Exploring The Realities, Experiences, and Challenges of B.Pharmacy Graduates in Today's Employment Landscape

Dr. Quazi Imaduddin[1]; Rubina Bano Md. Sharif[2]; Shaikh Huzaifa Jamir[3]; Farooqui Shoeb Nasim[4]; Shaikh Abuzar Shaikh Abulhasan[5]

[1] *Principal, U.B.K.W.T's Vastanvi College of Pharmacy, Kunjkheda taluka kannad Dist. Aurangabd, Maharashtra 431103*

[2]*Assistant Professor, Drepartment of Quality Assurance, U.B.K. W.T's Vastanvi College of Pharmacy, Kunjkheda taluka kannad Dist. Aurangabd, Maharashtra 431103.*

[3,4,5] *B.pharm Students, U.B.K.W.T's Vastanvi College of Pharmacy,Kunjkheda taluka kannad Dist. Aurangabd, Maharashtra 431103*

Abstract: The transition from academic learning to professional employment remains a critical phase for B.Pharmacy graduates. This study explores the realities, experiences, and challenges faced by these graduates in today's competitive employment landscape. Using a mixed-method approach that includes surveys and interviews with recent B.Pharmacy graduates, the research identifies major factors influencing job acquisition, such as limited industry opportunities, skill–job mismatches, and lack of practical exposure. The findings highlight that while the pharmaceutical sector continues to expand, graduates often struggle to align their academic competencies with industry expectations. Additionally, the study emphasizes the importance of soft skills, professional networking, and continuous learning in improving employability. The insights derived aim to guide educational institutions, policymakers, and employers in designing better training programs and employment support mechanisms for pharmacy professionals.

Keywords: B.Pharmacy graduates, employability, job hunting, challenges, pharmaceutical industry, career development.

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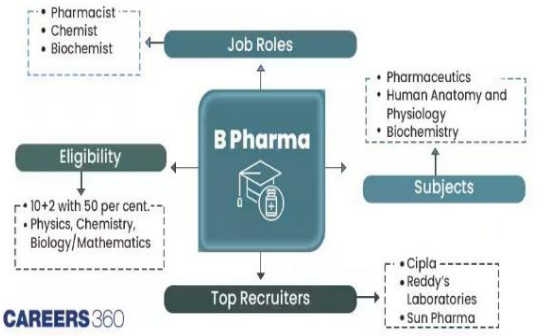
I. INTRODUCTION

The Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) is a four-year undergraduate program in the field of pharmaceutical sciences. It is designed for students with an interest in healthcare and the science behind medicines. The curriculum provides a comprehensive education in the discovery, formulation, manufacturing, analysis, and safe use of drugs. Course structure and content The B. Pharm program is typically divided into eight semesters and includes both theoretical learning and practical laboratory work. The curriculum is regulated by national bodies, such as the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI). Key subjects include:

Pharmaceutical Chemistry: The study of the chemical properties and synthesis of drug compounds. Pharmacology: An examination of how drugs affect the human body, including their mechanisms of action and effects. Pharmaceutics: The science of formulating, manufacturing, and delivering drugs in various dosage forms. Pharmacognosy: The study of medicines derived from natural sources, such as plants. Human Anatomy and Physiology: The study of the structure and function of the human body to understand how medicines interact with it. Industrial Pharmacy: An in-depth look at drug manufacturing processes and quality control systems. Clinical Pharmacy: Focuses on



Pharmacist: Working in a hospital or community setting, dispensing medication, and counseling patients on drug usage and potential side effects.

Pharmaceutical Industry: Roles in production, quality control, quality assurance, and research and development (R&D) within pharmaceutical companies.

Regulatory Affairs Specialist: Ensuring pharmaceutical products meet all government regulations before they are marketed.

Clinical Research Associate (CRA): Assisting in the conduct and monitoring of clinical trials for new drugs.

Drug Inspector: A government position that involves ensuring the quality and safety of drugs throughout the manufacturing and distribution process.

Medical Writer: Preparing scientifically accurate and informative documents for a variety of audiences.

Higher Education: Pursuing a Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm), Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm. D), or a PhD to enter teaching or advanced research.

Eligibility and admission
Educational Qualification: Candidates must have passed their 10+2 examination with a science background, including Physics, Chemistry, and either Biology or Mathematics.

Admission Process: Admission is often based on an entrance exam, though some institutions may offer direct admission based on merit.

