

Empowering Women Artisans in Assam: Craft Heritage, Community Development, and Tourism Strategies

Manish Singh Dhakad^a, Shikha Dhakad^b

Assistant Professor, National Institute of Fashion Technology^a

Research Scholar, Jiwaji University^b

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.51583/IJLTEMAS.2025.1410000167>

Abstract: This study examines the role of training programmes, handloom expos, and tourism in empowering women artisans in Assam. Using secondary data from 2011 to 2023, correlation and trend analyses are employed to evaluate the impact of policy, employment outcomes, and market access. Results show little correlation between training and stable employment, but a strong positive relationship ($r=0.99$) between exposure and sales revenue, emphasising their economic significance. Tourism demonstrated limited influence on handloom demand. The findings underscore the need for integrated strategies that combine skill development, market access, and tourism to support sustainable livelihoods for women weavers and preserve indigenous textile traditions.

Keywords: Women artisans, handloom industry, skill development, market access, cultural preservation, tourism, Assam, economic empowerment

I. Introduction:

The handloom industry is a key part of Assam's culture, history, and heritage, and it plays an important role in the state's economy, accounting for the second-highest income after agriculture. Women weavers are the backbone of Assam's loom industry, with 91.9% of the weaver population being women (census of 2019-20 data), highlighting the significant economic role of women weavers in Assam. The Bodo tribes of Assam are among the leading weavers; they have inherited their traditional weaving from their ancestors. This community has a larger number of women weavers who influence its social, economic, and cultural fabric. These Bodo women diligently follow and pass down traditional weaving techniques for producing Dokhona, Iwmggra, Gamsa, Aroma, and Endi silk. The Bodo and Assam weaver communities share traditional weaving as a vital part of their cultural identity (Basumatary & Khawzawl, 2024).

The North-East region, including Assam, has the highest number of feminist expressions of empowerment in the traditional loom industry, with 88% of women weavers participating across different ages, enabling them to be influential in both social and economic spheres and enhancing their socio-economic status (Devi, 2013).

Furthermore, centrally sponsored schemes and state plans from 2011 to 2023 have played a vital role in empowering women artisans by providing financial support through initiatives like Weavers Credit Card and MUDRA loans; offering programmes to enhance economic opportunities such as Self-Employment Schemes and Handloom Model Villages; promoting skill development through training and institutions like Handloom Training Centres and Handloom Training Institutes; and delivering health and social security via Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana. These schemes also indirectly support tourism by increasing financial aid, economic prospects, upskilling, and market visibility.

Assam's handloom exhibitions, expos, and local market highlights generate very high Return on Investment (ROI). Similarly, in 2021-22, both national and international handloom expos achieved exceptionally high ROI figures, specifically 283.43% and 264.43%. The ROI for all 2021-22 expos (including the Special Handloom Expo, District Level Expo, and others) was 3.85, meaning that every 1Rs invested yielded 3.85Rs. In the 2022-23 expo, each 1 rs invested returned 2.99 rs. Consequently, the sales and income of women weavers increase when they are given a platform to showcase their handloom skills, further boosting their independence.

Tourism plays a vital role in empowering and expanding the work of women artisans by boosting consumer demand for timeless traditional handloom products. The positive link between tourism and art highlights the potential for promoting campaigns, festivals, and fairs to increase the international profile of Assamese women artisans.

Despite knowing that various upskilling programmes, schemes, and marketing expos in Assam do not generate economic opportunities for weavers due to a decline in Handloom expos and limited income growth even after skill acquisition.

Every year, upskilling programmes such as the national handloom development programme, handloom training centres, and the handloom institute have increased the number of skilled artisans but have not secured full-time employment. According to data from the Statistical Handbook of Assam, there has been a sharp decline from 2.19 lakh weavers in 2019 to 1.08 lakh in 2023, despite ongoing training for an average of 1,400 trainees each year. However, part-time weavers remain predominant, possibly due to a lack of full-time employment even after training.

Furthermore, the decrease in the number of handloom expos from 19 in 2019 to just 4 in 2023 has led to lower sales revenue, reduced direct market access, financial instability, and limited market reach. According to Handloom Census Data (2019-20), the

average income per rural handloom household is Rs. 3,234.10, while in urban areas it is Rs. 3,182.53. However, 88.43% of handloom households earn less than Rs. 5,000, 9.79% earn between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000, and 0.01% earn between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.

