

**Modern societies need specialists in certain fields, but not others. Some people therefore think that governments should pay university fees for students who study subjects that are needed by society. Those who choose to study less relevant subjects should not receive the government funding.**

**Would the advantages of such an educational policy outweigh the disadvantages?**

In every country, there are some priorities about university subjects, based on the industrial, economic and social climate and also natural resources of that region. The government can manage these preferences by giving incentives to students for choosing those fields to study.

Obviously, one way to do this, would be for the government to pay the included fees for those students who choose such subjects.

Actually, there are some advantages of such a strategy for the country. The more scholarships paid by the government, the more students would be encouraged to enroll. Therefore, the existing employment gap would be filled in a rather short time. For example, in developing countries like Iran, engineering fields are really—highly valued and developed while other fields like liberal arts are neglected.

However, drawbacks of such a policy would be really—quite considerable. For instance, the students attracted by the funding, may not be really interested or talented in that field. Such students may be dropped out before graduation or even after working for a short time. On the other hand, priorities may change during time, but the policies may not be updated regularly.

In conclusion, I believe that granting scholarships for preferred fields of study would be helpful in short time to compensate for lack of skills for development. But this program must be revised periodically in long

time not only to be effective but also to mitigate the negative consequences.