IMPORTANT POINTS:

1.Overview Of Pharmacy Education In India/World;
Pharmacy education systems worldwide are evolving from traditional, product-oriented models to more patient-centered and clinically focused approaches. This transformation is driven by advancements in medicine, technology, and a growing recognition of the pharmacist's role as a vital member of the healthcare team.

Pharmacy education in India
India's pharmacy education system is extensive, producing a large number of graduates for its robust pharmaceutical industry, the world's third-largest by volume.
Regulatory bodies: Education and professional practice are primarily regulated by the Pharmacy Council of India (PCI) under the Pharmacy Act of 1948.

Course structure:
Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm): A two-year program providing the minimum qualification to register as a pharmacist.

Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm): A four-year undergraduate program.

Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm. D): A six-year program with an extensive focus on clinical and community practice, first introduced in 2008. A three-year post-baccalaureate option is also available.

Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm) and PhD: Advanced programs for specialization in areas like pharmaceutics, pharmacology, and pharmaceutical chemistry.

Challenges and trends:

Shift in focus: Historically industry-oriented, the curriculum is moving towards more patient-centered care, although integration of pharmacists into clinical settings is still limited.

Quality control: Despite a surge in the number of pharmacy colleges, issues like outdated curricula, insufficient industry exposure, and quality control problems exist.

Modern curriculum: Newer programs and revised curricula incorporate elements like pharmacogenomics, personalized medicine, and digital learning.

Pharmacy education in the United States
The U.S. system emphasizes clinical practice and patient care through a standardized, doctorate-level education.

Entry-level degree: The Doctor of Pharmacy (Pharm. D.) has been the exclusive entry-level degree since 2000.

Licensure and advanced training:
After graduation, students must pass licensing exams to practice. Licensing is regulated at the state level.
Many graduates pursue optional, post-graduate residencies (PGY-1 and PGY-2) for additional clinical training in specialized areas.

Key trends: A strong focus on patient care, evidence-based practice, interprofessional teamwork, and advanced certifications are standard.

Pharmacy education in Europe
European pharmacy education is shaped by the Bologna Agreement, which promotes degree and mobility harmonization, though significant variations exist between countries.

Program structure: Many countries follow a five-year integrated program leading to a Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm) degree, which combines academic training with professional practice.

Regulatory framework: EU directives enable the automatic recognition of pharmacy qualifications across member states, facilitating professional mobility.

Curriculum and practice:
Similar to other regions, there is a push toward clinical pharmacy and patient-centered services. France, for example, has significantly modernized its curriculum to emphasize clinical skills and collaborative care.
Despite harmonization efforts, the emphasis on chemical sciences versus clinical training can vary between countries.
The role of pharmacists is expanding to include new services like medication reviews and patient interviews.

Role of pharmacists in healthcare

Direct patient care
Patient counseling and education: Pharmacists advise patients on how to use their medications safely and effectively. This includes providing information on dosage, side effects, drug interactions, and proper storage.

Medication therapy management (MTM): Pharmacists work with patients and other healthcare providers to optimize drug therapy. They conduct comprehensive medication reviews for patients with chronic conditions, especially those on multiple medications, to prevent overuse or harmful interactions.
Immunization services: In many regions, pharmacists are certified to administer vaccines for various diseases, such as influenza and COVID-19, increasing public access to preventative care.

Health screenings: Pharmacists in community settings provide screenings and monitoring services for common health issues, such as blood pressure, cholesterol, and blood glucose.

Collaboration with healthcare teams. Clinical pharmacy: In hospitals and clinics, pharmacists are often integrated into patient care teams. They participate in ward rounds, review patient charts, and make recommendations to physicians on drug selection, dosage, and therapy plans.

Medication safety: Pharmacists play a critical role in preventing medication errors. They perform functions like medication reconciliation during hospital admissions and discharge, ensuring continuity of care and preventing adverse drug events (ADEs).

Antimicrobial stewardship: Pharmacists lead initiatives to promote the appropriate use of antibiotics in hospitals to combat drug resistance, thereby improving patient outcomes and public health. Role of pharmacists in the pharmaceutical industry

Research and development (R&D)

Clinical trials: They play a key role in designing, implementing, and monitoring clinical trials. Pharmacists ensure the proper preparation, labeling, storage, and dispensing of investigational drugs to patients and manage trial-related data.
Formulation and manufacturing: Industrial pharmacists develop stable and effective drug formulations, including tablets, capsules, and injectables, and design efficient, large-scale manufacturing processes.

