

# Higher Education Institutions in Haryana: Growth and Spatial Patterns of Distribution

**Aman Kumari**

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## Abstract

In developing countries, the demand for higher education is rapidly increasing, with more students progressing through the education system than ever before. This paper examines the growth and spatial distribution of higher education institutions in Haryana since their establishment, using secondary data. The study looks at the rise in total colleges, including both government and private institutions, and calculates the coefficient of variability to analyse their spatial distribution. There have been significant variations in the growth and distribution of colleges, particularly as the number of districts in the state has increased. The decade from 2000 to 2010 saw the highest growth in colleges and universities, driven largely by the private sector's involvement in higher education. Districts in the National Capital Region (NCR) close to Delhi have notably experienced a surge in higher education institutions.

**Keywords:** growth, spatial distribution, higher education institutions, Haryana

## Introduction

Higher education is essential for achieving sustainable growth and development in any country (Pujar, 2014). According to the National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986, "Higher education provides people with an opportunity to reflect on the critical social, economic, cultural, moral, and spiritual issues facing humanity. It contributes to national

development by disseminating specialised knowledge and skills. Therefore, it is a vital factor for survival. As the pinnacle of the educational pyramid, it also plays a key role in producing teachers for the education system."

Since India gained independence in 1947, the higher education sector has experienced significant growth. This expansion began rapidly but was

initially based on a limited foundation. Until around 1980, higher education primarily focused on courses in languages and the humanities, reflecting the lingering influence of British education. Engineering education is largely provided by the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Regional Engineering Colleges, now known as National Institutes of Technology. Management education is offered by the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs). The establishment of these high-quality institutions, particularly the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), is widely regarded as a milestone in Indian higher education (Agarwal, 2007b).

To be recognised as a welfare state during the 1960s and 1970s, the Indian government funded higher education by establishing universities and colleges while also managing the financial operations of private institutions. However, during the 1980s, a surge in demand for quality higher education that met the needs of businesses and industries placed a strain on government resources. As financial constraints limited the government's ability to establish new universities and colleges, only a few were created, and even fewer were government-sponsored. This situation indicated a withdrawal of the government from its broader responsibilities in higher education (Tilak, 2005).

While budgetary constraints limited the expansion of government-funded institutions, those that already existed faced financial

difficulties and had to introduce self-financing courses to meet the growing demand from students. State universities and colleges began offering self-funded courses, leading to an increase in the number of private institutions over time. Despite initial reluctance, the state eventually had no choice but to allow for the growth of private institutions (Kapur & Mehta, 2004).

Trends post-1980 indicate that the number of public institutions—both government-funded and aided—expanded slightly, while the number of private institutions surged dramatically. Although significant growth in government-aided universities and colleges is unlikely in the future, the number of private, unaided higher education institutions is expected to rise (Agarwal, 2006).

### **Growth of Higher Education in Haryana**

Since its inception in 1966, the higher education sector in Haryana has experienced remarkable growth in both quality and quantity. The 2019-2020 academic year continued this upward trend, characterised by a significant increase in the number of colleges, lecturers, and, notably, female student enrolment across various institutions.

The period from 1975 to 1985 is regarded as one of the most critical phases in the development of the educational system. During this period, the rapid expansion of institutions and student enrollment led to budgetary difficulties and resource shortages.

Around 1999-2000, the Haryana government initiated efforts to restructure the higher education sector. This included merging certain college programmes based on student and staff availability, as well as expanding education in rural areas by establishing additional colleges. The transformation of Haryana's higher education landscape was guided by the "Education Policy - 2000," which aimed to enhance educational quality, encourage private initiatives, promote computer education in colleges, and make higher education more job-oriented, particularly in rural areas.

There was a growing demand for access to education, coupled with a declining government budget and shifting political ideologies. This situation compelled successive Haryana governments to seek alternative funding strategies for the higher education system. Initially, the government encouraged local philanthropists to invest in education. This local involvement resulted in the establishment of various institutions, many of which were later integrated into the government system, contributing 85 to 90 per cent of recurring grants. By 2004, private institutions had overtaken public colleges in both rural and urban areas.

