

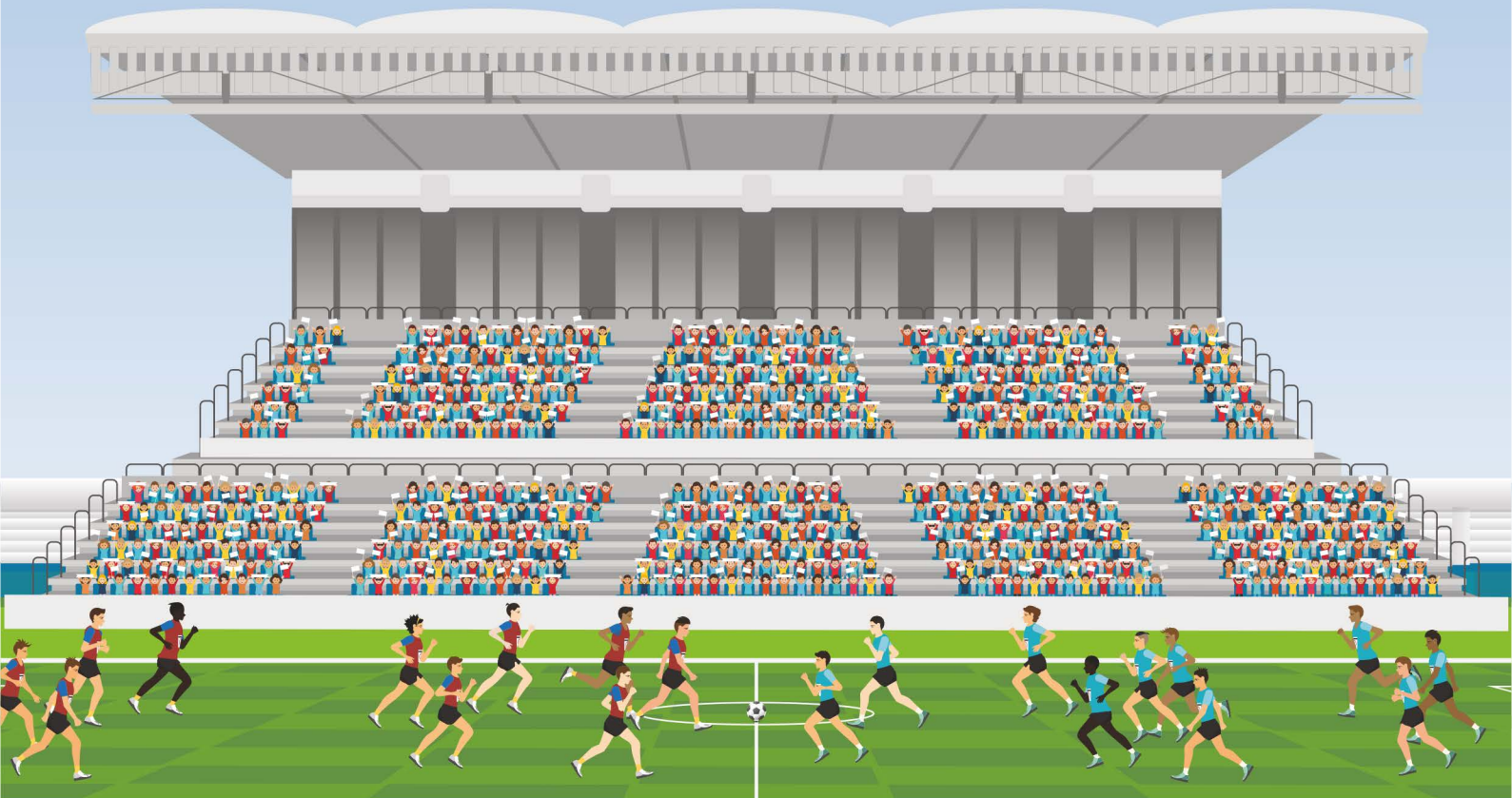


FEI DUNIYA

IT'S YOUR WORLD

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THE GAME OF LIFE
HAS TWO PARTICIPANTS.
SPECTATORS & PLAYERS.
WHO ARE YOU?





AHMEDABAD



KOCHI



BANGALORE



BARODA



DELHI



HYDERABAD



KOLKATA



GANDHIDHAM



TUTICORIN



CHENNAI



CORPORATE/MUMBAI



FIFA WORLD CUP 2022:

HOW LIONEL MESSI WON THE ULTIMATE PRIZE AND COMPLETED FOOTBALL

Not so long ago, it seemed that Lionel Messi would have to reinvent himself to be able to win the World Cup. At Qatar, he did just that

Lionel Messi stood, his hands on hips, face full of concentration, as he took a moment before beginning proceedings for Argentina in the penalty shootout against France in Sunday's World Cup final. This was the same guy who used to throw up before, sometimes even during, his national team's matches, supposedly due to anxiety. The same player that Argentine fans once turned their back on.

