Wealth Creators 2004-2013: Which Indian companies have generated the maximum wealth?

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Wealth Creators: Top 20

Company Name	Adj Price of 2004 (Rs)	Adj Price of 2013 (Rs)	Stock Return	Dividend (#)	Total Return (Rs)	Div/Total Return	CATSR**	Sector
Symphony	0.77	320.25	319.48	14.70	334.95	4%	83%	Consumer Durables
TTK Prestige	15.66	3,431.44	3,415.78	71.01	3,502.45	2%	72%	Consumer Durables
Mayur Uniquoters	1.47	225.15	223.68	13.49	238.65	6%	66%	Auto Components
Byke Hospitality	2.32	263.91	261.58	6.97	270.87	3%	61%	Hotels
Hawkins Cookers	20.51	1,989.94	1,969.43	215.90	2,205.84	10%	60%	Consumer Durables
Ushdev International	4.57	345.13	340.56	14.75	359.88	4%	55%	Trading
United Breweries	10.58	776.14	765.56	3.45	779.60	0%	54%	Lifestyle & Leisure
Anant Raj	0.81	52.82	52.01	5.13	57.95	9%	53%	Real Estate
Bliss GVS Pharma	0.49	32.23	31.73	2.94	35.16	8%	53%	Pharma
Manappuram Finance	0.27	14.78	14.51	4.26	19.04	22%	53%	Financial Services
Ashiana Housing	0.67	45.79	45.12	2.22	48.02	5%	53%	Real Estate
Cera Sanitaryware	7.45	512.64	505.19	14.26	526.90	3%	53%	Building Materials
Zydus Wellness	9.06	584.54	575.48	24.31	608.86	4%	52%	Healthcare
Amara Raja Batteries	4.80	271.01	266.22	9.43	280.44	3%	50%	Auto Components
Vakrangee	1.27	72.99	71.72	0.91	73.91	1%	50%	Software & IT Services
Borosil Glass Works	13.00	652.94	639.94	75.93	728.88	10%	50%	Glass
Poly Medicure	5.09	257.93	252.84	11.45	269.38	4%	49%	Healthcare
Era Infra Engg	2.69	134.70	132.01	3.23	137.93	2%	48%	Infrastructure - EPC*
TPL Plastech	1.88	82.94	81.06	13.00	95.94	14%	48%	Plastics
Vinati Organics	2.18	101.36	99.18	8.13	109.49	7%	48%	Chemicals

*Engineering Procurement & Construction. ** CATSR- Compounded Annual Total Shareholder Return. Besides price change and dividends, returns also includes other gains such as those obtained during demerger or during a rights issue. # dividends adjusted to splits, bonus and also includes adjusted dividends from demergers and rights issue.

A Moneylife annual study of companies that have created the maximum wealth for investors over the past 10 years

Once again, we are back with our yearly study of companies that have created the maximum wealth for investors over the past 10 years. This is the eighth year of our study and covers the period November 2003 to October 2013. While our database of companies increased from 1,215 to 1,356 on account of new public issues and increase in trading activity of some companies, as many as 335 companies remain on the list from last year. The compounded average annualised total shareholder return (CATSR) of the 500 companies worked out to 25% this year; last year, the average CATSR was 33%. The top 100 averaged a CATSR of 41% this year compared to 49% last year and the bottom 100 companies (of the top 500) averaged a CATSR of 15% compared to 24% last year. Why has there been a decline in returns?

If you had invested Rs1 lakh in any of the top 100 companies in November 2003, your investment would have grown to a minimum Rs14 lakh over the 10-year period, i.e., a compounded annualised growth of over 30%. However, had you invested in the highest ranked company, your investment of Rs1 lakh would now be worth as much as Rs4.21 crore. Had one invested Rs1 lakh in a bank fixed deposit, the amount would now be a meagre Rs1.79 lakh. Even if you had invested in a Nifty index fund, your investment would be worth Rs4.05 lakh now, more than double the maturity value of the FD investment.

What led to this massive wealth creation?

The past 10-year period started with a secular and massive bull run for the first half of the decade. This was India's longest and steepest bull market; it started from April 2003 and ended in January 2008 when the global financial crisis struck. For the latter half of the decade, the markets have been turbulent and have moved sideways

for most of the part—struggling to hit new highs. This was another reason why this year's list of companies has delivered lower returns.

Let's go back a bit in market history, to understand the market situation that led to the impressive bull run. According to the Macroeconomic and Monetary Developments in 2004-05, published by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), "The overall growth of GDP in 2004-05 was higher than the average growth attained over the preceding 12-year period beginning 1992-93. Consequently, the average growth of 6.5% recorded during the first three years of the Tenth Plan period (2002-07) has already outstripped the average of 5.5% achieved in the Ninth Plan period. These facts indicate that the structural acceleration of growth that is underway is based on solid foundations, including a weather-proofing of the economy. These factors are equipping India to remain among the fastest growing economies of the world in the medium-term." And, rightly, India's economic growth in that period laid the foundation for huge capital inflows leading to a massive bull run.

RBI reports further stated that the profits after tax of non-financial non-government companies recorded a growth of more than 40% for 11 successive quarters from Q3FY03 to Q1FY06. Profits after tax of select non- government non-financial companies increased by 48.7% during April-December 2006 on top of the 36.8% growth recorded in the corresponding period of 2005.