In 1966, Haryana had only 54 colleges and one university. By 2019-20, the number had risen to 1,075 colleges and 53 universities across 22 districts. The state ranked 12th in the country, accounting for 2.56% of India's total colleges and held eighth

place with 5.08 per cent of the country's universities in 2019-20.

The growth of higher education in Haryana accelerated after 1991, following the implementation of the New Economic Policy. This policy had a profound impact on the development of higher education, not only in the state but also nationwide. By permitting the private sector to invest in higher education, the policy revolutionised educational opportunities in Haryana. Between 1966 and 1980, the number of colleges increased dramatically by 170 per cent, which then slowed to only 17 per cent from 81 to 1990.

**Table 1**  
*Haryana: Growth of Colleges and Universities, 1966-67 to 2019-20*

Year	Colleges	Universities
	Number	
1966-67	54	1
1970-71	86	1
1980-81	146	3
1990-91	171	3
2000-01	228	4
2010-11	777	23
2019-20	1075	53

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Haryana, 2012-13; All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report, 2020.

Regarding universities, Haryana had only one university until 1970 (Table 1). This number increased to three during the decade from 1971 to 1980, reflecting a remarkable growth rate of 200%. However, the decade of 1981-1990 saw no growth in the number of universities. The introduction of the New Economic Policy in 1991 created an environment that facilitated the rapid expansion of the private sector in higher education.

## **Objectives and Methodology**

The primary objectives of this paper are to investigate two main areas: i) the trends in the growth of colleges, both government and private, and ii) the trends in the growth of universities, also categorised as government and private. The study examines the growth of higher education institutions (colleges and universities) at the district level from 1966 to 2019. Additionally, it discusses the district-wise number of colleges and their respective shares, along with the calculation of their coefficient of variability. Furthermore, the paper provides a detailed exploration of the growth of (i) government and privately managed colleges and (ii) various types of universities based on their management structure.

The analysis of higher education growth in the state of Haryana relies on secondary data gathered from several sources, including the Statistical Abstract of Haryana from various years, the annual reports from the Department of Higher Education, the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), census publications, relevant websites, and various books. The data collection spans from 1966 onward, with the analysis conducted at the district level. For data tabulation and representation, relevant tables, figures, and maps have been created.

## **Results and Discussion**

### **Colleges in Haryana**

According to the All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) report,

"colleges" are defined as institutions that are not authorised to award degrees in their name and are therefore affiliated with or recognised by universities.

An assessment of the data revealed that significant growth in the number of colleges occurred in Haryana since the state's formation in 1966. The number of colleges continued to rise, especially after 1991, with a substantial increase observed during the decade from 2000 to 2010. In fact, the total number of colleges grew more than threefold, increasing from 228 in 2000-01 to 777 in 2010-11.

### ***Trends in Growth and Spatial Patterns of Distribution of Colleges***

In 1966, there were 54 colleges in the state, but their distribution was uneven across the districts. Karnal had the highest number of colleges, followed by Rohtak, Ambala, and Hisar. By the 1970-71 academic year, the Coefficient of Variation (CV) index value was 0.62, indicating considerable inter-district variations in college distribution.

During this period, Rohtak became the district with the highest number of colleges, followed by Hisar, Karnal, and Ambala. Notably, 66.28% of all colleges were concentrated in just three districts: Rohtak, Hisar, and Karnal.

Data from 1980-81 confirmed that Rohtak continued to have the largest number of colleges, followed again by Ambala and Hisar. However, inter-district variations in the distribution

of colleges narrowed considerably after the 1990-91 academic year. This improvement can be attributed to the policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation (LPG). From 1970-71 to 2010-11, Rohtak consistently ranked as the top district in terms of the share of colleges, due to various socio-demographic factors, political support, and the positive attitude of the people of Rohtak toward education, which reflects their overall development.