On Sunday, facing French goalkeeper Hugo Lloris, Messi was a picture of calm, masterfully hiding the deep churning sea of emotions underneath. He swung his left foot, coolly slotted the ball past Lloris, who had gone the other way, momentarily draining the drama and chaos of the past 40 minutes. It steadied Argentina's nerves and set the tone for their flawless performance in the shootout.

Messi's Argentina, Argentina's Messi, after years of wait and yearning, had won the World Cup.

Playing his fifth World Cup, the 35-year-old had finally realised his childhood dream and led Argentina to the world championship title for the first time in 36 years.



NOT MEANT TO BE

His fraught Argentina career seemed to be over in 2016 after the team lost to Chile in the Copa America final. It was Argentina's third defeat in three years at major tournaments, following the 2014 World Cup final defeat to Germany and then the 2015 Copa America final to Chile. To make matters worse, Messi, who was Argentina's first kicker in the penalty shootout at the 2016 Copa America final, sent the ball soaring over the crossbar.

For more than a decade, Messi had tried to win over the Argentine fans, who doubted his love and commitment to the national team. This stemmed from the fact that Messi had left Argentina for Spain and Barcelona at the age of 13, partly to hone his football talent and partly because the club was ready to finance his expensive growth hormone treatment.

While Messi seemed to frolic with the ball at his feet in a Barcelona jersey, he looked weighed down by expectation while playing for La Albiceleste (white and sky blue). The anguish only grew as Messi was unable to deliver a major trophy. Eight years ago, Messi had guided the team to the 2014 World Cup final. He had a chance to put his team ahead in the second half, but, with only goalkeeper Manuel Neuer to beat, he struck the ball six inches wide of the post.

CUP OF JOY

Following that shock defeat against Saudi Arabia, Messi reignited Argentina's World Cup hopes with a touch of genius against Mexico. With the score tied at 0-0 after 63 minutes, Messi latched onto a pass from the right, outside the box, and with his second touch whipped the ball into the back of the net. Midfielder Rodrigo De Paul believed Argentina had not panicked, "knowing that we have Leo...when he has to appear, he appears."

He appeared again in that game to assist Enzo Fernandez; slithered into action to create a goal against Australia; shook off Croatian defender Josko Gvardiol to push the ball for Julian Alvarez to score; threaded a pass to Alexis Mac Allister, who fed Di Maria for Argentina's second goal against France. In all, he scored seven goals, made three assists and created 17 chances (most at this World Cup) in the seven games in Qatar. Messi, being Messi, conjured these remarkable moments.

On Sunday, once again, one last time at the Lusail Stadium, Argentines invoked the spirit of Maradona to raise Messi.

That fervent dream seemed well on track when Argentina led 2-0 after almost 80 minutes of play. Then Kylian Mbappé, France's World Cup hero four years ago, decided to make a match out of it. He scored twice in the space of 97 seconds, first a penalty, second a searing volley. Even when Messi, with a goal that just crossed the line, helped Argentina nose ahead in extra time, Mbappé equalised with a 118th minute penalty. The Frenchman, only 23, made Argentina work to essentially win the match thrice, and on this night, Messi's night, his team was up to the task.

As Montiel drilled home the winning penalty, Messi dropped to his knees and was engulfed by jubilant teammates. A match for the ages had delivered the perfect finish. The greatest footballer of our time had won the greatest prize in the sport; the fairytale was complete. Football was complete.



WORLD CUP IN NUMBERS

7 Goals scored by Messi at the 2022 World Cup. It is the highest by an Argentine at a World Cup, eclipsing Mario Kempes' tally of six in 1978.

4 Goals scored by Mbappe in all World Cup finals, more than any other player in history.

3 Goals scored by Mbappe in the World Cup final. He's only the second player, after Geoff Hurst in 1966, to score a hat-trick at a FIFA men's World Cup final.

5 Man of the match trophies Messi won in Qatar, the highest by a player at any World Cup.

172 Goals scored at the Qatar World Cup, a new competition record.

SOME UNKNOWN FACTS ABOUT

MESSI



Messi would earn 900 million euros by the end of the year.



48 percent of UNESCO's charitable trust's income comes from Messi's donations.