The real GDP growth averaged 8.7%pa (per annum) during the five-year period, 2003-04 to 2007-08. Gains by the capital goods stocks reflected the pick-up in investment activity and the government's emphasis on infrastructure development in the Union Budget 2006-07. During 2007-08, the Indian economy continued to expand at a robust pace for the fifth consecutive year, although there was some moderation in the growth momentum during the course of the year.

It was then that global economies suffered a major crisis, starting with problems in the US housing and sub-prime mortgage market, which spilled over to markets for other assets in other countries. Global economic conditions deteriorated sharply during 2008; several advanced economies experienced their sharpest declines. Investment demand, a major driver of growth, crashed. Growth moderated to 6.7% in 2008-09 but the Indian economy recovered in 2009-10 with a growth of 7.2%, thanks to the local and global stimulus packages. Industrial output, which was adversely affected by the cyclical slowdown and international commodity price shocks in 2007-08 and the global recession in 2008-09, recovered in 2009-10.

Although financial markets were marked by intermittent volatility, mainly due to the uncertainty about the shape of the global recovery, the risks in the global markets declined, as the green shoots of global recovery appeared. During 2010-11, growth was on account of a rebound in agriculture and sustained activity in industry and services. Momentum in overall demand conditions was highlighted in corporate sales growth, improving capacity utilisation, higher employment and pricing power with the producers. Equity markets witnessed good buying interest from foreign institutional investors (FIIs) during July-November 2010 taking the market back to its high witnessed in 2008. What helped the inflows were successive stimulus packages by the US Federal Reserve Board (the Fed) and, later, by the European Central Bank. However, by November, the market had run ahead of itself even as Indian inflation remained high.

The Indian economy remained sluggish in most part of 2011 and, in July, RBI moved to hike interest rates, sending the markets careening. By August, there were major worries about the health of European economies, starting with Greece. By December 2012, the Sensex hit 15,135, a level it had crossed in June 2009. In 2012, as global markets stabilised, FIIs came back with all guns blazing but a slowdown was clearly visible across most sectors and global economies continue to remain sluggish. Domestic policy uncertainties, governance concerns, the impact of earlier monetary tightening and the slackening of external demand continue to affect growth. The deceleration in the

services sector growth, which has been the mainstay of high growth in the past few years, had dragged down overall economic activity and employment creation. Agriculture output was dented by deficient rainfall. Corporate results suggested weak demand, with moderation in investment as well as consumption. The market did go up on the announcement of favourable policy actions after P Chidambaram became the finance minister in September 2012. But fundamental factors—about clearance of projects and political uncertainties—continued to weigh the markets down. For six months, between November 2012 and May 2013, the indices moved in a range of 10%-15%, until, in May 2013, the Fed talked of tapering its bond-buying programme which was seen to be a major source of inflows into emerging markets. Immediately, FIIs sold Indian bonds and bond yields went up, the rupee weakened, FIIs sold equities and the rupee crashed. By August, the Sensex had hit 17,448, until a new RBI governor restored confidence in the rupee and markets rallied, once again, on hope.

This was followed by a euphoric rise in early December on expectation that the forthcoming general elections will be won by BJP, with Narendra Modi as the prime minister.

How have different sectors performed?

While the broad market indices, like the Sensex and the CNX Nifty, delivered an annualised return of 16%, sector indices, like the CNX FMCG, delivered a return of 21%. Consider this: had you invested Rs1 lakh in a Nifty index fund, your wealth would have grown to as much as Rs4.05 lakh over the 10-year period. Instead, had you invested according to the portfolio of the CNX FMCG, your investment of Rs1 lakh would have grown to Rs6.73 lakh (pre-cost), nearly double that of your index ETF.

Almost all sector indices delivered double-digit returns. Stocks of the FMCG sector, consumer products and consumer durables were among the best performing stocks over the 10-year period, driven by India's consumption demand. Out of the 11 indices, the CNX Infrastructure, CNX Metal and CNX Public Sector Enterprises delivered an annualised return of 7%, 9% and 4%, respectively.

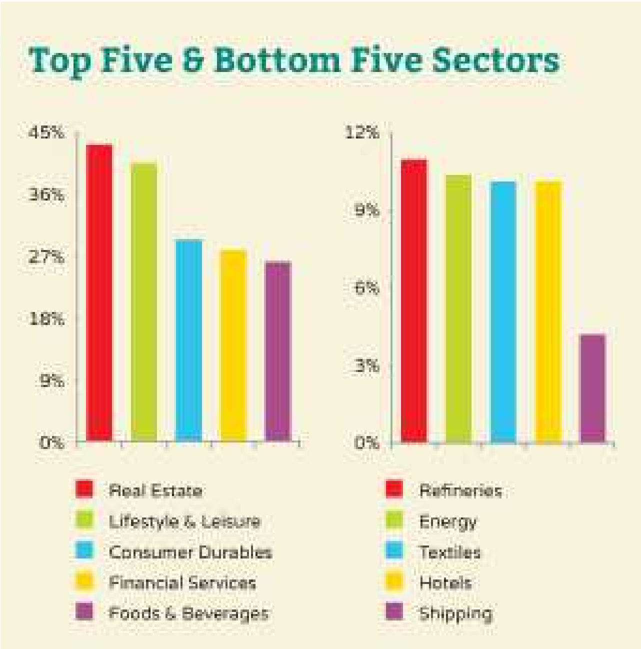
It is interesting to note that when the market rallied from November 2003 to January 2008, the Nifty delivered a CAGR of 37%. During this period, indices for the banking and the services sectors delivered a CAGR of around 40%. The FMCG index and the pharma index delivered an annualised return of 25% and 15%, respectively, over this period. However, post-2008 up to November 2013, the defensive sectors took over. From the peak of January 2008 to October 2013, while the broad market indices remained flat, the FMCG index and pharma index shot up by 19% and 17%, respectively. The banking sector and services sector delivered 2% and 1%, respectively. Indices of IT and auto sectors were the only indices that delivered double-digit returns of 12% and 15%, respectively.