In 2019-20, Rohtak slipped to second place behind Sonipat. Although the total number of colleges continued to increase since 1966, the percentage share of colleges in each district decreased, as the number of districts had risen following the state's formation.

In 2019, noticeable inter-district variations were evident in the distribution of colleges offering higher education, with numbers ranging from a low of 14 colleges in Nuh to 90 colleges in Sonipat. The five districts with the highest number of colleges—Sonipat, Rohtak, Mahendragarh, Hisar, and Gurugram—accounted for 395 colleges, or 36.74% of the state's total. In contrast, the five lowest-ranking districts—Kaithal, Fatehabad, Charkhi Dadri, Panchkula, and Nuh—collectively had only 115 colleges, or 10.74% of the total.

The CV index values from 1966 to 2020 demonstrate trends in college distribution. The lowest value, 0.43, occurred in 1980-81, indicating reduced inter-district variation in that year. The maximum value of the CV index, 0.62, was recorded in 1970-71,

reflecting significant disparities in college distribution at that time. The CV index increased from 0.54 in 1966-67 to 0.62 in 1970-71, despite the number of districts remaining constant. This increase was due to significant growth in the total number of colleges across nearly all districts, except for Jind and Mahendragarh, which did not experience the same level of expansion.

Government and Private (Aided and Un-aided) Colleges. Three categories of colleges are discernible (Table 4): government, private aided and private unaided. At the time of the state's formation in 1966, the colleges were either government or private-aided, in a 30:70 proportion. Although the number of colleges in each category has increased, the proportion of government colleges has declined over the years, except during the 1990s, a trend also reflected in the year 2000. The state had only seven districts. While Karnal and Rohtak had a substantial number of government colleges, Ambala and Hisar had private-aided colleges. Ambala did not have a government college, while the remaining four districts had one each.

However, by 2010-11, this figure had declined significantly to 11.97%. This notable drop was attributed to the liberalisation policy that allowed the private sector to enter the realm of higher education.

Although the absolute number of government colleges continued to rise, their percentage share declined due to the consistent increase in the

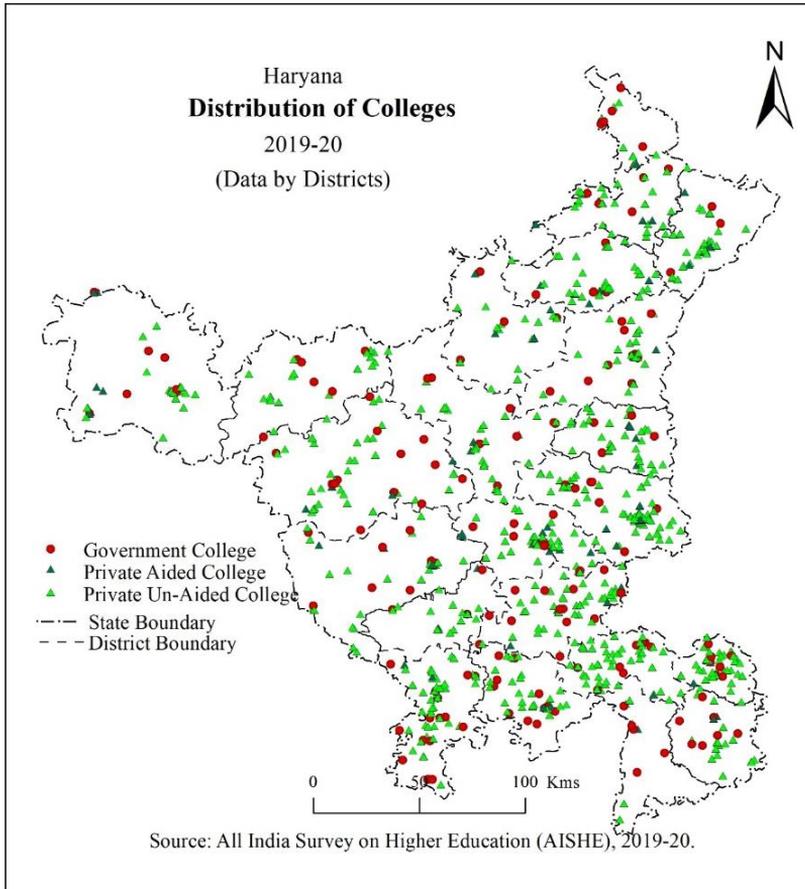
share of private colleges, both aided and un-aided.

