

Understanding The Effectiveness Of Performance Appraisal System In Kerala Textile Industries

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ABSTRACT

Organizations have created clear and discrete classifications for different skills and exercises. Professional performance and advancement tests are separate. The Vocational Advancement and Execution Test associations utilize the relationship between these two skills. The moment career advancement and proficiency testing are viewed as mutually supportive; both become more robust. Each is in a superior position to achieve the overall authoritarian goal of expanding human ensemble commitments. To achieve common help, professional development and performance appraisal should be practically uninterrelated. They need not bother to be carried out simultaneously by similar people or even by an equal part of the association.

Consequently, the two frameworks are separate but related. Each keeps up with their skills and techniques, but each benefit from shared goals, recognition, concern, and correspondence. They should not be viewed as executive gimmicks Challenge the Human Resources (H.R.) professional to catalyze to unite performance appraisal and professional development and keep their valuable relationship together. Here 200 employees are examined on the view of performance appraisal; all the selected respondents belong to textile industries in Kerala.

Keywords: performance appraisal, career development, the effectiveness of appraisal

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN KERALA

The textile business is perhaps one of the most established. It is remembered that the printing of textiles began around the year 300 BC. B.C. started to. To China and Southeast Asia. Already 500 BC, The wool carpet was mentioned in India, according to Buddhist scriptures. The cotton used for clothing, jute used for Hassan and baking, and hemp used for textiles and rope are all liberally stocked in India. Due to the wide accessibility and minimal cost of significant materials, the Indian textile industry has spread rapidly. The Indian textiles industry has a strong presence both in the local textiles economy and worldwide. His commitment to the Indian economy manifests in modern creation, the creation of jobs and unknown corporate profits. It accounts for 20% of the contemporary design, 1% of the extract range and 18% of the modern workforce, accounting for almost 20% of the country's total raw textile revenue. In the predeterminations of a civilization, it is inconceivable to change its social environment.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN THE WORLD

Cotton is one of the world's most essential and widely supplied agricultural and modern crops. Cotton Textiles Industry A textiles industry uses filaments and yarns to create textures. the ongoing financial crisis made it one of the world's most fantastic consumer goods companies for its first ten years. It immediately spread across the globe. Clothing is one of our most basic needs. The textiles industry, with handlooms, machine weavers and modern factories, has sparked global interest in Indian textiles. Breakthrough Innovation Increased use of

advances and new regions with explicit use of cotton has led to sensational expansions since the mid-1990s, with global yields rising from less than 600kg in Clare to nearly 800 kilograms. Advancement of the cotton variety using conventional techniques.- Biotechnology, the evolved water system, the targeted application of pesticides, the more advanced use of compost and the improvement of the harvest table produce better yields and cost lower production rates.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN INDIA

The advanced textiles industry began in 1818 when the primary cotton mill was established near the capital of Calcutta, Stronghold Gloater. But it was not until after 1854, when a cotton mill was set up in Bombay under the direction of Paris, that the industry took off. When India gained autonomy in 1947, there were more than 10 million spindles, and almost two lakh looms in the combined textile sector, but most of the machines were old and outdated. The country's segment made disastrous progress for the company. Most of the production lines were returned to India, while 30% were planted in Pakistan. This negatively impacted the raw cotton inventory at an inflated cost, causing the price of a trade item to increase. India is the third largest cotton producer after the U.S. and China. Cotton is an essential industry in India, with more than 60 million people working in developing, displaying, handling and exchanging cotton. Cotton production is growing in Punjab, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The Indian Cotton Mills League (ICMF) is running a campaign with the public authority to increase trade. The cotton fabric industry developed rapidly in the second half of the 19th century, with 178 cotton fabric factories before the end of the century. The handloom business is unrivalled in its adaptability and flexibility, allowing for trial and error and encouraging breakthroughs. A piece of Indian heritage that embodies our land's richness and diversity and the weavers' imagination. The manufacture of handlooms contributes significantly to the gross domestic product of the public and the income from primary products. 1998-99 it was Rs. 1,956 million rupees. Actual figures are also estimated at a similar level. Firoozbahr, M. (2020).