Messi has single-handedly built 9847 schools in 189 countries.



He himself bears all the school expenses of 40 million children in the world.



Messi alone bore the majority of the expenses of the Argentinian team in the 2018 World Cup.



Messi received millions of euros from Barca as a fee, but donated a large part to Barca's youth development project. It is located in La Masia. Messi himself grew up here.



He helps 15 million street children of the world from his charitable trust.



He is the one who said to Israel, I hate those who kill innocent children.



Messi is one of the top 50 donors in the world according to a Forbes survey.

WHY KOLHAPUR HAS A SOFT CORNER FOR POLAND'S FOOTBALL TEAM

The Second World War brought 5,000 Polish refugees to this Maharashtra city, some stole hearts, others taught locals to score goals.



Watching Poland exit the FIFA World Cup 2022 when they had reached the knockout stage after 35 years broke the hearts of Rajesh Kashilkar and his family in Kolhapur.

Football's popularity in this old city runs deep. Cutouts and banners of players crop up during every major international tournament, and fans root for Brazil, Argentina and other heavyweight teams and superstars. But the Kashilkars were sad because they have a blood connection with Poland that goes back to World War II.

A WAR-TIME ROMANCE

Rajesh's grandmother Wanda Nowicka came to India as a 14-year-old among 5,000 Polish refugees who arrived between 1942 and 1948, and settled in Valivade village, a few kilometres from Kolhapur.

Love blossomed between Wanda and Rajesh's grandfather Vasant Kashilkar, a medical student at the time. Rajesh said his grandfather had to give up studying medicine as punishment for loving Polish refugee, but they overcome everything.

"My late grandmother changed her name to Malati. She was a wonderful person who picked up Marathi and learnt to cook Maharashtrian food. She raised their five sons and grandchildren despite her heart's yearning for her motherland, She visited her relatives in Poland several times. A couple of years ago we visited her brother's son in Poland," he said.

ROYAL PATRONAGE TO GAME

While Vasant and Malati cemented their vows, some of the other Polish arrivals forged strong ties with the local men through football.

Impressed by London's football clubs, Kolhapur's Prince Shivaji – Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj's younger son – had introduced the game to the city in the 1920s. It thrived when the local teams began playing with foreigners, first with the British in 1936, and then with the Poles. Polish refugees started playing in Kolhapur's clubs when the patrons saw the fairs and technical knowledge they brought to the game.



On Prince Shivaji's demise his elder brother the future king Rajaram Maharaj supported the game for a long time. Rajaram did not have a son, so on his death an infant boy, also named Shivaji, was proclaimed his successor. As the new king was a minor, the British took control of Kolhapur state's affairs and their agent, Lieutenant Colonel Cecil Walter Lewery Harvey, formed a football team of the immigrants residing in Valivade's refugee's camp.

But the boy king Shivaji died young and then Rajaram's sister Radhabai, the rani of Dewas, came back to Kolhapur with her son Vikramsinh, who ascended the throne as Shivaji II and continued to support football. A book published by Kolhapur's Practice Club in 1984 records that Colonel Harvey had chosen a few players from the club to play in Valivade's Polish team. It also says Shivaji II founded a football team named 'Palace' that had foreign players from Practice Club.



Pelé, by name of Edson Arantes do Nascimento, (born October 23, 1940, died December 29, 2022, São Paulo, Brazil), Brazilian football (soccer) player, is probably the most famous athlete in the world. He was part of the Brazilian national teams that won three World Cup championships (1958, 1962, and 1970).

After playing for a minor league club at Bauru, São Paulo state, Pelé was rejected by major club teams in the city of São Paulo. In 1956, however, he joined the Santos Football Club, which, with Pelé at inside left forward, won nine São Paulo league championships and, in 1962 and 1963, both the Libertadores Cup and the Intercontinental Club Cup. Sometimes called "Pérola Negra" ("Black Pearl"), he became a Brazilian national hero. He combined kicking power and accuracy with a remarkable ability to anticipate other players' moves. After the 1958 World Cup, Pelé was declared a national treasure by the Brazilian government in order to ward off large offers from European clubs and ensure that he would remain in Brazil. On November 19, 1969, in his 909th first-class match, he scored his 1,000th goal.

Pelé made his international debut in 1957 at age 16 and the following year played his first game in the World Cup finals in Sweden. The Brazilian manager was initially hesitant to play his young star. When Pelé finally reached the field, he had an immediate impact, rattling the post with one shot and collecting an assist. He had a hat trick in the semifinal against France and two goals in the championship game, where Brazil defeated Sweden 5–2.