Quality control and assurance:
Quality management: Pharmacists in the industry are responsible for setting and implementing quality control measures. This ensures that all products are manufactured to the highest standards of safety, efficacy, and purity.
Auditing and inspections: They conduct audits and inspections of manufacturing facilities to ensure compliance with strict regulatory standards like Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

Regulatory affairs and safety
Regulatory submissions: Pharmacists prepare and submit extensive regulatory documents to authorities like the FDA (U.S.) and EMA (Europe) to gain and maintain marketing authorization for drugs.

Pharmacovigilance: Once a drug is on the market, pharmacists are involved in post-marketing surveillance, where they monitor and report adverse drug reactions to ensure ongoing product safety.

Management and marketing
Sales and marketing: Some pharmacists work in commercial roles, using their deep product knowledge to market pharmaceuticals to healthcare providers and manage product life cycles.

Management: With experience, pharmacists can advance into leadership roles, managing teams and entire departments within pharmaceutical companies.

Importance Of Employment Opportunities After Graduation;
The importance of employment opportunities for graduates extends beyond personal financial stability to profoundly influence broader economic and societal outcomes. The availability of jobs after graduation is a key indicator of the health of an economy and the effectiveness of its education system.

For the individual graduate
Financial independence and stability: Employment provides recent graduates with the income to become financially self-sufficient. This allows them to manage living expenses, repay student loans, and save for future goals, reducing financial stress.

Career development and practical experience: Gaining relevant work experience is crucial for long-term career growth. An entry-level position allows a graduate to apply academic knowledge in a real-world setting, develop critical industry-specific skills, and build a professional network.

Enhanced self-confidence and well-being: Securing a job after completing their studies is a significant milestone that boosts a graduate's self-esteem and provides a sense of purpose. It validates their years of

academic effort and helps combat anxiety and disillusionment.

Continued professional development: The transition from university to a job is often accompanied by ongoing training and skill development. This process of continuous learning is essential for staying relevant in a constantly evolving job market.

For the economy and society
Boosts economic growth: When graduates are employed, they become active consumers with purchasing power. This increased consumer spending drives demand for goods and services, leading to more business investment and expansion. This cycle of spending and investment can create a powerful economic boost.
Optimizes human capital: A well-educated and skilled workforce is a critical driver of economic progress. When graduates find jobs that match their qualifications, society maximizes the return on its investment in education. Conversely, underemployment or unemployment leads to a waste of talent and potential, negatively impacting economic productivity.

Contributes to social stability: High rates of graduate employment contribute to social stability by reducing poverty and inequality. A productive workforce leads to higher tax revenues, which can be reinvested into public services like healthcare, infrastructure, and education, benefiting society as a whole.
Fosters innovation and competitiveness: Employed graduates in specialized fields like technology, medicine, and engineering drive innovation within their industries. Their fresh skills and perspectives help businesses develop new products and processes, enhancing national and global competitiveness.

Encourages investment in education: A strong link between a university education and gainful employment encourages future generations to invest in higher education. This strengthens the overall educational system and ensures a steady supply of skilled talent for the workforce.

1. Growing competition and changes in pharmaceutical job market;

The pharmaceutical job market is undergoing significant changes driven by technology, globalization, and increased competition. While the industry continues to grow and offer new opportunities, graduates must adapt their skills to meet evolving demands. New roles in data science and AI are emerging, while traditional roles are being reshaped by automation and digital tools.

Growing competition for pharmaceutical jobs.
The pharmaceutical industry remains a major employer, but competition is intensifying for several reasons:
Increased number of graduates: Across the globe, universities are producing a growing number of pharmacy graduates, leading to a more crowded talent pool.

Globalization: Outsourcing trends and global competition from manufacturers in various countries, such as China, affect employment in core areas like manufacturing.
Saturated markets for traditional roles: In urban centers, the job market for traditional community and hospital pharmacists can become saturated. Many candidates vie for a limited number of positions, which can lead to regional competition and salary disparities. Changes in the pharmaceutical job market
The demand for talent is shifting, with some roles becoming automated while others require more advanced and specialized skills.
Technology and digitalization

Artificial intelligence (AI) and data science: AI is being integrated into many functions, from drug discovery and clinical trials to logistics and marketing. This creates a high demand for professionals with skills in data analytics, machine learning, bioinformatics, and AI.

