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Mañana of M&A

When a company thinks of expansion, magnification, diversification and proliferation to aggrandize its entity, to be known as a major hub, emergence to flourish is reinforced by the brainchild of the capone's and escobar's to modi's and Mallya. Keeping a souvenir to their unsuccessful attempts, brings in cognizance to think legally and to legally think is to prompt buttress companies, which is known as mergers & acquisitions in layman psyche in the tsunami of standardized corporate. Though these words mergers and acquisitions are used in synonymously, but they do carry complete different meanings. In a nutshell, merger is something that company wilfully goes, under no pressure, with aim for equitable distribution of profits and status whereas acquisitions are something that company approves due to financial crisis thereby control is exercised in one hand. Known to be the fastest and plain sailing concoction for the expansion of even a dying company too only when selected by a solid reputed parent company, mostly observed within the field of IT and power & steel related companies. Besides its forthcomings, it is known for its prodigious quirks including wider reach and scope for operational activities with meticulous work culture, easier risk management, huge capital and investments and delineating streams including finance, marketing, AI etc. Fascinating to observe that its existence was remarked in the 19th century but India as always is used to in approving things at the bottom of the glass, Indeed cited as a conventional practice of developed countries as it was kick-offed with the launch of 1991 economic reforms. Tabulated in this century, a torpedo was acknowledged in the name of "DejaNews" in the United states in the year 2001 which was considered as a flop as this research engine sabotaged invention of malice internet hacking leading to its downfall. But the discussion of mergers and acquisitions is never supposedly ended on a positive note by not bringing up "The Vodafone and Mannesmann deal" of 1999 as matter of contention. Better to be called as an acquisition rather than a merger as it did gave a profit of \$208 Billion (2024 Updated) but turned out be a failure that resulted as a nightmare for the Vodafone by writing off numbers that wouldn't even fit in the cheques, but Vodafone's new unification with Idea turned out to be a great story too. Either ways, In India's case, induction of profits in companies through this amalgamating mechanisms was elevated by the amended provisions and regulations of MRTP act brought up in 1969 whose whereabouts concluded in lenient procedures in smoother operations and instant approvals when it comes to mergers. Regardless of how this concept was kept in lurch, as India isn't the home for biggest industrialists, most of the companies in India foresee this concept to be taken over by an international entity with a scope of better functioning with avant-garde products or wants to take over or acquire companies of underdeveloped nations with a view of gaining profits on the leverage of currency

(practiced in matters of IT companies worldwide). The biggest hit in India was observed through Sahu and Agarwal, 2017 which implemented to be an epitome of economic growth with its merger. Though India hasn't witnessed a lot of M&A's so far due to its deterring economic effects which include unemployment rise due to acquisitions, rise in inflation and internal conflicts leading to bankruptcies, jeopardizing profits for its existence will always remain questionable when it comes to economic security. That is also the reason why intra mergers or acquisitions in India are not that considerate enough as the companies policies shall work in congruence to the needs of nation, especially in case of a developing or an underdeveloped nation as practiced in the name of basic general business practices. But it has endorsed a lot of small mergers within its business culture to expand its reach and cater its services to a large country like India.

Nevertheless this is a fashion to process within companies in order to run themselves to coexist with the competition as well as to settle with the incompetence of the fellow company after these sort of mergers. But regardless of its reach, this mingling is still considered to be the best form of expansion and growth that a company can envisage until its years of existence as it takes years and years of investments and patience of suffered losses by a one man army to grow its company. Feasibility in this approach might seem as a longer run, mostly tedious enough to augur but this mergers and acquisitions do carry a charm for the corporate future.