In the late 1990s, private un-aided colleges emerged, and by 2000-01, their share constituted 17.11%. Previously, private aided colleges held a larger share, but by 2010-11, their percentage had decreased to 13.51%. Conversely, the share of private un-aided colleges surged from 17.11% in 2000-01 to 74.52% in 2010-11. Many of these private aided colleges were established by philanthropists, social reformers, and charitable trusts

aiming to promote higher education, particularly for women.

In 2019-20, four districts—Rohtak, Sonipat, Yamunanagar, and Ambala—accounted for 37.69% of the state's total private aided colleges. Fatehabad and Panchkula had the lowest share, with only one private aided college in each district. In private un-aided colleges, Sonipat had the highest number, while Nuh had the lowest. Almost 50% of these colleges were concentrated in seven districts: Sonipat, Mahendragarh, Gurugram, Rohtak, Jhajjar, Hisar, and Yamunanagar (Map 1).

**Map 1**



**Table 3**

*Haryana: Trends in Growth and Spatial Patterns of Distribution of Number of Colleges, 1966-67 to 2019-20*

Districts	1966-67	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20
Hisar	10 (18.52)	18 (20.93)	16 (10.96)	19 (11.11)	16 (7.02)	45 (5.79)	68 (6.33)
Gurugram	7 (12.96)	11 (12.79)	8 (5.48)	10 (5.85)	14 (6.14)	55 (7.08)	67 (6.23)
Jind	2 (3.70)	2 (2.33)	11 (7.53)	10 (5.85)	11 (4.82)	55 (7.08)	43 (4.00)
Mahendragarh	2 (3.70)	3 (3.49)	10 (6.85)	5 (2.92)	8 (3.51)	58 (7.46)	83 (7.72)
Ambala	10 (18.52)	13 (15.12)	19 (13.01)	16 (9.36)	16 (7.02)	32 (4.12)	42 (3.91)
Karnal	12 (22.23)	17 (19.76)	12 (8.23)	8 (4.68)	10 (4.39)	32 (4.12)	46 (4.28)
Rohtak	11 (20.37)	22 (25.58)	23 (15.75)	26 (15.20)	23 (10.09)	70 (9.01)	87 (8.09)
Bhiwani*	-	-	12 (8.23)	13 (7.60)	18 (7.89)	49 (6.31)	48 (4.47)
Faridabad*	-	-	8 (5.48)	10 (5.85)	20 (8.77)	50 (6.44)	53 (4.93)
Kurukshetra*	-	-	14 (9.58)	12 (7.02)	9 (3.95)	37 (4.76)	44 (4.09)
Sonapat*	-	-	9 (6.16)	11 (6.43)	17 (7.46)	55 (7.08)	90 (8.37)
Sirsa*	-	-	4 (2.74)	6 (3.51)	9 (3.95)	28 (3.60)	45 (4.19)
Panipat**	-	-	-	5 (2.92)	7 (3.07)	33 (4.25)	41 (3.81)
Rewari**	-	-	-	7 (4.09)	10 (4.39)	31 (3.99)	47 (4.37)
Kaithal**	-	-	-	7 (4.09)	11 (4.82)	28 (3.60)	30 (2.79)
Yamunanagar**	-	-	-	6 (3.51)	12 (5.26)	37 (4.76)	59 (5.49)
Panchkula***	-	-	-	-	4 (1.75)	11 (1.42)	22 (2.05)
Jhajjar***	-	-	-	-	8 (3.51)	43 (5.53)	66 (6.14)
Fatehabad***	-	-	-	-	5 (2.19)	20 (2.57)	26 (2.42)
(Nuh) Mewat****	-	-	-	-	-	6 (0.77)	14 (1.30)
Palwal****	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.26)	31 (2.88)
Charkhi Dadri*****	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 (2.14)
Total	54	86	146	171	228	777	1075
Mean	7.71	12.29	12.17	10.69	12.00	37.00	48.86
C.V. Index	0.54	0.62	0.43	0.53	0.43	0.48	0.43