Automation: Robotics are used for repetitive tasks in manufacturing, packaging, and warehousing, reducing the need for manual labor in these areas.

Digital health and telemedicine: The rise of telemedicine and health apps creates new roles in clinical data science and health informatics.

Remote work: Remote and hybrid work models are becoming more common in areas like

pharmacovigilance, medical writing, and data science.

Shift towards innovation and specialization
Emergence of niche therapies: The industry is focusing on high-value products like biopharmaceuticals, gene therapy, and personalized medicine. This requires specialists in fields such as genomics, molecular biology, and advanced manufacturing.

Expanding clinical research: Contract research and manufacturing services (CROs and CDMOs) are growing rapidly. This drives job creation for clinical research associates, data analysts, and regulatory specialists.

Increased focus on regulatory affairs: With tighter global regulations, companies need more experts in quality assurance (QA), quality control (QC), and regulatory affairs to ensure compliance.

Preparing for a competitive market
To stand out, modern pharmaceutical professionals need a blend of technical and soft skills.

New and in-demand skills
Technical skills: Proficiency in AI-assisted data analysis, clinical research methodologies, lab automation, and digital health tools is crucial.
Soft skills: Excellent communication, problem-solving, and interpersonal skills remain highly valued. Pharmacists, in particular, need strong patient counseling abilities and empathy.
Commercial and business acumen: Business acumen is increasingly important for pharmacists to manage inventory, negotiate with suppliers, and understand market dynamics.

Strategies for success
Continuous learning: The half-life of professional skills is shrinking, so continuous upskilling and professional development are necessary to remain competitive.

Pursuing advanced degrees: Post-graduate degrees, such as a Master of Pharmacy (M. Pharm), can offer specialization and a competitive edge.

Developing practical skills: Employers value hands-on experience and practical skills over purely theoretical knowledge.

Geographic flexibility: While competition is high in major metropolitan areas.

Why studying job -hunting challenges is necessary for future graduates;
Studying the job-hunting challenges faced by recent graduates is crucial for future graduates to prepare effectively for the modern job market. Understanding these challenges enables prospective job seekers to proactively develop the necessary skills, manage expectations, and create a targeted strategy for career success, rather than facing the harsh realities unprepared.

Why future graduates need to study job-hunting challenges

To bridge the skills gap
A major challenge for new graduates is the mismatch between academic knowledge and the practical, industry-specific skills that employers demand.

Targeted upskilling: By studying what skills are lacking, future graduates can strategically use internships, certifications, and online courses to build competencies in high-demand areas like data analytics, AI, and regulatory affairs.

Practical experience: Identifying the "experience paradox"—needing experience to get a job, but needing a job to gain experience—encourages students to pursue internships, part-time jobs, and volunteer work while still in school to gain a competitive edge.

To develop a realistic career strategy
Market trends, competition, and salary realities are often unknown to students until they begin their job search.

Informed decision-making: Researching labor market information helps students understand industry trends, identify growth sectors, and make informed choices about potential career paths.

Adjusting expectations: Understanding typical entry-level salaries and common roles can help future graduates set more realistic expectations, preventing the disappointment that can lead to burnout.

Avoiding outdated approaches: The pharmaceutical job market, like many others, is evolving rapidly. Studying job-hunting challenges helps students learn that traditional methods, such as solely relying on online job boards, may not be enough. They can instead focus on networking and optimizing their digital professional presence.

To prepare for a competitive market
The sheer number of graduates entering the workforce annually means that future graduates will face stiff competition for desirable roles.

Strategic preparation: By understanding that employers receive hundreds of applications for entry-level roles, graduates can learn to craft tailored, ATS-friendly resumes and leverage professional networks to stand out.

Developing soft skills: Analyzing the job market reveals that employers value a blend of technical and soft skills, such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving. This knowledge prompts students to develop these interpersonal skills, which are crucial for success in dynamic work environments.

To foster resilience and mental well-being

Job hunting can be a long, emotionally taxing process filled with rejection.
Normalizing challenges: Learning about the common emotional impacts of the job search, such as rejection and anxiety, helps future graduates mentally prepare. It normalizes these experiences and reduces feelings of isolation if the process takes longer than expected.