The services sector remained the main engine of growth during 2004-05. Growth in the services sector accelerated to 9.9% during April-December 2005 from 9.7% during April-December 2004. Companies in trade, hospitality, transport and communications contributed a significant percentage to overall real GDP growth during April-December 2006. Among the top 500 companies on our list, as many as 15 companies from the lifestyle & leisure sector delivered an average CAGR of 30%. Of these, United Breweries (54%), Titan (46%) and United Spirits (45%) were the top three companies from this sector that generated the maximum shareholder wealth. In the hotel sector, as many as five companies, including Byke Hospitality (a chain of pure-veg resorts) which comes in the top 10 list.

The consumer durables stocks were buoyant on the back of strong growth in sales and good financial results of some companies. FMCG stocks benefited from good monsoons and its positive effect on sales; abolition of excise duty on branded foods and reduction in excise duty (from 16% to 8%) on select fast food items in the Union

Budget 2006-07 also boosted this sector. As many as 60 stocks from these sectors were present on our list of 500 companies, delivering an average CAGR of 29%. As many as 21 companies were present in the top 100 list, delivering an average return of 42%. Symphony (83%), TTK Prestige (72%) and Hawkins Cookers (60%) were among the top 10 companies. From the FMCG sector, Emami (38%), Godrej Consumer Products (36%), Marico (34%), IFB Agro (33%) and Glaxosmithkline Consumer Healthcare (33%) were among the top 100 list.

Banking and finance sector scrips gained due to several factors such as pick-up in non-food credit and permission to banks to issue perpetual bonds and other hybrid instruments. As many as 40 stocks were present in the top 500 companies, delivering an average return of 25%. Of these, Shriram City Union Finance (46%), Gruh Finance (43%) and Shriram Transport Finance (40%) were the top stocks of this sector. Among the banks, Kotak Mahindra Bank (34%) led the list followed by Indusind Bank (28%) and Axis bank (26%).



The growth of the industrial sector was propelled by buoyant exports and a brightening of the domestic investment climate in an environment of rising business optimism and consumer confidence at the beginning of the 10-year period. This sector contributed 26% to overall growth of the economy in 2004-05, up from 17% in 2003-04. Growth in industry was propelled by the manufacturing activity in 2005. It is not surprising to find as many as 80 companies from the industrial intermediaries and engineering sectors. These companies, on an average, delivered a return of 24% over the 10-year period. Havells India (46%), Ratnamani Metals & Tubes (41%) and Bhushan Steel (40%) were among the top wealth creators of this sector.

In the software segment, cross-selling, strong balance sheets, and end-to-end service offerings set the tone of competitive expansion. Indian IT companies started moving up in the value chain. This time, as many as 14

software and IT stocks are present in the list of top 500 companies delivering an average return of 24%. The top companies in this sector include Vakrangee (50%), Commex Technology (31%) and Accelya Kale Solutions (31%).

Lessons for Investors: Mutual Fund Returns

If you had invested in equity funds, what would have your returns been like?

We mentioned that had you invested in an index fund, your returns over 10 years would have worked out to around 15%. Had you invested in any mutual fund that has been in existence over the past 10 years, your returns would have ranged from as high as 27% to as low as 4%, depending on which equity scheme you picked. While most schemes performed better than the benchmark index, the returns for mutual funds may look better due to survivorship bias.

There were as many as 57 schemes that were present then and continue till today. These schemes delivered an average annualised return of 19% over the 10-year period. However, there would have been a vast difference in returns, depending on which scheme was picked. The top 20 schemes of that period delivered a return averaging 23% while the bottom 20 schemes delivered a

return averaging 15%. SBI Magnum Global Fund 94 led the list with a return of 27%; at the bottom of the list was JM Basic Fund which delivered a return as low as 4.60%. As many as 27 schemes delivered a return of 20% or more. Investing in a top scheme would have delivered better returns than investing in an index fund or index ETF. Going through the top 10 list, one would come across many familiar names and names of some that one would never expect. Some of these schemes have failed to maintain their stellar performance in the past three to five years.

The top mutual funds have delivered decent returns; most outperformed their benchmarks but, at the same time (with the benefit of hindsight), had you invested in any of the top 125 companies on our wealth-creator list, your returns would have been far better than those of the top mutual fund schemes.

This leads us to wonder, how many of these 125 companies were picked by highly skilled fund managers?

What were mutual funds holding 10 years back?