Subsequently, tourism can serve as a vehicle for empowering women weavers in Assam by incorporating tourist-focused areas that also function as key handloom production centres, such as Kaziranga, Majuli, and Sualkuchi, to foster strong market demand for indigenous handloom products.

This study investigates the effects of upskilling programmes on income and stable employment well-being; the impact of Assam’s handloom expos on distribution channels and women weavers’ empowerment; the role of tourism in encouraging women’s entrepreneurship; and finally, it identifies policies aimed at strengthening Assam’s handloom sector through tourism integration.

II. Research Methodology:

Secondary data serve as the primary source for this study, gathered from various reliable secondary sources to analyse the relationship among upskilling programmes, handloom expos, and tourism involvement in the handloom industry. These secondary sources included some in hard copy, such as numbers, percentages, and tables. The research constructs incorporate Assam’s handloom census data, Press Information Bureau reports, the Ministry of Tourism's annual report, and scheme-based reports from the Ministry of Textiles.

The study ensures the reliability and validity of data by utilising cross-sectional and time-series data (Rindfleisch et al., 2008) from official handloom records, tourism inflow, and economic reports. The variables used in this study include training programmes, such as the number of trainees enrolled in handloom training centres and employment outcomes after training; handloom expos organised within Assam, including the number of expos held annually and the total sales revenue generated; and tourist inflow, which covers annual domestic and foreign tourist arrivals in Assam, as well as a comparison of handloom income variations in response to prior and subsequent tourism expansions.

To evaluate the effectiveness of training programmes, handloom expos, and tourism in promoting women’s economic upliftment, this study employs a “three-prolonged approach” (Smith & Linsey, 2011) by framing three hypotheses:

- H1: Training programs lead to higher income and stable employment for women artisans
- H2: Handloom expos contribute positively to market access and financial empowerment.
- H3: Higher tourist traffic is correlated with increased demand for handlooms and women’s entrepreneurship.

Limitations of the Study:

This study uses cross-sectional and time-series data collected from secondary sources, which creates gaps and missing segments in the annual records. Furthermore, the available data is aggregated at the state or district level, making it difficult to monitor data specific to gender (male or female) artisans. While correlation analysis produces statistically significant results, it does not prove causation. Lastly, this study includes handloom expos organised solely in the Assam region.

Data Analysis:

The data analysis process for this study follows a three-stage approach (Smith & Linsey, 2011), utilising correlation analysis, trend analysis, and impact assessment. It begins by organising the collected secondary data by the identified variables: training programmes, handloom expos, and tourism growth.

Hypothesis:

H1: Training programs lead to higher income and stable employment for women artisans.

A correlation coefficient was computed to assess the relationship between the training program participants and the employment rates of women weavers.

Evaluating Government Training Impact on Employment Stability				
Year	No. of Trainees	Part-time Weavers (lakh)	Full-time Weavers (lakh)	% Full-time Employment
2011	1400	1012165	153860	13.19525739
2012	1390	1019667	155008	13.19582012
2014	1097	1095370	220793	16.77550577
2015	1443	1530073	418761	21.48777166
2016	1516	1530073	418761	21.48777166

2017	1291	1530073	418761	21.48777166
2018	1645	1530073	418761	21.48777166
2019	1181	888150	219278	19.80065521
2021	1580	1070526	170976	13.77170556
2022	1556	890612	159577	15.19507441
2023	1445	807729	108939	11.88423726

Table 1: Data from secondary sources, Statistical Handbook, Assam (2011-23)

The trend analysis shows consistency in full-time employment, which fluctuates over time without a steady upward trend that correlates with the number of trainees. Data highlights a decline in employment after 2019 despite ongoing training programmes; however, the highest proportion of full-time weavers remained constant during 2015-18 at 21.49%. Moreover, Table 1 excludes data from 2013 and 2020 due to missing values for weavers (part-time & full-time).

	<i>% Full-time Employment</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Trainees</i>
<i>% Full-time Employment</i>	1		
<i>Year</i>	-0.087636903	1	
<i>No. of Trainees</i>	-0.046871071	0.347702535	1

The correlation between training and employment stability is very weakly negative ($r = -0.047$). Therefore, there is an insignificant correlation between full-time employment and multiple trainees. Consequently, the training programmes do not significantly enhance employment stability. In conclusion, H1 is rejected; that is, training programmes do not lead to higher income or more stable employment for women artisans. While training improves skills, it does not substantially increase income or employment stability. To enhance the effectiveness of training, market-oriented strategies such as expanding market access are vital for turning acquired skills into income, including through trade fairs and direct buyers' networks.