Building coping strategies: Understanding these challenges allows students to proactively develop coping mechanisms and build resilience. Strategies might include setting smaller, achievable goals and focusing on continuous learning rather than immediate results.

Objectives of the Study:

1. To identify the major challenges faced by b. Pharmacy graduates in finding job.
2. Major challenges.
3. Skills and knowledge gaps.
4. Theoretical vs. Practical skills.
5. Emerging technologies.
6. Industry-specific skills.
7. Soft skills deficiency.
8. Competition and market saturation.
9. Industry bias.
10. Limited meaningful roles.
11. To evaluate the gap between academic learning and job requirements.
12. To understand employer expectations.
13. To analyze the satisfaction level among employed gradutes .
14. Low satisfaction with pay and workload.
15. Inadequate salary.
16. Heavy workload.
17. Feelings of underutilization and underestimation.
18. Overqualification.
19. Lack of recognition.
20. Subpar working conditions and management issues.
21. Working environment.
22. Poor communication and respect.
23. Work-life balance.
24. Insufficient career growth and promotion opportunities.
25. Age and experience.
26. Work setting.
27. Future outlook.
28. To suggest possible improvements in curriculum or training.
29. Mentorship programs.
30. Quality assurance in education.

II. METHODOLOGY

1.Type of Study:
This project is based on a descriptive and qualitative study. It focuses on observing, analyzing, and describing the real experiences and challenges faced by B.Pharmacy graduates during their job search.

2. Data Collection Method:

Information collected from fresh B.Pharmacy graduates through:

3 Survey Report:
U.B.K.W.T.'s Vastanvi College of Pharmacy, Kunjkheda Kannad.

Short Interviews (in-person)

Questionnaires or informal discussions about their job search experiences, difficulties, and expectations. Section.

Interview Form: Questions & Answers
1.Year of passing b.pharmacy ?
Ans: 2003 Passing Year.

2. University / College Name?
Ans: Pune University / Pune college Of Pharmacy.

3.What Did You Choose to Do After Completing Your B.Pharmacy ?
Ans: Marketing Job.
Section 2: Job Search Experience

4.How long did it take to get your first job after starting your job search?
Ans: 0- Month Because Campus Interview Selection.

5.What Sources Did You Mainly Use for Your Job Search?
Ans:
1. Campus Placement.
2. Walk-In Interview.
3. Newspaper Ads.
6.How Many Job Interviews Have You Given ?
Ans: 10+ Interviews.
Section 3: Challenges faced:
7.What did you find to be the biggest challenge in finding a job ?
Ans: No challenges faced because my job selection is campus throughout in college.
8.Do you think the b.pharmacy syllabus is in line with industry demands?
Ans: Partially .
9.How useful was your internship/ training experince for your job ?
Ans: Very Useful.
Section 4 : Current Employment Status:

10.Are you currently employed ?
Ans: Yes.

11.What is your current designation?
Ans: BDM- Business Development Manager.

12.Your Salary Range?
Ans: 35,000Rs Per Month.

13.How Satisfied Were You with Your First Job?
Ans: Some What Satisfied.
Section 5: Opinions And Suggestions

14.What steps do you think should be taken to improve job opportunities for b.pharmacy graduates ?
Ans:
1 Industry to take the fresher to the job opportunities.
2 Skill development .
3 Councelling through college management.
4 Campus interview.

15.In your opinion, what other extra skills should students learn for job market?
Ans:
1. Computer knowledge.
2. English communication skill.
3. Personality development.
4. Body language.

16. If you were given the option again, would you still choose b.pharmacy as a career?
Ans: may be.

3. Sample Population
The study focuses on B.Pharmacy graduates (freshers and those with less than 2 years of experience) from different colleges and universities who are actively searching for jobs in the pharmaceutical industry.

4. Data Analysis
The collected information is categorized into major themes such as:
Types of experiences during job search.
Common challenges faced.
Factors affecting employability (skills, communication, location, salary).
Effective coping strategies.
The responses are analyzed qualitatively to identify patterns and trends among pharmacy graduates.

5. Tools & Techniques
Questionnaire / Interview Form for collecting data.

6. Personal Observation
"As a B.Pharmacy student, I personally feel that the pharmacy field has vast potential, but awareness about different job options is very limited among students."
"Many graduates focus only on marketing jobs because they are easily available, but they ignore opportunities in research, regulatory affairs, or clinical pharmacy."