Rank	Scheme Name	CAGR
1	SBI Magnum Global Fund 94	27.01%
2	Sundaram Select Midcap	25.74%
3	SBI Contra	25.27%
4	Reliance Growth	25.09%
5	SBI Magnum Multiplier Plus 93	24.37%
6	ICICI Prudential Dynamic Plan	23.00%
7	HDFC Top 200	22.94%
8	HDFC Equity	22.69%
9	HDFC Capital Builder	22.65%
10	Tata Pure Equity	22.56%

This analysis is based on the portfolio of mutual funds for November 2003. Mutual fund schemes buy and sell stocks on a regular basis. Some of the top 500 companies may have appeared in the portfolio of the 57 mutual fund schemes at some point of time. But one thing that is clear from our analysis of equity fund portfolios is that fund managers tend to favour only a few stocks. The top 10 most- picked companies were present in the portfolio of 25 or more schemes. Not surprisingly, the top 15 most-picked stocks at that time were all part of the BSE Sensex.

The top 10 picks of equity diversified schemes included State Bank of India, Infosys, Reliance Industries, Tata Motors, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ranbaxy Laboratories, Grasim Industries, Tata Steel, Maruti Suzuki India and Indian Petrochemicals Corporation (later merged with Reliance Industries). Of these, just three companies are present in the list of top 500 wealth-creating companies. These were: State Bank of India (15%), Infosys (17%) and Tata Motors (14%). Apart from the top 10 most-picked stocks, how many stocks from our top 500 list were identified at that time? From the 380 companies picked by the 57 schemes, as many as 114 companies were present in our top 500 list. Of these, just 18 were present among the top 100 list of companies. If an equity scheme had bought and held these 18 companies over the 10 years, their returns would have been an annualised 39%. But all this is easy to say in hindsight. There are many factors that play a role while selecting companies. The financials and valuation of companies through the years determines whether they would continue to remain in the portfolio or be excluded.

But the most important question is: How simple was it to pick any of the top 500 companies

10 years back? Fund managers had picked around one-fifth of them. Most probably, the remaining set of stocks did not meet their selection criteria. The reason?

Among the top 500 companies, as many as 341 companies (68%) had a market-cap of less than Rs100 crore in 2003-04. As many as 178 companies in the top 500 list had a market-cap of less than Rs10 crore. Most equity schemes invest in mega- and large-cap stocks. Most of these companies would not have even featured in the shortlist of companies made by fund managers. Out of the 343 companies, 16 companies were present in the portfolio of fund managers.

Of the remaining 159 companies, which had a market-cap above Rs100 crore, as many as 68 companies (43%) were picked by fund managers at that point in time. There were 77 companies on our wealth-creators list which had a market-cap of over Rs500 crore; of these, as many as 68 companies were present in the portfolio of fund managers.

Why Dividends Matter

Dividends have been an important component for calculating the total shareholder returns (TSR). Companies with strong cash flow and commitment to investors usually give out decent dividends and steadily increase the dividends paid through the years. When stocks deliver high returns, dividends would seem an unimportant consideration. Among the top 20, dividends contributed over 6% to TSR. For seven companies in the top 500 list, dividends contributed over 50% to TSR. For the top 500 companies, dividends, on an average, contributed 14% to the total returns. While dividend yields aren't as high as they used to be some years ago, they offer shareholders comfort, as these examples show: for EID Parry, dividends contributed 25% and for Karnataka Bank, dividends contributed 50% to the total returns.

Methodology

How does one measure wealth creation or shareholder value? The formula for calculating wealth creation is simple. It is what a shareholder gets from remaining invested in a company over a certain period. That essentially means three things. One, the difference in market price between two periods (adjusted for splits, rights and bonuses). Two, shares obtained out of spin- offs and restructuring. Three, dividends earned over this period. The combination of the three is called 'total shareholder returns' (TSR).

You cannot apply these criteria to all the stocks listed because there are several junk companies that are listed, especially on the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). We have applied this formula to a database of select stocks listed on the BSE and the National Stock Exchange of India (NSE). We started with all companies listed on the BSE and NSE on 1 November 2003. From these, we considered only those that have traded for a minimum 90% of the days in the past 10 years.

For price appreciation, we considered the average adjusted closing price for the first six months and the last six months of the 10-year period starting 1 November 2003 and ending

31 October 2013. This yielded a list of just 1,356 companies. From this, again, we have deliberately eliminated a handful of companies that have suspiciously low level of sales and profits after years of existence and whose share price seemed unreasonably inflated. To calculate the TSR, we added capital gains, dividends earned over the 10-year period and restructuring benefits, after adjusting the holdings for bonus and rights issues. The TSR figure was then converted to compounded annual growth and the companies have been ranked accordingly

The table below is the list of top 100 wealth creators. The largest number of companies belong to food & beverages, consumer durables, pharmaceuticals and real estate. While companies from the first three sectors benefited the most from India's burgeoning consumption growth in the first half of the 10-year period, the real estate sector was the odd one out. This sector, despite low returns and poor corporate governance, has benefited from the massive inflow of liquidity in a period of low interest rates between 2003-07. As many as 63 companies on this list had a market-cap of less than Rs50 crore in 2003 and would have fallen out of the purviewof most investors and fund managers. Shriram Transport Finance (CATSR 40%) grew from a market-cap of under Rs100 crore to a market-cap of over Rs10,000 crore.

Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)
1	Symphony	83%	26	Ahlcon Parenterals (India)	46%	51	Sayaji Hotels	39%	76	Gujarat Fluorochemicals	34%
2	TTK Prestige	72%	27	La Opala RG	45%	52	JM Financial	39%	77	Blue Dart Express	34%
3	Mayur Uniquoters	66%	28	United Spirits	45%	53	Haldyn Glass	38%	78	HIL	34%
4	Byke Hospitality	61%	29	WPIL	45%	54	Sagar Cements	38%	79	Kotak Mahindra Bank	34%
5	Hawkins Cookers	60%	30	Gruh Finance	44%	55	Safari Industries (India)	38%	80	Marico	34%
6	Ushdev International	55%	31	Riddhi Siddhi Gluco Biols	44%	56	Kwality	38%	81	Supreme Industries	34%
7	United Breweries	54%	32	Indo Borax & Chemicals	44%	57	Relaxo Footwears	38%	82	Steelcast	34%
8	Anant Raj	53%	33	Himadri Chemicals & Inds	44%	58	Swarnsarita Gems	38%	83	Roto Pumps	34%
9	Bliss GVS Pharma	53%	34	Ajanta Pharma	44%	59	Emami	38%	84	Mahindra Lifespace Dev	33%
10	Manappuram Finance	53%	35	Tilaknagar Industries	43%	60	Vadilal Industries	37%	85	Sun Pharmaceutical Inds	33%
11	Ashiana Housing	53%	36	Bajaj Electricals	43%	61	Rallis India	37%	86	Lotus Chocolate Co	33%
12	Cera Sanitaryware	53%	37	Venus Remedies	42%	62	Crisil	37%	87	Coromandel International	33%
13	Zydus Wellness	52%	38	Shree Cement	42%	63	Ganesh Housing Corp	37%	88	Ponni Sugars (Erode)	33%
14	Amara Raja Batteries	50%	39	Godrej Industries	41%	64	Alstom T & D India	37%	89	IFB Agro Inds	33%
15	Vakrangee	50%	40	Ratnamani Metals & Tubes	41%	65	TTK Healthcare	36%	90	Berger Paints India	33%
16	Borosil Glass Works	50%	41	DFM Foods	40%	66	Hercules Hoists	36%	91	Pidilite Industries	33%
17	Poly Medicure	49%	42	Hatsun Agro Products	40%	67	Disa India	36%	92	Rainbow Papers	33%
18	Era Infra Engg	48%	43	Bhushan Steel	40%	68	Godrej Consumer Products	36%	93	GSK Consumer Healthcare	33%
19	TPL Plastech	48%	44	AVT Natural Products	40%	69	Ganesha Ecosphere	36%	94	Kajaria Ceramics	33%
20	Vinati Organics	48%	45	Liberty Phosphate	40%	70	Hester Biosciences	35%	95	Eicher Motors	33%
21	Nesco	47%	46	Unitech	40%	71	Fluidomat	35%	96	Sanwaria Agro Oils	33%
22	Havells India	46%	47	Shriram Transport Finance	40%	72	Selan Exploration Technology	35%	97	Jindal Worldwide	33%
23	Shriram City Union Finance	46%	48	Nila Infrastructures	39%	73	Bharat Agri Fert & Realty	35%	98	VST Tillers Tractors	32%
24	Titan Company	46%	49	Phoenix Mills	39%	74	Bajaj Finance	34%	99	Glenmark Pharmaceuticals	32%
25	Indag Rubber	46%	50	Acrysil	39%	75	Orient Paper & Inds	34%	100	Bata India	32%

Companies from the engineering & electronics sector benefited tremendously from industrial growth over the past decade. Elecon Engineering (32%), Praj Industries (27%) and Thermax (24%) are a few companies from the engineering sector that created wealth. Auto component manufacturers Motherson Sumi Systems (30%), Exide Industries (27%) and Balkrishna

Industries (26%) make it to the top 200 list apart from auto manufacturer Mahindra and Mahindra (25%). Benefiting from the consumption growth are companies like Dabur India (30%), ITC (27%), Colgate-Palmolive (26%), VIP Industries (25%), Nestlé India (24%), Asian Paints (32%) and Kansai Nerolac Paints (25%). Many banks created huge wealth too such as IndusInd Bank (28%), Axis Bank (26%), HDFC Bank (25%) and City Union Bank (25%).

Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)
101	Magma Fincorp	32%	126	BF Utilities	29%	151	Hind Rectifiers	27%	176	VIP Industries	25%
102	Elecon Engineering Co	32%	127	Diamond Power Infra	29%	152	B & A	27%	177	VST Industries	25%
103	Atul Auto	32%	128	Ruchi Infrastructure	29%	153	Khaitan Chemicals & Fert	27%	178	HDFC Bank	25%
104	Ador Fontech	32%	129	Mold-Tek Technologies	29%	154	Exide Industries	27%	179	GM Breweries	25%
105	Asian Paints	32%	130	Lupin	29%	155	Balkrishna Industries	26%	180	Kalpataru Power Trans	25%
106	Rain Industries	31%	131	Gulshan Polyols	29%	156	Colgate-Palmolive (India)	26%	181	Sumeet Industries	25%
107	Kirloskar Pneumatic Co	31%	132	Dolphin Offshore Enterprises	28%	157	JMC Projects (India)	26%	182	EID-Parry (India)	25%
108	Jindal Steel & Power	31%	133	Somany Ceramics	28%	158	Kei Industries	26%	183	Mahindra & Mahindra	25%
109	Aegis Logistics	31%	134	FAG Bearings India	28%	159	Oriental Carbon & Chemicals	26%	184	City Union Bank	25%
110	Panama Petrochem	31%	135	Hindustan Zinc	28%	160	Sundaram Finance	26%	185	Parenteral Drugs (India)	25%
111	JK Lakshmi Cement	31%	136	Indusind Bank	28%	161	Elpro International	26%	186	Kansai Nerolac Paints	25%
112	Accelya Kale Solutions	31%	137	Carborundum Universal	28%	162	Dynamatic Technologies	26%	187	Ansal Buildwell	25%
113	Sanghvi Movers	31%	138	Umang Dairies	28%	163	Ansal Housing & Const	26%	188	Genus Power Infrastructures	25%
114	Piccadily Agro Inds	30%	139	Sarla Performance Fibres	27%	164	Jyoti	26%	189	Uni Abex Alloy Products	25%
115	Nicco Parks & Resorts	30%	140	ABC India	27%	165	Mangalam Cement	26%	190	Kirloskar Brothers	25%
116	KCP	30%	141	Lakshmi Energy & Foods	27%	166	Axis Bank	26%	191	Tata Coffee	25%
117	IFB Industries	30%	142	Orient Abrasives	27%	167	Jai Corp	26%	192	Shalimar Paints	24%
118	Simmonds Marshall	30%	143	Gandhi Special Tubes	27%	168	Sukhjit Starch & Chemicals	26%	193	Geojit BNP Paribas Fin	24%
119	Sesa Sterlite	30%	144	Ipca Laboratories	27%	169	KPIT Technologies	26%	194	Pennar Industries	24%
120	Motherson Sumi Systems	30%	145	Ludlow Jute & Specialities	27%	170	Torrent Pharmaceuticals	26%	195	Nestle India	24%
121	Dabur India	30%	146	Adani Enterprises	27%	171	Cochin Minerals & Rutile	26%	196	Bhandari Hosiery Exports	24%
122	ASM Technologies	30%	147	Hindustan Composites	27%	172	Wim Plast	26%	197	Financial Technologies	24%
123	Kovai Medical Center	30%	148	Apollo Hospitals Enterprise	27%	173	APM Industries	25%	198	Mangalore Chemicals & Fert	24%
124	Shreeuj & Co	30%	149	Praj Industries	27%	174	Suraj	25%	199	Thermax	24%
125	DS Kulkarni Developers	29%	150	ITC	27%	175	Rama Phosphates	25%	200	Rollatainers	24%

One common assumption is that larger companies may find it difficult to deliver huge returns. Yet, on this list, we have companies like Housing Development Finance Corporation (22%) and Larsen and Toubro (22%) which created substantial wealth for their investors over the past decade. Companies from the engineering, industrial intermediates and auto components dominate the list. Crompton Greaves (23%), Castrol (22%), MRF (22%), Bosch (21%) and Cummins (20%) made it to the list from these sectors. Consumer durables manufactures like Whirlpool of India (23%), Khaitan Electricals (23%), Videocon (22%) and Blue Star (21%) were also big gainers. Two small software companies too did very well: RS Software (24%) and Infotech Enterprises (23%) as did software major HCL Technologies (21%).

Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)
201	Agro Tech Foods	24%	226	Infotech Enterprises	23%	251	Apcotex Industries	22%	276	Balmer Lawrie & Co	21%
202	Goodyear India	24%	227	Godfrey Phillips India	23%	252	Karur Vysya Bank	22%	277	Akzo Nobel India	21%
203	Bambino Agro Inds	24%	228	Elantas Beck India	23%	253	HDFC	22%	278	Poddar Pigments	21%
204	Premier	24%	229	Khaitan Electricals	23%	254	Venky'S (India)	22%	279	Swaraj Engines	21%
205	Bombay Burmah Trdg Corp	24%	230	Savita Oil Technologies	22%	255	Videocon Industries	22%	280	Nitta Gelatin India	21%
206	Savera Industries	24%	231	Shristi Infrastructure Dev	22%	256	I L & F S Invt Managers	22%	281	Bayer Cropscience	21%
207	Nakoda	24%	232	G I C Housing Finance	22%	257	National Peroxide	22%	282	Mohit Industries	21%
208	Tube Investments of India	24%	233	Rubfila International	22%	258	Castrol India	22%	283	K D DL	21%
209	Neo Corp Intl	24%	234	Mazda	22%	259	Lloyd Electric & Engineering	22%	284	Alkyl Amines Chemicals	20%
210	Mcnally Bharat Engg Co	24%	235	M R F	22%	260	Pix Transmissions	22%	285	Fortis Malar Hospitals	20%
211	R S Software (India)	24%	236	Amrutanjan Health Care	22%	261	Confidence Petroleum India	22%	286	Ricoh India	20%
212	Walchandnagar Industries	24%	237	Noida Medicare Centre	22%	262	H C L Technologies	21%	287	Jenburkt Pharmaceuticals	20%
213	Premier Explosives	24%	238	3M India	22%	263	K C P Sugar & Inds Corp	21%	288	Nava Bharat Ventures	20%
214	Alicon Castalloy	24%	239	Super Sales India	22%	264	Damodar Industries	21%	289	Linde India	20%
215	Greaves Cotton	23%	240	Voltas	22%	265	Stylam Industries	21%	290	Transport Corp of India	20%
216	Crompton Greaves	23%	241	Indo Amines	22%	266	P&G Hygiene & Health Care	21%	291	Cummins India	20%
217	Opto Circuits (India)	23%	242	Divi's Laboratories	22%	267	Honeywell Automation India	21%	292	GSFC	20%
218	Lloyds Metals & Energy	23%	243	Bharat Bijlee	22%	268	Nirlon	21%	293	Vamshi Rubber	20%
219	Kalpena Industries	23%	244	Radico Khaitan	22%	269	Federal Bank	21%	294	Tasty Bite Eatables	20%
220	Esab India	23%	245	Basant Agro Tech (India)	22%	270	Bosch	21%	295	Orient Press	20%
221	Gujarat Apollo Inds	23%	246	T I L	22%	271	Easun Reyrolle	21%	296	International Combustion	20%
222	N C L Industries	23%	247	Dewan Housing Finance	22%	272	A D F Foods	21%	297	Rajoo Engineers	20%
223	Whirlpool of India	23%	248	Compuage Infocom	22%	273	Blue Star	21%	298	S K F India	20%
224	Suprajit Engineering	23%	249	Max India	22%	274	Photoquip (India)	21%	299	Swelect Energy Systems	20%
225	Atul	23%	250	Larsen & Toubro	22%	275	Dhampure Specialty Sugars	21%	300	Simplex Castings	20%

