergraduate study at Cornell.[[57]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-58)

**Executive center at Harvard Business School**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=10)]

In 2010 Tata Group companies and Tata charities donated $50 million for the construction of an executive center at [Harvard Business School](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harvard_Business_School) (HBS).[[58]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-HBS_TH-59) The executive center has been named [Tata Hall](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Hall), after Ratan Tata.[[59]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-Tata_Hall_HBS_Named-60) The total construction costs have been estimated at $100 million.[[60]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-HBS_100M-61) Tata Hall is located in the northeast corner of the HBS campus, and is devoted to the Harvard Business School's mid-career executive education program. It is seven stories tall, and about 155,000 gross square feet. It houses approximately 180 bedrooms, in addition to academic and multi-purpose spaces.[[61]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-62)

**Tata Innovation Center at Cornell Tech**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=11)]

The Tata Innovation Center at [Cornell Tech](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_Tech) is named after Ratan Tata, and mixes academics and industry in a building on the Roosevelt Island campus. The seven-floor structure is meant primarily as a business incubator for students, faculty, and staff, with 70% of the building being commercially leased and 30% devoted to academic space. [Tata Consultancy Services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Consultancy_Services) (TCS) is a tenant in the space.[[62]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-63)

**Indian Institute of Technology**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=12)]

Ratan with Indian prime minister [Narendra Modi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Modi) at the Platinum Jubilee Milestone book launch

In 2014, Tata Group endowed the [Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Technology,_Bombay) with ₹950 million and formed the Tata Centre for Technology and Design (TCTD) to develop design and engineering principles suited to the needs of people and communities with limited resources.[[63]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-64)[[64]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-65)

**Indian Centre for Neuroscience**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=13)]

Tata Trusts under the chairmanship of Ratan Tata provided a grant of ₹750 million to the Centre for Neuroscience, [Indian Institute of Science](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Institute_of_Science) to study mechanisms underlying the cause of Alzheimer's disease and to evolve methods for its early diagnosis and treatment. This grant was to be spread over 5 years starting in 2014.[[65]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-66)[[66]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-67)

**MIT Tata Center of Technology and Design**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=14)]

Tata Group, under the leadership of Ratan Tata formed the MIT Tata Center of Technology and Design at [Massachusetts Institute of Technology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Massachusetts_Institute_of_Technology) (MIT) with a mission to address the challenges of resource-constrained communities, with an initial focus on India.[[67]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-68)

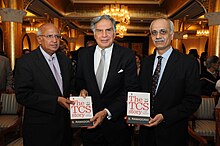
**Cornell University**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=15)]

Ratan Tata was the highest international donor to the Cornell University. [[50]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:2-51)[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:3-52)[[52]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-:4-53) Cornell University paid tribute to its alumnus Ratan Tata, honouring his visionary leadership, philanthropy, and contributions to education and research, particularly through the Tata-Cornell Institute for Agriculture and Nutrition. [[68]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-69)

**Board memberships and affiliations**

[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ratan_Tata&action=edit&section=16)]

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_TCS_Story_Launch_-_CII.jpg)Ratan at TCS Story Launch

Ratan Tata was the [interim chairman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Interim) of [Tata Sons](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tata_Sons). He headed the main two Tata trusts [Sir Dorabji Tata and Allied Trusts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Dorabji_Tata_and_Allied_Trusts) and [Sir Ratan Tata Trust](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sir_Ratan_Tata_Trust) and their allied trusts, with a combined stake of 66% in Tata Sons, Tata group's holding company.[[69]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-70)

He served in various capacities in organisations in India and abroad. He was a member of Prime Minister's 'Council on Trade and Industry' and the 'National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council'. He was on the jury panel of [Pritzker Architecture Prize](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pritzker_Architecture_Prize)[[70]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-71) – considered to be one of the world's premier architecture prizes.

Over the years, Tata had served on the [Cornell University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cornell_University) Board of Trustees, personally advising the school's administration in matters of international involvement, particularly regarding projects connected to India. More broadly, Tata had served on the board's Academic Affairs, Student Life, and Development Committees. In 2013 he was named Cornell Entrepreneur of the Year.[[71]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-72)

He was a director on the boards of [Alcoa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alcoa) Inc., [Mondelez International](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mondelez_International" \o "Mondelez International)[[72]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-73) and Board of Governors of the [East–West Center](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/East%E2%80%93West_Center). He was also a member of the board of trustees of [University of Southern California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Southern_California), Harvard Business School Board of Dean's Advisors, X Prize[[73]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-74) and Cornell University. He was a member on the board of International Advisory Council at [Bocconi University](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bocconi_University).[[74]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-75)

He was on the advisory board of Hakluyt & Co, an international consultancy company.[[75]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-auto-76)

In 2013, he was appointed to the board of trustees of the [Carnegie Endowment for International Peace](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carnegie_Endowment_for_International_Peace).[[76]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-auto1-77)

In February 2015, Ratan took an advisory role at Kalari Capital, a venture capital firm founded by [Vani Kola](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vani_Kola).[[77]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-78)

In October 2016, Tata Sons removed Cyrus Mistry as its chairman, nearly 4 years after he took over the reins of the over $100 billion conglomerate, Ratan Tata made a comeback, taking over the company's interim boss for 4 months.[[78]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-79) 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.[[79]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ratan_Tata#cite_note-80)