



**INTERNSHIP PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG SCIENTISTS IN
UZBEKISTAN: INTERN NUMBERS AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT
EFFICIENCY (2018–2025)**

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***Abstract:** Internship programs are an important policy instrument for supporting young scientists and strengthening national research capacity in Uzbekistan. This paper analyzes the dynamics of intern participation and the efficiency of financial support in amount of between 2018 and 2025. The study focuses on changes in the number of interns and the relationship between financial allocations and participation levels. The results indicate a general increase in both funding and intern numbers, accompanied by fluctuations in financial efficiency across years. The findings suggest that while expanded funding has improved access to internships, further optimization of allocation mechanisms is required to enhance program effectiveness.*

***Keywords:** young scientists; internships; financial support; efficiency; Uzbekistan*

1. Introduction

The sustainable development of scientific potential largely depends on effective support for young researchers. In Uzbekistan, internship programs funded by public and affiliated institutions serve as a key mechanism for integrating young scientists into research and innovation activities. These programs aim to provide financial assistance, professional experience, and opportunities for skills development. However, the effectiveness of such initiatives depends not only on funding volume but also on the efficiency of resource utilization.



This study examines internship programs for young scientists in Uzbekistan, with particular attention to the number of interns and the efficiency of financial support during the period 2018–2025.

2. Materials and Methods

The research is based on official registry data covering internship programs implemented between 2018 and 2025. The dataset includes annual indicators on the number of interns and total financial allocations. A descriptive and comparative analytical approach is applied to identify participation trends and to assess efficiency through the relationship between funding volumes and intern numbers.

3. Results and Discussion

The analysis reveals a generally positive trend in the number of interns supported over the observed period, indicating increased institutional engagement in youth-oriented scientific policy. At the same time, participation growth is uneven across years.

Financial allocations for internship programs demonstrate a steady increase. However, efficiency analysis shows that higher funding does not always lead to proportional growth in intern numbers. In certain years, funding growth exceeded participation growth, resulting in higher costs per intern. In contrast, other periods reflect more efficient use of resources, where moderate funding supported a larger number of interns. These variations suggest that efficiency depends on management practices, selection procedures, and organizational capacity in addition to funding levels.

4. Conclusion

Internship programs for young scientists in Uzbekistan have expanded significantly between 2018 and 2025 in terms of both funding and participation. Nevertheless, variations in financial efficiency highlight the need for improved allocation and monitoring mechanisms. Strengthening efficiency-oriented approaches would allow broader support for young scientists while ensuring sustainable use of public resources.