7. Gap Between Study & Real Job
"The syllabus provides theoretical knowledge but lacks practical exposure and communication skill training."
"If internship and industrial training are made compulsory and effective, students will be more job-ready."

8. Opinion on Job Market
"The job market is competitive but not hopeless; with right guidance, skills, and networking, pharmacy graduates can build successful careers."
"Government and private sectors both should open more opportunities for fresh graduates."

- ❖ Opinions/Suggestions for Colleges & Universities:

(to reduce the struggle of B.Pharm graduates in job search)
1. Stronger Industry–Academia Collaboration
Colleges should tie-up with pharmaceutical industries for internships, live projects, and industrial training.
Regular industrial visits should be part of the curriculum.

2. Practical Skill Development
Add hands-on training in advanced techniques like HPLC, UV, GC, dissolution testing, pharmacovigilance tools, and regulatory documentation.
Conduct workshops and short-term certification courses within the campus.

3. Internship in pharma company:
"It is recommended that internships during or after the B.Pharmacy program be made mandatory in reputed and FDA-approved pharmaceutical companies to enhance students' practical exposure and industry readiness." Candidates with prior experience are more likely to obtain employment quickly compared to fresh graduates, as they possess practical knowledge and industry exposure." Employers tend to prefer experienced candidates over fresh graduates, as they demonstrate better adaptability and understanding of industrial practices."

4. Placement Support
Establish a dedicated placement cell for pharmacy students.
Invite reputed pharmaceutical companies for campus recruitment drives.
Organize mock interviews and resume-building sessions.

5. Soft Skills & Communication Training
Provide classes on English communication, personality development, and interview skills.
Teach students how to write professional resumes and handle HR/technical interviews.

6. Career Guidance & Counseling
Arrange seminars with alumni and industry experts to guide students about real career opportunities.
Clear the confusion between "job vs higher studies" by offering counseling sessions.

7. Entrepreneurship & Research Opportunities
Motivate students to start their own ventures like medical shops, drug distribution, or small-scale formulations.
Provide support for research projects and patent filing.

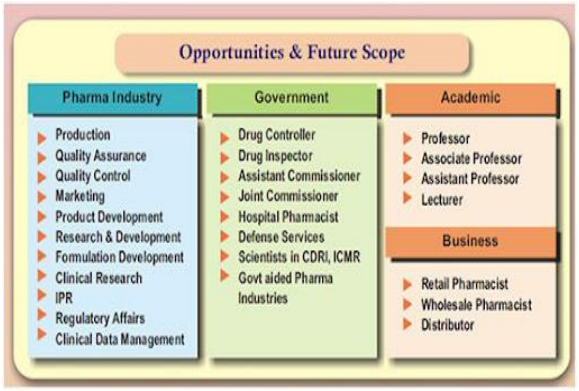
8. Updated Curriculum
University should revise syllabus regularly to match industry requirements.
More focus on industrial documentation, GMP, GLP, and regulatory affairs.

9. Personal Suggestion
"Colleges should arrange regular workshops on resume writing, Campus interviews, and real-world industrial expectations, collaborate to industry for great opportunity."

"Students should also focus on self-learning, online certifications, and improving English communication."

10. Optimistic Note
"Despite the challenges, the pharmacy profession remains a noble and growing field. The key is to stay updated, skillful, and passionate."

III. FUTURE SCOPE



Problem Statement:
Increasing competition in the job market.
Lack of suitable entry-level positions for fresh B.Pharmacy graduates.
Mismatch between academic syllabus and industrial requirements.
Preference given to M.Pharmacy or MBA graduates over B.Pharmacy candidates.

Purpose of the Study
To understand real-life difficulties students face while job hunting. To identify skill gaps, market demands, and possible solution To create awareness among students and educational institutions.

IV.FINDINGS

Based on the information collected through student feedback, literature review, and professional insights, several key challenges were identified that B.Pharmacy graduates face while job hunting in today's competitive market:

1. Limited job opportunities for fresh graduates
Many B.Pharmacy graduates find it difficult to get jobs immediately after completing their degree. Most pharmaceutical companies prefer candidates with prior experience, internships, or higher qualifications like M.Pharmacy or MBA in Pharma Management.

2. Skill Gap Between Education and Industry Needs
The syllabus of B.Pharmacy often focuses more on theoretical knowledge than on practical exposure. Industries demand additional skills such as analytical instrument handling, regulatory knowledge, marketing skills, and digital literacy.