H2: The organisation of Handloom Expos contributes positively to market access and financial empowerment for women weavers.

For H2, trend analysis was conducted on the number of expos organised over the years (2011-23), including district-level fairs, special expos, national expos, and international expos, as well as sales revenue generated from Handloom expos from 2017 to 2023. The previous data do not include sales generated from handloom expos in Assam, which excludes data from 2018 and 2020 due to missing sales revenue figures in 2018-19. Additionally, no expos or events were held in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	District Level Expos	Special Handloom Expos	National Handloom Expos	International Expos	State Level Handloom Expo	National level Handloom Expo (NERTPS)	Total Expos
2011-12	60	23	6	0	0	0	89
2012-13	3	10	2	0	0	0	15
2013-14	3	3	2	0	0	3	11
2014-15	95	2	0	0	0	5	102
2015-16	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
2016-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017-18	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
2018-19	15	0	2	0	1	0	18
2019-20	13	2	4	1	0	0	20
2021-22	2	2	1	1	0	0	6
2022-23	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

Table 2: Number of expos held from 2011-23 (Statistical Handbook Assam, 2011-23).

Expo organisation varied greatly, peaking in 2014-15 with 97 expos, followed by 2011-12 with 89 expos. COVID-19 disrupted expos in 2020-21, but events resumed in 2021-22 with six occurrences. Although the COVID-19 pandemic severely affected the expo (2020-21), there was a partial recovery in 2021-22, with six events.

Sales Revenue from Handloom Expos					
Year	District Level Expos (Rs.)	Special Handloom Expos (Rs.)	National Handloom Expos (Rs.)	International Expos (Rs.)	Total Sales (Rs. Crore)
2019-20	1,21,27,980	1,22,00,000	3,06,80,500	2,00,00,000	5,50,08,480
2021-22	12,16,930	16,02,635	1,02,16,040	97,17,824	2,27,53,429
2022-23	0	1,25,48,140	0	0	1,25,48,140

In 2019-20, the highest sales revenue generated, amounting to ₹ 5.50 crore, was followed by a sharp decline in 2022-23 to ₹ 1.25 crore. Sales revenue decreases when exhibitions decline. Data highlights that post-COVID-19 pandemic, exhibitions significantly dropped to 2.27 crore in 2021-22, followed by a further decrease in 2022-23 to 1.25 crore, with a decline in exhibitions.

	Total Expos	Total Sales (Rs. Crore)
Total Expos	1	
Total Sales (Rs. Crore)	0.999817751	1

The Pearson correlation coefficient between expos and sales revenue (2019-23) is 0.99, signifying a strong positive correlation. Therefore, expos play a significant role in economic upliftment; a higher number of expos results in increased revenue and financial security for weavers. In conclusion, increasing expo frequency can expand market accessibility, strengthen digital commerce infrastructure, and, through tourism-expo integration, attract tourist-buyers and foster direct sales.

H3: Higher tourist traffic is correlated with increased demand for handlooms and women’s entrepreneurship.

To assess the impact of rising tourist traffic on Assam's handloom products, a comparative analysis was conducted between annual tourist arrivals and revenue generated by the handloom expo from 2019 to 23, as the expo's revenue data is available from 2019.

Year	Domestic Tourists	Foreign Tourists	Total Tourists	Expo Sales Revenue
2019-20	51,46,307	18,594	51,64,901	5,50,08,480
2020-21	13,51,690	347	13,52,037	0
2021-22	17,01,701	1,231	17,02,932	2,27,53,429
2022-23	98,12,195	18,946	98,31,141	1,25,48,140

The data shows that during 2020-21, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, no expo was organised, yet 13 lakh tourists visited Assam. Moreover, in 2022-23, tourism recorded 98.31 lakh tourist footfall, but the revenue generated by the expo was significantly lower, at 1.25 crore compared to previous figures. During high tourism, the highest expo sales were recorded in 2019-20 at 5.50 crore.