Our list of top 301-400 has many mega-caps like Bharti Airtel (18%) and Infosys (17%). Among the top performers were: Cadila (20%), GlaxoSmithKline (17%), LIC Housing Finance (20%), Britannia Industries (20%), Hero MotoCorp (18%) Aditya Birla Nuvo (19%) and Ambuja Cements (18%). Navneet Education (17%), Kokuyo Camlin (17%) and Jetking Infotrain (20%) have benefited from secular demand for education. Tata Global Beverages (17%), KRBL (18%) and Heritage Foods (18%) made it to the list from the food & beverages sector. From the healthcare and pharma sectors we have Dr. Agarwal'S Eye Hospital (20%) and Strides Arcolab (17%). Surprising wealth creators were textiles companies like DCM (19%), Lakshmi Mills (18%), Mafatlal Industries (18%) and Lakshmi Machine Works (17%).

Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)
301	Cadila Healthcare	20%	326	Adi Finechem	19%	351	Gulf Oil Corp	18%	376	Suashish Diamonds	17%
302	L I C Housing Finance	20%	327	Hindustan Dorr-Oliver	19%	352	Shanthi Gears	18%	377	Deccan Cements	17%
303	Britannia Industries	20%	328	D C M	19%	353	Pradeep Metals	18%	378	Austin Engineering Co	17%
304	Stone India	20%	329	S R F	19%	354	Karnataka Bank	18%	379	Anjani Portland Cement	17%
305	Jetking Infotrain	20%	330	Aditya Birla Nuvo	19%	355	Zensar Technologies	18%	380	Cholamandalam Invt & Fin	17%
306	C C L Products (India)	20%	331	Shree Digvijay Cement Co	19%	356	Jasch Industries	18%	381	Patel Integrated Logistics	17%
307	Gujarat Mineral Devp Corp	20%	332	Genesys International Corpn	19%	357	Real Strips	18%	382	Allahabad Bank	17%
308	Dr. Agarwal's Eye Hospital	20%	333	T C P L Packaging	19%	358	Bharti Airtel	18%	383	Superhouse	17%
309	Deepak Nitrite	20%	334	Lakshmi Mills Co	18%	359	Balmer Lawrie Invsts	18%	384	S P M L Infra	17%
310	Sabero Organics Gujarat	20%	335	Navin Fluorine Intl	18%	360	T R F	18%	385	Shri Lakshmi Cotsyn	17%
311	Vimal Oil & Foods	20%	336	Ramco Cements	18%	361	Hitachi Home & Life Sol	18%	386	Sudarshan Chemical Inds	17%
312	J M T Auto	20%	337	Grindwell Norton	18%	362	Hero Motocorp	18%	387	E I H Associated Hotels	17%
313	Siemens	19%	338	Bengal Tea & Fabrics	18%	363	T T	17%	388	Manugraph India	17%
314	Kriti Industries (India)	19%	339	Falcon Tyres	18%	364	Bhartiya International	17%	389	Taneja Aerospace & Aviation	17%
315	Ram Ratna Wires	19%	340	A C C	18%	365	Ador Welding	17%	390	Graphite India	17%
316	Peninsula Land	19%	341	Gujarat Ambuja Exports	18%	366	Strides Arcolab	17%	391	Srinivasa Hatcheries	17%
317	Dhunseri Petrochem & Tea	19%	342	Salzer Electronics	18%	367	Tata Global Beverages	17%	392	Infosys	17%
318	Amtek India	19%	343	Kemrock Inds & Exports	18%	368	Ultramarine & Pigments	17%	393	Navneet Education	17%
319	Fedders Lloyd Corp	19%	344	Daikaffil Chemicals India	18%	369	C M C	17%	394	Banco Products (India)	17%
320	Reliance Industrial Infra	19%	345	Warren Tea	18%	370	Lakshmi Machine Works	17%	395	South Indian Bank	17%
321	Ansal Properties & Infra	19%	346	Natco Pharma	18%	371	Multibase India	17%	396	Trent	17%
322	Lumax Industries	19%	347	Heritage Foods	18%	372	Kisan Mouldings	17%	397	Piramal Enterprises	17%
323	Gujarat Gas Co	19%	348	Ambuja Cements	18%	373	Sterling Holiday Resorts	17%	398	GSK Pharmaceuticals	17%
324	Vindhya Telelinks	19%	349	K R B L	18%	374	Kokuyo Camlin	17%	399	Orient Bell	17%
325	Tide Water Oil Co. (India)	19%	350	Mafatlal Industries	18%	375	Simplex Infrastructures	17%	400	Modern Steels	17%