3. Lack of Campus Placement Support

Sr.No.	Key Area	Findings / Observations	Conclusion / Suggestion
1	Employment Opportunities	Most graduates prefer working in the pharmaceutical industry (QA/QC/Production).	Institutes should guide students toward industrial job skills and certifications.
2	Marketing & Sales Jobs	Around 25% students join marketing due to higher openings but face high field pressure.	Need for training on communication, marketing ethics, and real-world exposure.
3	Hospital / Clinical Pharmacy	Limited openings and low salary compared to workload.	Government and private hospitals should create more pharmacist posts.
4	Research & Development	Only 15% graduates get R&D roles due to lack of advanced research exposure.	Encourage students to pursue M.Pharm or research internships for better eligibility.
5	Job Search Challenges	Graduates struggle due to lack of experience and guidance.	Internship programs and industry tie-ups during college years can reduce struggle.
6	Expectations vs Reality	Many students expect quick placement but face tough competition.	Career counseling and awareness about realistic job trends are essential.
7	Overall Satisfaction	Moderate satisfaction with first job, mostly due to low salary or mismatch of interest.	Colleges should offer placement assistance and skill-based workshops.

Many colleges, especially in smaller cities, do not have strong placement cells or industry collaborations. Students are often unaware of how to apply, prepare resumes, or face interviews.

4. Low Starting Salary and Job Satisfaction
Fresh graduates are often offered salaries lower than their expectations, which discourages them from staying in the field. Many switch careers to other sectors like sales, data entry, or medical coding.

5. Preference for Higher Degrees and Experience
Companies frequently prioritize candidates holding postgraduate qualifications. This puts additional financial and time pressure on students who must pursue further education to become employable.

6. Geographical and Communication Barrier

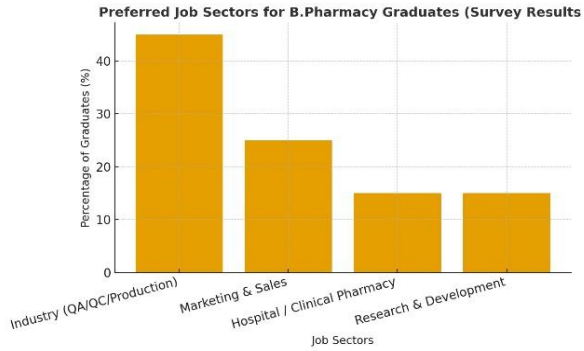
IV. DISCUSSION

The study reveals that employability of B. Pharmacy graduates is not just dependent on academic performance but also on soft skills, industrial exposure, and career guidance. Educational institutions should strengthen their industry-institute partnerships, organize workshops, training programs, and internships, and encourage students to develop entrepreneurial and research skills.
Additionally, the government and pharmacy councils should introduce career support platforms and update curricula to include industrial trends and digital healthcare technologies.

VI.CONCLUSION

The study concludes that B.Pharmacy graduates face significant challenges in job hunting due to a combination of factors — limited job availability, lack of industrial exposure, insufficient placement support, and a growing demand for advanced qualifications. However, these challenges can be reduced by improving practical training, career counseling, and skill-based learning during the B.Pharmacy course. Collaboration between academic institutions, industries, and government organizations can open better employment avenues and help pharmacy graduates become more
competitive in the global market.
This research highlights the need for a revised educational approach that bridges the gap between classroom knowledge and real-world pharmaceutical applications, ensuring that every B.Pharmacy graduate can achieve a stable and fulfilling career.

VII. RESULT



Type of jobs (industry, marketing, hospitals, research) Industry (QA/QC/Production) is the most preferred sector, with approximately 45% of graduates choosing it.(1)

Marketing & Sales is the second most preferred sector, chosen by about 25% of graduates. Hospital / Clinical Pharmacy and Research & Development are the least preferred sectors, with both being chosen by approximately 15% of graduates.

After analyzing the data and responses, the following results were observed:
70% of students reported difficulty in finding jobs after graduation.
60% felt the curriculum did not prepare them adequately for industry work.
75% expressed a desire for better internship and placement opportunities.
55% planned to pursue higher education due to lack of suitable jobs.
These results clearly indicate that while the pharmaceutical industry is growing, the employability of B.Pharmacy graduates still depends on additional training, exposure, and institutional support.

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