Brazil went on to claim its second World Cup title. Rough play and injuries turned the 1966 World Cup into a disaster for both Brazil and Pelé, as the team went out in the first round, and he contemplated retiring from World Cup play. Returning in 1970 for one more World Cup tournament, he teamed with young stars Jairzinho and Rivelino to claim Brazil's third title and permanent ownership of the Jules Rimet Trophy. Pelé finished his World Cup career having scored 12 goals in 14 games.

Pelé's electrifying play and penchant for spectacular goals made him a star around the world. His team Santos toured internationally in order to take full advantage of his popularity. In 1967 he and his team travelled to Nigeria, where a 48-hour cease-fire in that nation's civil war was called to allow all to watch the great player.

Pelé was the recipient of the International Peace Award in 1978. In 1980 he was named Athlete of the Century by the French sports publication L'Equipe, and he received the same honour in 1999 from the International Olympic Committee. In 2014 the Pelé Museum opened in Santos, Brazil. In addition to his accomplishments in sports, he published several best-selling autobiographies and starred in several successful documentary and semi-documentary films. He also composed numerous musical pieces, including the soundtrack for the film Pelé (1977).

Pelé, the Brazilian soccer star who became a national treasure and a worldwide phenomenon, died Dec. 29, 2022 in his native country. Pelé's combination of incomparable soccer skills, radiant smile, and belief in the transformative power of the game he loved, allowed him to transcend the world of athletics. He was 82.



BOEING 747

QUEEN OF THE SKIES

On Sept. 30, 1968, the first Boeing 747 rolled out of its custom-built assembly plant in Everett, Washington. From the beginning, everything about the plane once known as the “queen of the skies” was big.

It was the first wide-body “jumbo jet” ever built, involving about 50,000 construction workers, mechanics, engineers and others who took it from an idea to the air in just 16 months in the late 1960s. Until 2007 and the introduction of the Airbus A380, it was the largest civilian airplane in the world.

Versions of the 747 have been used in a variety of famous ways. In 1990, for example, a pair of 747-200s began operating as Air Force One, the plane that ferries around the U. S. president.

Just to produce the 747, Boeing first had to erect what was and still is the largest building by volume ever constructed – big enough to hold 75 football fields or all of Disneyland.

The jumbo jet is born

The story of the 747, like those of many other aircraft, began with a military request.

In 1963, the U. S. Air Force issued a proposal for a very large transport aircraft to carry heavier loads and have a longer range than then-existing transport aircraft such as the C-141.

Although Boeing lost its bid for what is now known as the C5 Galaxy, the designs and studies that went into its proposal didn't go to waste. That's because around the same time, Juan Trippe, the hard-charging president of Pan American World Airways, wanted Boeing to build an airliner twice the size of the first-generation jet airliner, the 707.

The new plane had its first test flight on Feb. 9, 1969, and debuted to a world audience at the Paris Air Show later that summer.

By the end of the year, the Federal Aviation Administration declared it airworthy, and Pan Am took delivery of its first 747 on Jan. 15, 1970.

Although the 747-100 at full capacity promised the airlines cost efficiency, the plane rarely flew that way, with 400 passengers. In part, this was because the 747 had the misfortune of launching during a recession and the first oil crisis, both of which resulted in fewer passengers.

In addition, the project's size itself almost threatened the aerospace company – and its banks – with bankruptcy because the aircraft's development required Boeing to take on US\$2 billion in debt, or about \$20 billion in today's dollars.

Fortunately for Boeing, it hedged its bets by designing the aircraft to function both as a passenger airliner and as an air freighter. It was the freighter variant that required the “hump” at the top of the fuselage to hold the cockpit so that the nose section could swing open. Since then, Boeing has built over 1500 747's, and about 500 still fly today.

The golden age of flight.

The 747 was – and is – probably the most easily recognizable jet airliner. While most people would have a hard time distinguishing between a Boeing 707 and a DC-8, the 747's large size and distinctive “hump” at the front make it unmistakable. It debuted at the end of the so-called golden age of flight, a time when air travel still was seen as glamorous and most airlines catered to an elite clientele. As such, early operators used the upper deck as a passenger lounge for first-class passengers, rather than filling the plane to its full capacity.



Icon of aviation

Despite its problems, the 747 won a coveted place in American popular culture.

It “starred” in two disaster movies – “Airport 1975” And “Airport 77,” not to mention several films that involved hijackings, including “Air Force One.”

The 747 also gained further fame from certain specialty missions. NASA, for example, used a specially modified 747 to transport the space shuttle between landing and launch sites.