The last 100 companies of the top 500 wealth creators consist of companies from the chemicals sector, engineering sector, pharma sector, financial sector and industrial intermediates. Among the heavyweights are ICICI Bank (15%), State Bank of India (15%), Hindustan Unilever (14%), Tata Motors (14%) and Reliance Industries (14%). As many as eight banks are present on the list including Bank of India (16%), State Bank of Travancore (15%), and Union Bank of India (15%). Cipla (16%), Sanofi India (15%), Dr Reddy's Laboratories (14%) and Wockhardt (14%) represent the pharma sector.

Spicejet (14%) is the only airlines company that made it to the top 500. Gujarat Alkalies (16%), Diamines & Chemicals (15%) and BASF India (15%) are a few companies from the chemicals sector that made it to the list.

Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)	Rank	Company Name	CATSR (%)
401	Kothari Petrochemicals	17%	426	Zee Entrtainment Entp	16%	451	Nucleus Software Exports	15%	476	Supreme Petrochem	14%
402	Kamat Hotels (India)	17%	427	Banswara Syntex	16%	452	Panasonic Appliances India	15%	477	Jindal Hotels	14%
403	India Gelatine & Chemicals	17%	428	Dharan Sugars & Chemicals	16%	453	I N G Vysya Bank	15%	478	Mangalam Organics	14%
404	Morganite Crucible (India)	17%	429	Windso Machines	16%	454	Binani Industries	15%	479	Kalindee Rail Nirman	14%
405	KSB Pumps	17%	430	Narmaca Gelatines	16%	455	Uco Bank	15%	480	Tata Motors	14%
406	Sakthi Finance	17%	431	Ruby Mills	16%	456	H B L Power Systems	15%	481	Can Fin Homes	14%
407	Gati	17%	432	Steel Strips Wheels	16%	457	Styrolution A B S (India)	15%	482	Mount Shivalik Inds	14%
408	Forbes & Co	16%	433	Unichem Laboratories	16%	458	G M M Pfaudler	15%	483	Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills	14%
409	Astrazeneca Pharma India	16%	434	Zodiac Clothing Co	16%	459	Sequent Scientific	15%	484	O C L India	14%
410	NR Agarwal Inds	16%	435	B D H Industries	16%	460	T V S Srichakra	15%	485	Rishi Laser	14%
411	H S I L	16%	436	Gujarat N R E Coke	15%	461	I C I C I Bank	15%	486	Tata Investment Corp	14%
412	Nile	16%	437	K S E	15%	462	Heidelberg Cement India	15%	487	Spicejet	14%
413	Artson Engineering	16%	438	Indsil Hydro Power	15%	463	State Bank of India	15%	488	Camphor & Allied Products	14%
414	Bhagyanagar India	16%	439	B A S F India	15%	464	A B C Bearings	15%	489	Reliance Industries	14%
415	Bank of India	16%	440	Bharat Seats	15%	465	Prism Cement	15%	490	Container Corp of India	14%
416	Orissa Sponge Iron & Steel	16%	441	Wendt (India)	15%	466	Prakash Industries	15%	491	Timken India	14%
417	Avanti Feeds	16%	442	Diamines & Chemicals	15%	467	Ahmednagar Forgings	15%	492	Vaibhav Global	14%
418	Apar Industries	16%	443	Surya Roshni	15%	468	Jain Irrigation Systems	15%	493	Modern Dairies	14%
419	Sical Logistics	16%	444	Birla Corporation	15%	469	Stovec Industries	15%	494	Jindal Drilling & Inds	14%
420	Gujarat Alkalies & Chem	16%	445	Sanofi India	15%	470	National Plastic Inds	15%	495	State Bank of Mysore	14%
421	Cipla	16%	446	Oracle Financial Services	15%	471	Dr. Reddy's Laboratories	14%	496	Alstom India	14%
422	Uttam Galva Steels	16%	447	State Bank Of Travancore	15%	472	Hindustan Unilever	14%	497	Gillette India	14%
423	Alchemist	16%	448	Siyaram Silk Mills	15%	473	Sarda Energy & Minerals	14%	498	Deepak Fertilisers & Petro	14%
424	A B B India	16%	449	Super Tannery	15%	474	P B M Polytex	14%	499	Transchem	14%
425	R S W M	16%	450	Union Bank Of India	15%	475	S R E I Infrastructure Fin	14%	500	Wockhardt	14%