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana of different years. Note: \*Formed after 1971 Census

\*\* Formed after 1981 Census \*\*\* Formed after 1991 Census \*\*\*\* Formed after 2001 Census

\*\*\*\*\*Formed after 2011 Census

**Table 4**

*Haryana: Trends in Growth and Spatial Pattern of Government and Private Colleges, 1966-67 to 2019-20 (to be continued)*

Districts	1966-67			1970-71			1980-81		
	Govt.	Private Aided	Total	Govt.	Private Aided	Total	Govt.	Private Aided	Total
Hisar	1	9	10	1	17	18	3	13	16
Gurugram	1	6	7	1	10	11	4	4	8
Jind	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	9	11
Mahendragarh	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	7	10
Ambala	0	10	10	1	12	13	1	18	19
Karnal	7	5	12	4	13	17	2	10	12
Rohtak	5	6	11	7	15	22	7	16	23
Bhiwani	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	12

Faridabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
Kurukshetra	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	14	14
Sonipat	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	9
Sirsa	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Panipat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rewari	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kaithal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yamunanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panchkula	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jhajjar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fatehabad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nuh (Mewat)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Palwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charkhi Dadri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	16 (29.63)	38 (70.37)	54 (100)	16 (18.60)	70 (81.40)	86 (100)	28 (19.18)	118 (80.82)	146 (100)

Districts	1990-91			2000-01				2010-11			
	Govt.	Private Aided	Total	Govt.	Private Aided	Private Un-Aided	Total	Govt.	Private Aided	Private Un-Aided	Total
Hisar	6	13	19	5	11	0	16	10	5	30	45
Gurugram	6	4	10	6	4	4	14	5	3	47	55
Jind	3	7	10	3	7	1	11	5	3	47	55
Mahendragarh	3	2	5	8	0	0	8	8	0	58	58
Ambala	3	13	16	2	11	3	16	3	10	19	32
Karnal	1	7	8	4	5	1	10	5	5	22	32
Rohtak	10	16	26	5	14	4	23	7	10	53	70
Bhiwani	3	10	13	5	11	2	18	7	9	33	49
Faridabad	3	7	10	5	7	8	20	4	7	39	50
Kurukshetra	0	12	12	2	6	1	9	3	6	28	37
Sonipat	0	11	11	2	12	3	17	5	9	41	55
Sirsa	2	4	6	2	4	3	9	4	4	20	28
Panipat	1	4	5	1	5	1	7	3	5	25	33
Rewari	1	6	7	3	6	1	10	5	6	20	31
Kaithal	7	0	7	0	8	3	11	1	7	20	28
Yamunanagar	0	6	6	0	9	3	12	1	8	28	37
Panchkula	-	-	-	3	1	0	4	4	1	6	11
Jhajjar	-	-	-	5	2	1	8	6	6	31	43
Fatehabad	-	-	-	4	1	0	5	4	1	15	20
Nuh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	4	6
Palwal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	2
Charkhi Dadri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	49 (28.65)	122 (71.35)	171 (100)	65 (28.51)	124 (54.38)	39 (17.11)	228 (100)	93 (11.97)	105 (13.51)	579 (74.52)	777 (100)