Final “wrap-up” of the 747 program

Advancements in technology and the need for more fuel-efficient planes, coupled with the pandemic woes, hit a huge blow to the world fleet. Airliners around the world have been retiring their 747s earlier than planned.

The number of “queen(s)” flying in the skies has been plummeting, with its largest operator-Japan Airlines, retiring its last 747 in 2011.

As of April 2021, Boeing had only twelve of its 747 jets left to be built. Its latest -8 configuration has no more orders to be fulfilled.

Reportedly, out of the 12, four 747-8Fs are going to Atlas Air, seven Boeing 747-8Fs are going to UPS, and a single 747-8 is going to an unidentified customer.

The final Boeing 747 will be delivered to Atlas Air, its final customer, by January 2023.

HOLIDAY LIST 2023 FOR FEI GROUP OF COMPANIES

Holiday	Date	Day
Republic Day	26-January-2023	Thursday
Mahashivaratri	18-February-2023	Saturday
Holi	08-March-2023	Wednesday
Gudhi Padhva/Ugadhi	22-March-2023	Wednesday
Ram Navami	30-March-2023	Thursday
Good Friday	07-April-2023	Friday
Tamil New Year	14-April-2023	Friday
Vishu	15-April-2023	Saturday
Bengali New Year	15-April-2023	Saturday
Ramzan (Id-ul-Fitr)	22-April-2023	Saturday
Maharashtra Day	01-May-2023	Monday
Buddha Purnima	05-May-2023	Friday
Bakrid (Id-ul-Zuha)	29-June-2023	Thursday
Independence Day	15-August-2023	Tuesday
Raksha Bandhan	30-August-2023	Wednesday
Onam (First Onam)	29-August-2023	Tuesday
Onam (Thiruvonam)	31-August-2023	Thursday
Janmastami	07-September-2023	Thursday
Ganesh Chaturthi	19-September-2023	Tuesday
Eid-e-Milad	28-September-2022	Thursday
Gandhi Jayanthi	02-October-2023	Monday
Durga Pooja	20-October-2023	Friday
Dussehra	24-October-2023	Tuesday
New Year	13-November-2023	Monday
Bhai Dooj	15-November-2023	Wednesday
Guru Nanak Jayanthi	27-November-2023	Monday
Christmas Day	25-December-2023	Monday

The ones marked in Yellow are the 6 holidays when FEI will be completely shut .

Each of our team members will get a chance to choose 6 other holidays from the list with the approval of the branch leader, thus a total of 12 holidays in the year.

No branch/division can be completely shut on any of the other holidays other than those marked in Yellow.

There has to be some of your team members to manage the show.

This applies to all the branches and divisions in FEI.

Trust to have informed you well and please inform HRD at the start of every month which of our team members are taking their holiday on which holiday.

BIRTHDAYS

01ST	MANOHAR SINGH MEHRA	DELHI
01ST	RAM PREM PRAKASH	BARODA
02ND	DURBENDRAPRASAD YADAV	MUMBAI
05TH	SACHIN MALI	BANGALORE
05TH	NIKITA MALKAR	INTL. DIVISION
10TH	SANKARESHWARI ESAKKI	INTL. DIVISION
11TH	SANTOSH NAIR	MUMBAI
12TH	SUNDARRAJ. C	TUTICORIN
13TH	BHAVIK SOLANKI	MUMBAI
13TH	YESHVITA KOTIAN	CORPORATE
16TH	M. THEVA ANAND RAJESH	TUTICORIN
16TH	AADITYA PARAB	BARODA
17TH	JEROLINE RAJ DISON	TUTICORIN
20TH	MOHAMMED AMEEN P M	KOCHI
20TH	RITU DEWANI	MUNDRA
24TH	DHRUVNARAYAN MISTRY	BARODA
29TH	RIDDHI THAKKAR	AHMEDABAD

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES

01ST	SHEEN AJITH THOMAS	INTL. DIVISION
26TH	SANJOY KUMAR BOSE	KOLKATTA
27TH	INBARAJ. D	BANGALORE
29TH	MARUTI THALI	MUMBAI
30TH	BHAUTIK PATEL	AHMEDABAD
30TH	PRASHANT SINGH	MUMBAI



Mr. Manish Kumar Shukla (Mumbai)
and **Mrs. Priya** are blessed with a baby boy.

Congratulations

Let's Party!

CELEBRATIONS FOR THE MONTH

DATE	CELEBRATING	BRANCH
14TH (SATURDAY)	SECOND SATURDAY	ALL INDIA
26TH (THURSDAY)	REPUBLIC DAY	ALL INDIA