The hand-weaving area employs approximately 12.5 million people. It is the second largest rural business supplier after horticulture, with a manufacturing position in the metropolitan and semi-metropolitan regions across India. According to recent studies by other research institutes, the country has more than 38,000,000 handlooms. There are more than 15,000,000 native handlooms in the northeastern states. The handlooms of North and South India are designed for starting a local business and marketing their wares worldwide. (WHA, 2006-07). Since the second half of the 1960s, the field of handlooms has undergone tremendous changes in the manner and design of creation, Innovation and presentation in light of changes in material creation and advertising because of the specifics of the province and nearby Huq, H. (2019). Changes in the public activities of weaver networks affect their incremental processes for survival. The development of the materials business, which has expanded from 1.5 lakhs in 1963 to 3.09 lakhs today, contributed to this change. The power loom option eliminated six handlooms as a direct consequence of the development of the power loom. Its effect was evident in the slow and noticeable uprooting of weavers, the reduction in their financial wealth, and the loss of autonomy in the cycle of creation Devassy (2020). To see the value of this cycle, it is important to analyze the changes in the handloom industry's authoritarian relationships of building and designing. Because of this, the field of handlooms can be divided into three classes: (a) free weavers, (b) useful weavers, and (c) lace weavers. Free weavers are the people who produce material themselves, claiming instruments of creation, buying natural substances on the market, and providing textures.

COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN KERALA

As in the rest of the country, it was the cotton mill in Kerala that spearheaded the state's industrialization; Today it is one of the most important medium and large companies in the country. Countless people are looking for direct work in factories, and many more find dependent employment. Textile factories in Kerala are currently in a dangerous situation. Most of the exclusive factories closed, leading to widespread unemployment. The Textile Company of the Government of Kerala and the Public Textile Company adopted part of the factory. Within thirty different cotton processes, taking control of the factory caused enormous misfortune R. M. (2018). Employees complained that there had been no corrections to the remuneration structures for some time. The royal workers admitted that it was impossible to design new textile factories then. The textile business has a long history and traditions that stretch back thousands of years. Aside from a few select startups, this industry comprises mid-sized, small and small businesses spread across the country. It is the second largest branch of the economy after horticulture. The definition of an inventive technique and changes in the rules of work are of great importance in solving the problems that arise, allowing the country to get a larger share of the world market. The outdated Innovation that invades practically all fragments The physical business downturn has left it far behind its main competitors in the physical economy and threatens its survival Mnraleedharan, S. (2021). their fundamental right to make decisions in the light of mechanical financial standards. These variables added up to unlimited disease and crop kills.

SHUTDOWNING OF TEXTILE INDUSTRIES IN KERALA

Two of the four confidential textile organizations in Kerala are in the process of being dissolved. what is the explanation Increased manufacturing costs as well as high cost of cotton in the local market. In addition, the cost of importing cotton is excessive. Organizations in the modern Kanjikode region are experiencing an extreme financial downturn. According to the local daily Deshabhimani, "There used to be 35 confidential textiles factories in the state , and now there are only four factories." "Three of them are in Palakkad district." When asked about it, Raju S.B., State Panel Member of Indian Workers Organizations Focal Point (CITU), told Newsclick: "The leading organizations producing sensitive textiles in Palakkad region are Precot Meridian and Patspin India Restricted. (both in kanji code), the two of which are now in serious distress." Precot Meridian began in 1964, supplying products in light of market demand in unknown and local business areas. Patspin India Restricted relied heavily on 100% raw textiles to generate revenue generate, but they currently only shipped 15% of their total production. "The working conditions in these sensitive textiles plants are just as unfortunate." Patspin India executives are intentionally forcing around 200 workers into retirement," said Raju S.B. Also, organizations like this are recruiting temp workers to get them through the emergency," he says, adding that there appears to be no agreement anytime soon and that this is the case. It is difficult to rule out the possibility of these organizations migrating to ASEAN countries such as Bangladesh. On January 1st, 2010, after adopting the last draft in 2009, it mainly affected these companies and the cultivation sector. According to reports, the textiles business is one of the main areas of work. The then central government approved the non-binding import of 48 items, including instant garments, filaments and threads used to manufacture textiles Hyder, P. V., & Goud, G. V. (2018). A Study on Inventory Management in The Malappuram Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd Malappuram, Kerala.. After the deal was signed, 230 factories in Tamil Nadu, once a hub of textiles manufacturing, closed. Bangladesh is currently the leading garment exporter, followed by Vietnam. As rivalry increased after the deal, large private companies in India set up textile factories in Bangladesh, where manufacturing costs (taking into account natural textile, labor and premium) are exceptionally low compared to India. From that point on they traded textiles to India. In addition, the introduction of GST is hurting the materials business in India. During the early days of Narendra Modi's government, P.K. Sreemathy, the CPI(M) M.P. from Kannur, had contacted the clergyman material and mentioned a GST exemption because it affected the jobs of thousands of people who worked in the area of handlooms, independent of the shop.