Districts	2019-20			
	Govt.	Private Aided	Private Un-Aided	Total
Hisar	16	6	46	68
Gurugram	8	2	57	67
Jind	10	3	30	43
Mahendragarh	16	7	60	83
Ambala	5	9	28	42
Karnal	10	5	31	46
Rohtak	15	19	53	87
Bhiwani	10	6	32	48
Faridabad	8	6	39	53
Kurukshetra	7	7	30	44
Sonipat	9	11	70	90
Sirsa	8	6	31	45
Panipat	4	5	32	41
Rewari	11	6	30	47
Kaithal	4	7	19	30
Yamunanagar	3	10	46	59
Panchkula	6	1	15	22
Jhajjar	14	4	48	66
Fatehabad	6	1	19	26
Nuh (Mewat)	6	2	6	14
Palwal	5	2	24	31
Charkhi Dadri	3	5	15	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>184 (17.12)</b>	<b>130 (12.09)</b>	<b>761 (70.79)</b>	<b>1075 (100)</b>

Source: Statistical Abstract of Haryana (1968, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2002, 2012 and 2021)

### Universities in Haryana

The All-India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) defines universities and university-level institutions as those empowered to award degrees under an Act of Parliament or State Legislature. An assessment of the data has revealed that Haryana, which began with a very small base, now occupies the eighth position in the country owing to its large number of universities.

#### *Trends in Growth and Spatial Patterns of Distribution of Universities*

Kurukshetra University, inaugurated in 1956, was the first state public university in Haryana, established a decade prior to the state's creation. Following its inception, Haryana's

university education system entered a period of dormancy lasting 15 years, during which no new universities were founded. It was not until 1970, when Chaudhary Charan Singh (CCS) Haryana Agricultural University was established, that the system experienced a revival. Maharshi Dayanand University (MDU) was founded in 1976. In subsequent years, the following universities were established: Guru Jambheshwar University of Science and Technology (GJUST) in Hisar in 1995, Chaudhary Devi Lal University in Sirsa in 2003, Deenbandhu Chhotu Ram University of Science and Technology in Murthal in 2006, Bhagat Phool Singh Women University in Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat in 2006, Pt. B.D. Sharma University of Health Sciences in Rohtak in 2008,

YMCA University of Science and Technology (now J. C. Bose University of Science and Technology) in Faridabad in 2010, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences in Hisar in 2011, Indira Gandhi University in Meerpur, Rewari in 2013, Ch. Ranbir Singh University in Jind in 2014, and the State University of Performing & Visual Arts in Rohtak in 2014.

As of the 2019-20 academic year, there were 23 state private universities in Haryana, starting with O.P. Jindal Global University, established in Sonipat in 2009. However, the distribution of state private universities across the region was uneven. Of the 22 districts in Haryana, only nine had state private universities. Among the 23 state private universities, 10 were located in Gurugram (including Amity University, Ansal University, BML Munjal University, G.D. Goenka University, IILM University, and K.R. Mangalam University), four in Sonipat, and two each in Faridabad and Jhajjar. Additionally, districts such as Ambala, Hisar, Kaithal, Palwal, and Rohtak each had one state private university.

In 2019-20, there were a total of six deemed universities in the state—three deemed universities (government) and three deemed universities (private). Among the oldest deemed universities in Haryana is the National Dairy Research Institute in Karnal. The National Brain Research Centre, established in 2002 in Gurugram, is another notable deemed university. The private

deemed universities include Maharishi Markandeshwar University in Ambala (established in 2007), Lingaya's University in Faridabad (2009), and the Manav Rachna International Institute of Research & Studies in Faridabad (2009).

Haryana has one Central University established in 2009, which is situated in the Mahendragarh district, a rural area.

In summary, the academic year 2000-01 marked a significant transformation in the state's educational landscape, characterised by the establishment of various institutions, including central universities, institutes of national importance, state private universities, and deemed universities (both government and private). Consequently, the share of state public universities fell sharply from 100% in 2000-01 to 45.45% in 2010-11. This notable decline was attributed to the liberalisation policies that allowed private sector involvement in higher education. By the academic year 2019-20, the share of state public universities had further reduced to 33.96%, while the participation of state private universities rose from 27.27% in 2010-11 to 43.40% in 2019-20. In 2019-20, the state comprised a total of 23 state private universities, 18 state public universities, five institutes of national importance, three deemed universities (government), three deemed universities (private), and one central university.