SIGNIFICANCE AND RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

Textile industries is central to the Indian economy. It is possibly one of the largest financial stocks, employing more than 65,000 people directly through spins and related exercises. This range had the opportunity to withstand the competition from the Power Loom. and production areas due to the feasible government intervention through financial assistance and the implementation of various training and government support plans. The hand-weaving sector represents almost 19% of all fabrics in the country and collectively contributes to the generation of profits. In any case, the textile business in Kerala faces various problems and difficulties that hamper its progress in development and maintenance. One can create appropriate arrangements by focusing on such problems and difficulties. This document is a stage in that sense. Bharagava, R. N. (2021)

PREVIOUS STUDIES AND RESEARCH GAP

The Public Materials Strategy (2000) proposed a major change in organization for the materials business, which includes handlooms, power weavers and plants. In the last 10.5 years he has faced a serious emergency. Satyam's board report was instrumental in driving the 2000 Materials Agreement. One of their key objectives is to compete in the market. International Trade Center It has been expressed that hand weavers need a market. It has been suggested that public authorities help weavers by running unique projects. Despite their poor implementation, the panel also proposes repealing the Hanks Reserves Act and Thread Commitment. These legitimate shields were set up to protect the interests of hand weavers. , as weavers and sections of autonomous weavers with regard to the founding association. Breaking the internal divide in the handloom and valuing the concerns of the weavers within it is a widely recognized strategy. Interestingly, the report divides knitters into three tiers of 'quality'. The first level consists of a group of weavers who provide extraordinary, elite and highly valued additional services. Juchelková, D. (2022) Producers of valued medium textures and finished items with less fine thread inclusions are in the next tier. Those supplying panels and material items with a minimum cost are in the third. The board made no effort to measure the number of knitters at all levels, either in terms of texture creation or volume of work. make far-reaching proposals. One of the main assumptions of the Advisory Group is that the third tier weavers have no talent but also produce fabrics with no market demand. With this premise, the board proposed transferring the third-level weavers to other levels of handlooms in., power looms and various trades Firoozbahr, M. (2020)..

It is mentioned that the public authority is making the above advances and providing weavers with self-loading looms and important training. dr Manoj P.K. and Rajesh S (2013) examined the nature of working life (QWL) and various factors associated with the state of modern relationships in material entities in Kannur, Kerala.

Given the results of the review, ideas for the further development of QWL are made. In another review, Dr. Manoj P.K. and Rajesh S. (2015) focused on the case of chaotic territory workers in materials management in North Kerala from top to bottom, emphasizing modern relationship difficulties. This document underscores the need for tighter regulation to ensure government support for casual (messy) territory workers in material and other fields to maintain cool modern relationships. Another concentration of the above creators, Dr. Manoj P.K. and Rajesh S (2015), looked at the working life of female agents and their labor performance in material units in the Malabar district of Kerala (northern part). Thus, 300 workers from different units of the neglected area were considered. City of Kannur in North Kerala. This study solved problems such as state pension assistance, legitimate security, etc. for the workers in the material units. In view of the results of the review, ideas for the further development of QWL are formulated. Despite several audits on materials in India and various large-scale audits and appraisals on handlooms, concentrates on handloom business in Kerala are scarce. Concentrates on the problems and difficulties analyzed by hand weaving in Kerala are still scarce.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

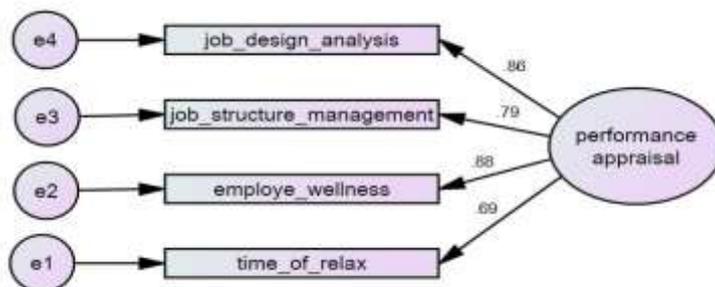
- To confirm the factors of performance appraisal.
- To find the influence of performance appraisal on employee performance.
- To find there any significant difference between the gender of the respondent and acceptance of performance appraisal system.
- To find the relationship between performance appraisal system and and career development.