The five Institutes of National Importance are distributed across

four districts of Haryana: two in Kurukshetra, one in Faridabad, one in Rohtak, and one in Sonipat. Of the total 53 universities, one-third (18) are state public universities, which are

located in 11 districts. Notably, three districts—Hisar, Rohtak, and Sonipat—each host three state public universities, collectively constituting half of the total (Map 2).

**Table 5**

*Haryana: Trends in Growth of Universities, 1966-67 to 2019-20*

Districts	1966-67	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20
Ambala	0	0	0	0	0	2 (9.09)	2 (3.77)
Bhiwani	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1.89)
Faridabad	0	0	0	0	0	3 (13.64)	6 (11.32)
Gurugram	0	0	0	0	0	5 (22.73)	12 (22.64)
Hisar	0	0	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	2 (50)	3 (13.04)	4 (7.55)
Jhajjar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (3.77)
Jind	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1.89)
Kaithal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1.89)
Karnal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1.89)
Kurukshetra	1 (100)	1 (100)	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (25)	2 (9.09)	4 (7.55)
Mahendragarh	0	0	0	0	0	1 (4.55)	1 (1.89)
Palwal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 (3.77)
Rewari	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (1.89)
Rohtak	0	0	1 (33.33)	1 (33.33)	1 (25)	2 (9.09)	5 (9.43)
Sirsa	0	0	0	0	0	1 (4.55)	1 (1.89)
Sonipat	0	0	0	0	0	3 (13.64)	9 (16.98)
Total	1	1	3	3	4	22	53

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Haryana (1968, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2012 and 2021); All India Survey on Higher Education, 2019-20.

**Table 6**

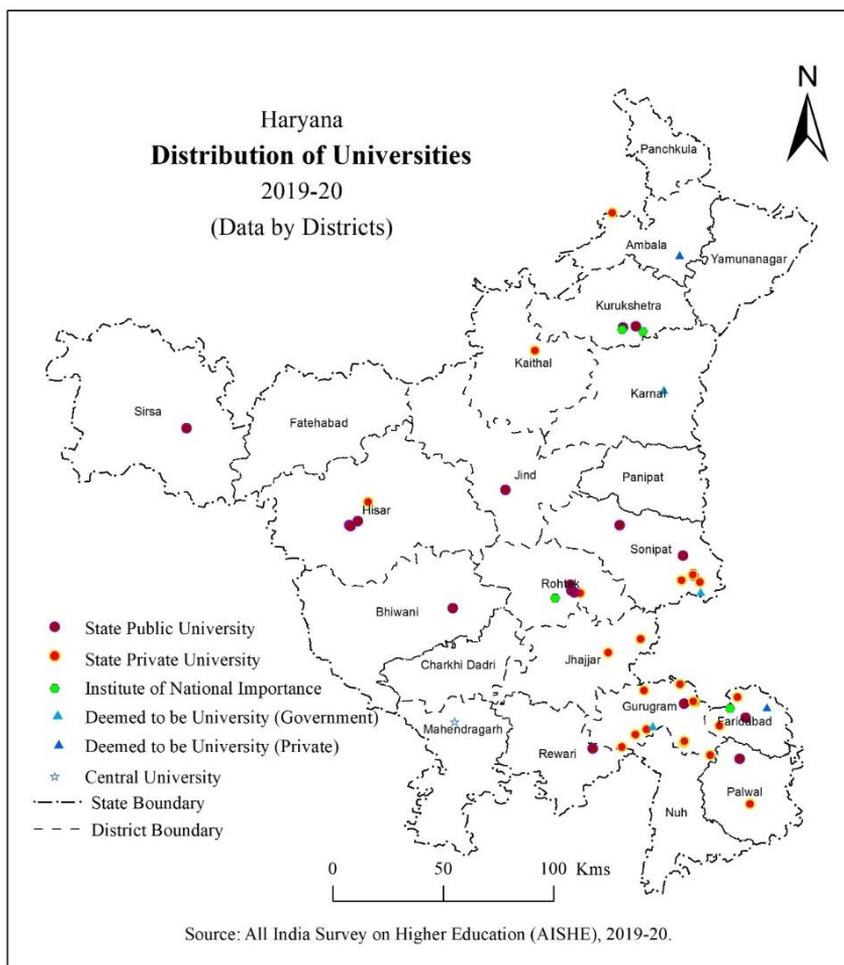
*Haryana: Trends in Growth and Spatial Patterns of Distribution by Type of Universities,*