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

- Ho 1 Performance appraisal does not influence employees' performance in textile industries.
- Ho 2 There is no significant difference between the gender of the respondent and acceptance of performance appraisal system.
- Ho 3 There is no relation between the performance appraisal system and and career development.

ANALYSIS

CFA OF PERFORMANCE APPRAISAL



No	Statements	Values
1	Job design analysis	.86
2	Job structure management	.79
3	Employee wellness	.88
4	Time of relax	.69

Here the CFA of the performance appraisal and its factors are made, it is observed that the statement job design analysis have .86, job structure management is have .79 employee wellness .88 and time of relax have .69 as their factor loadings, these factors seem to be perfectly loaded so it is found that these factors are fit for analysis.

Job design analysis

Job setup occurs after job search, so the step comes after job review. You will likely formulate and coordinate commitments, commitments, and duties in a single unit of work to achieve explicit goals. It also frames the techniques and connections expected to succeed in a particular job. It refers to what, how much, number and requirement of commitments for a task or occupation. Professional examination and recruitment are important topics in Human Asset Managers (HRM). In H.R. Executives, job configuration refers to the most common way of understanding, distinguishing and specifying the obligations, duties, obligations and various provisions of a specific job profile. The HRM professional examination, in turn, essentially deals with the decision on the level

of professional acumen, skills, abilities and teaching and technical knowledge that is expected for a specific professional profile.

Job structure management

Any commercial substance can benefit from a successful compensation structure suitable for the concert structure. A compensation structure like this can keep reps with potential and skills. The work structure characterizes the tasks and duties as well as the special features of the individual tasks in the association. The human resources department is responsible for the characterization and further development of the job structures. Approved functional designs are more normal in the more modest Organizations with fewer than 100 representatives. This construction brings the organization together in terms of the skills and responsibilities of each worker. This type of organization provides progress and rewards to encourage more advanced execution. Geological layouts are common for organizations with local offices. This structure has the advantage that each branch can have different goals. Individual sites often have a unique interior design, which emphasizes adaptability over time and execution.

Employee wellness

Employee health programs, also called workplace health projects or worker welfare programs, have no definition of authority. It is generally used to allude to a variety of impulses within a club that promote sound ways of life among workers while promoting times, representative escorts and wards. Some impulses would qualify as a representative wellness program as long as they are carried out. These impulses speak to different perspectives or aspects of well-being. Physical Prosperity, usually associated with a love of fitness, embodies the smooth running of all actual bodily processes. As in wellness, this includes the skeletal-muscular system and the systems around the stomach, circulatory system, and others. Obviously, given its inevitability and people's awareness of the idea, true wellbeing is the easiest aspect to drive worker health programs forward. Profound well-being refers to managing one's feelings and successfully expressing them to others. Being truly healthy means more than just having the ability to deal with pressure; it also implies monitoring one's reflections, feelings, and behaviours, whether positive or negative. Emotional well-being is a closely related idea. The World Wellness Association characterizes emotional well-being as "a state of well-being in which the individual is able to deal with the typical stresses of life for himself, to work profitably and productively, and to enrich his communities. "Psychological well-being encompasses all parts of mental and deep well-being that affect how a person behaves, thinks and feels.

Time of relax

Relaxing in the work environment can seem tiresome. However, seemingly relaxing and working at the same time is a great way to relieve the pressure. When workers can relax for a moment, they feel calmer, can rest better, feel much better, recover from illness faster, and feel much better in their bodies. Playing a game during work hours, for example, relieves pressure and increases efficiency and focus. In addition, diversity encourages a more resourceful workforce and encourages the spread of more solutions. The best way to relax varies from person to person. Miscellaneous. However, just a few extended exercises, breathing exercises or a walk in the fresh air can be enough to reduce pressure and increase concentration. As a manager, you could encourage (require) your employees to leave the workplace and take short breaks on a regular basis. These small breaks are important for fixation, especially when they are very busy. (Development fundamentally affects a rep's ability to focus!) Many organizations today recognize the importance of giving employees space to relax. As mentioned earlier in this article, some people relax when they play games. Of course, the office should not be turned into a game gym, but you can set up a relaxation area at work. You can also use the meeting room as a retreat for your employees from their normal working environment. Various managers give employees back massages to relieve muscle pressure.

• **To find the influence of performance appraisal on employee performance.**

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	94.737	1	94.737	742.500	.000 ^b
	Residual	25.263	198	.128		
	Total	120.000	199			

a. Dependent Variable: performance_apraisal

b. Predictors: (Constant), employee_performance

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.889 ^a	.789	.788	.35720

a. Predictors: (Constant), employee_performance

In this analysis performance appraisal is linked to employee performance to understand the association and ensure a strong link between pay and efficiency is established and maintained. It is fundamental in an association as it fosters a climate conducive to open correspondence and helps in explaining goals and assumptions. It supports the provision of moderate criticism and appropriate advice to further develop representative efficiency. In any case, the presentation exam framework at Kerala was found to have some serious flaws reminiscent of the lack of collaboration among workers to define hierarchical objectives that give meaning to hierarchical assumptions and objectives, as well as the lack of criticism of the representatives about the results of the performance appraisal. It is find that the influence of performance apraisan on employee performance is 78 percent.

- **To find there any significant difference between the gender of the respondent and acceptance of performance appraisal system.**

ANOVA

performance_apraisal					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	75.000	1	75.000	330.000	.000
Within Groups	45.000	198	.227		
Total	120.000	199			

In the analysis the opinion towards the performance appraisal system by the respondent is evaluated on the basis of their gender and it is examined that both the genders are satisfied in their opinion about the performance appraisal system and techniques.

- **To find the relationship between performance appraical system and and career development.**

Correlations

		performance_apraisal	carrier_development
performance_apraisal	Pearson Correlation	1	.889**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	200	200
carrier_development	Pearson Correlation	.889**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	200	200

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Employees are generally responsible for improving their own vocation. The workers are taught the idea and then asked to take responsibility for it. They are approached to assess their abilities and skills, suggest goals, make plans and complete training exercises. - Frequently with little management or, on the contrary, the lack of directories or backup data. Professional success is often ignored. Employees are preparing to move from individual to organizational assessments in the most competent way. However, supervisors are rarely involved. As a result, they are ill-equipped to help the workers. study but then return to jobs that They provide virtually no assistance in progress efforts. Performance appraisal, with its emphasis on assessing current performance rather than perceived proxy needs or goals, conveys authenticity about where an individual currently stands without expecting what is to come. After all, the worker's situation is authentic, without any trace of trust. With its emphasis on goal setting and career movement, Career Advancement inspires an appetite for what awaits However, without the board and authorized help in implementing improvement strategies, goals can be extraordinarily ridiculous. Career building consequently creates trust without authenticity. It is found that the relationship between performance appraisal and career development is significant.

CONCLUSION

It is essential in a relationship as it fosters a supportive environment for open correspondence and helps to understand goals and suspicions. Maintains the provision of moderate analysis and appropriate advice to further promote the remedy's effectiveness. Nonetheless, the show testing system in Kerala was found to have some serious flaws, suggesting a lack of a coordinated effort among workers to characterize progressive goals that give importance to different levels of distrust and goals, as well as a lack of analysis of the delegates the consequences of the presentation test.. The impact of performance appraisal on employee performance was found to be 78%. In the exam, the respondent's assessment of the exposure assessment framework is assessed based on their orientation and it is analyzed whether both genders comply with the framework and presentation assessment procedures as they would like to think. The Representatives are largely responsible for their own livelihoods. The workers are shown the idea and then asked to adopt it. knowledge and skills, recommend goals,

make arrangements, and complete prep work. Regular with little management or, contrary to the norm, the absence of indices or reinforcement information.

Competent performance is often overlooked. Representatives plan to move from individual to hierarchical assessments in the most appropriate way. However, managers are rarely involved. Consequently, they are unwilling to help the workers. They provide virtually no assistance in progress efforts. Performance testing, with its emphasis on reviewing current performance as opposed to intermediaries' apparent needs or goals, conveys legitimacy about where an individual is at the moment without looking forward to what is to come. After all, the worker's situation is real, without evidence. trustworthy. With its emphasis on goal setting and professional growth, professional success inspires a hunger for what awaits. It is observed that the correlation between the performance test and the improvement of the profession is enormous.

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