*1966-67 to 2019-20*

Types of Universities	1966-67	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2019-20
Central University	0	0	0	0	0	1 (4.55)	1 (1.89)
Institute of National Importance	0	0	0	0	0	1 (4.55)	5 (9.43)
State Public University	1 (100)	1 (100)	3 (100)	3 (100)	4 (100)	10 (45.45)	18 (33.96)
State Private University	0	0	0	0	0	6 (27.27)	23 (43.40)
Deemed to be a University (Government)	0	0	0	0	0	1 (4.55)	3 (5.66)
Deemed to be a University (Private)	0	0	0	0	0	3 (13.64)	3 (5.66)
Total	1	1	3	3	4	22	53

Sources: Statistical Abstract of Haryana (1968, 1972, 1982, 1992, 2012 and 2021); All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), Report 2015 and 2020.

## Map 2



## Conclusion

At the time of its formation in 1966, Haryana had a limited higher education infrastructure, comprising only 54 colleges. However, as public awareness of higher education grew and demand increased, the number of colleges began to rise. Between 1966 and 1980, Haryana experienced impressive growth in the number of colleges. In contrast, the period from 1980 to 1990 witnessed very low growth. Following 1991, increased private investment led to rapid

expansion in higher education institutions. While the total number of institutions steadily increased from 1966 to 2019, the most significant growth occurred during the decade from 2000 to 2010, when the number of colleges more than tripled, and the number of universities increased almost sixfold. During this period, the majority of new institutions were established in the private sector.

Until 1990-91, Haryana had both government and private-aided colleges,

with a higher proportion of private-aided institutions. After 1990-91, private unaided colleges began to emerge. Regarding university expansion in the state, it is noteworthy that there was only one university at the time of Haryana's formation, and the number remained low until 2000. During the decade from 2000 to 2010, the number of universities increased by 5.5 times, and in the subsequent decade (2010-2019), it more than doubled. Until 2000, all universities were either government or state public universities. After that, various types of universities emerged, including state private universities, deemed-to-be universities (both government and private), and central universities. By 2019, 16 out of the 22 districts in Haryana had universities, while six districts—Charkhi Dadri, Fatehabad, Nuh, Panchkula, Panipat, and Yamunanagar—lacked them. The absence of universities in these districts may be attributed to their proximity to universities in neighbouring districts. Although there has long been a demand for a university in Nuh, residents have only received assurances from political parties that have never been fulfilled. In 2019, one-third of the total universities in Haryana were state public universities, with notable growth observed in the districts of the National Capital Region (NCR).

Haryana offers several advantages over other states. Firstly, the predominantly flat terrain facilitates the development of efficient transport facilities. Additionally, the state boasts a substantial student population. These

favourable conditions have encouraged investment opportunities for establishing colleges in the private sector, resulting in faster growth in Haryana than in many neighbouring states. Factors such as government policies favouring the privatisation of higher education, a robust transport network, and growing recognition of the importance of higher education among the populace have all played crucial roles in the expansion of higher education in the state. However, it is essential to examine the quality of education provided by the numerous higher education institutions.

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## Author

### Dr. Aman Kumari

Assistant Professor,  
Department of Geography  
GGDSD College, Chandigarh.  
Email: nehra.aman06@gmail.com