	Total Tourists (X)	Expo Sales Revenue (Rs) (Y)
Total Tourists	1	
Expo Sales Revenue (Rs.)	0.138976507	1

The Pearson correlation between tourists and Expo revenue is 0.14, indicating a weak relationship. This suggests that tourism does not significantly impact handloom sales.

III. Result and Discussion:

This study evaluated the impact of government interventions and tourism on women artisans in Assam, focusing on policy effects, market access, and cultural preservation. The main findings from the data analysis for all three hypotheses are:

H1: Training programs lead to higher income and stable employment for women artisans.

Because of the weak negative correlation between training programmes and full-time employment, H1 is rejected; that is, training programmes do not lead to higher income and stable employment for women artisans. Training enhances skills but does not significantly boost income or employment stability. To improve the effectiveness of training, market-based strategies such as expanding market access are essential to convert acquired skills into earnings, including trade fairs and direct buyers’ networks. Additionally, the data shows that during 2015-18, the number of full-time weaver engagements was higher but declined after 2019.

H2: The organisation of Handloom Expos contributes positively to market access and financial empowerment for women weavers.

H2 indicates a strong positive correlation between the number of expos and revenue generated ($r = 0.99$). Expos play a crucial role in economic growth; more expos lead to higher revenue and financial stability for weavers. The data shows that in 2019-20, the highest sales were recorded at 5.50 crore, followed by a sharp decline to 1.25 crore in 2022-23. Revenue decreases when the number of expos drops. The data shows that after the COVID-19 pandemic, expo numbers fell significantly to 2.27 crores in 2021-22 and further declined to 1.25 crores in 2022-23, with fewer expos. Therefore, a reduction in expo activities heavily impacts sales, underscoring the urgent need for organised market channels.

H3: Higher tourist traffic correlates with increased handloom demand and women’s entrepreneurship

A weak positive correlation (0.14) between total tourist arrivals and handloom expo sales suggests that higher tourist inflows do not significantly boost handloom demand or support women entrepreneurs. Furthermore, the data show that even during the COVID-19 pandemic, tourist arrivals persisted, but no expos were held, resulting in a complete loss of income from handloom sales. Although the number of tourist arrivals in 2019-20 was moderate, it generated the highest expo income.

IV. Discussion:

The finding of this study highlights the impact of handloom expos, training programmes, and tourism on empowering women weavers in Assam.

Training alone is insufficient for women weavers to achieve financial empowerment. Skill development programmes are widely implemented across India by various ministries and government schemes, including the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Minority Affairs, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Textiles, among others (Behera & Gaur, 2022), to create more job opportunities. However, these training and skill development programmes alone do not guarantee stable employment (Saakha & Discetti, 2024). Moreover, this study reveals that in handloom skill development programmes, training does not necessarily lead to job stability, the type of employment (full-time or part-time), or income growth for weavers. The weak negative correlation between training and full-time employment suggests that although women weavers are acquiring skills, the very low sustainable demand limits their chances of stable employment. A case study from Assam also shows that, while training programmes increased weavers' incomes, they still face challenges such as the high cost of inputs and exploitation by intermediaries (Deka et al., 2024). Therefore, empowering women weavers requires a comprehensive strategy focused on financial literacy and market access, which includes incorporating business skills, online sales, and direct buyer-seller linkages into training models, as well as supporting women weavers with micro-financing to transform their skills into sustainable ventures.

Market access empowers women weavers through expos; handloom expos act as direct platforms for buyers and sellers. The strong link between expo frequency and sales revenue underscores the importance of these events for women's financial empowerment.

Reference and Bibliography:

1. Assam Khadi and Village Industries Board. Khadi production. Government of Assam. <https://akvib.assam.gov.in/portlets/khadi-production>
2. Assam Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. Satras of Assam. Government of Assam. Retrieved from <https://tourismcorporation.assam.gov.in/portlet-sub-innerpage/satras-of-assam-0>
3. Basumatary, R., & Khawzawl, T. L. (2024). Handloom and construction of identity: a study among the bodo women weavers of assam.
4. Behera, B., & Gaur, M. (2022). Skill development training fueling employability in India. *Journal of Xidian University*, 16(2), 332-347.
5. Dangi, T. B., & Jamal, T. (2016). An integrated approach to "sustainable community-based tourism". *Sustainability*, 8(5), 475.
6. Das Gupta, M., Bhattacharjee, C., & Debbarma, R. (2024). Raas Festival: A Catalyst for Tourism Development in Assam, India. *Journal of Tourism Insights*, 14(1), Article 12. <https://doi.org/10.9707/2328-0824.1372>
7. Department of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. Handloom Training Centre (HTC). Government of Assam. <https://dht.assam.gov.in/schemes/detail/handloom-training-centerhtc>
8. Department of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. Mega handloom cluster. Government of Assam. <https://dht.assam.gov.in/portlets/mega-handloom-cluster>
9. Department of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. Official website of the Department of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. <https://dht.assam.gov.in/>
10. Department of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. Publicity and exhibition. Government of Assam. <https://dht.assam.gov.in/schemes/detail/publicity-and-exhibition>
11. Department of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. State profile. Government of Assam. <https://dht.assam.gov.in/about-us/detail/state-profile>
12. Devdiscourse. (2025, January 12). Assam's ambitious plan is to empower 30 lakh women through SHGS. Devdiscourse. <https://www.devdiscourse.com/article/headlines/3196564-assams-ambitious-plan-empowering-30-lakh-women-through-shgs>
13. Devi, C. V. (2013). Handlooms for livelihood in north-eastern region: problems and prospects. *Journal of Rural Development*, 32(4), 427-438.
14. Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. (2023, December 10). Under the Model Handloom Village Scheme of the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Assam [Facebook post]. Facebook. <https://www.facebook.com/dhtassamofficial/posts/under-the-model-handloom-village-scheme-of-the-directorate-of-handloom-textiles-/626814016299920/>
15. Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Assam. State profile. Government of Assam. Retrieved January 15, 2025, from <https://dht.assam.gov.in/about-us/detail/state-profile-0>
16. District Administration, Kokrajhar. (2024). Swadesh Darshan: Tourism development project [PDF]. Government of Assam. https://kokrajhar.assam.gov.in/sites/default/files/public_utility/Swadesh-Darshan-JAN-2024.pdf
17. EastMojo. (2023, August 25). Assam handloom exhibition celebrating Karbi culture held in Kohora. EastMojo. <https://www.eastmojo.com/assam/2023/08/25/assam-handloom-exhibition-celebrating-karbi-culture-held-in-kohora/>
18. Government of Assam. (2017). Tourism policy of Assam [PDF]. Ease of Doing Business, Assam. https://eodb.assam.gov.in/storage/documents/Tourism_Policy_Final_and_absolute.pdf?
19. Government of Assam. Material for exhibition publicity (ARTFED). Handloom and Textiles Department, Assam. <https://hts.assam.gov.in/information-services/material-of-exhibition-publicity-artfed>
20. Hunter, C. (1997). Sustainable tourism as an adaptive paradigm. *Annals of tourism research*, 24(4), 850-867.

21. India Blooms. (2023, December 8). Sonowal launches project to set up a handloom model village at Majuli. India Blooms. <https://www.indiablooms.com/news/sonowal-launches-project-to-set-up-handloom-model-village-at-majuli/details>
22. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship. IIE conducts the Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Program and the Block Project Manager training and certification programme. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship. https://iie.gov.in/press-release/iie-conducts-start-up-village-entrepreneurship-program-block-project-manager-training-and-certification-programme?utm_source=chatgpt.com#gsc.tab=0
23. Maugère, L. (2020). Tourism as a support system for empowering female artists and artisans in rural India.
24. Micro Units Development & Refinance Agency Ltd. (MUDRA). Official website of MUDRA. <https://www.mudra.org.in/>
25. Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India. Status of Start-Up Village Entrepreneurship Programme under National Rural Livelihoods Mission. Government of India. <https://rural.gov.in/en/press-release/status-start-village-entrepreneurship-programme-under-national-rural-livelihoods>
26. Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. (n.d.). Handloom village. Retrieved January 4, 2025, from https://handlooms.nic.in/craft_handloom_village.php
27. Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. CHCDS scheme guidelines. https://indian.handicrafts.gov.in/files/scheme_file/chcds-scheme.pdf
28. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. (2021). National strategy of rural tourism [PDF]. Government of India.
29. Ministry of Tourism, Government of India. (2023). Master plan for tourism development [PDF]. Government of India. <https://sd2.tourism.gov.in/DocumentRepoFiles/MasterPlan/MP55ca5c2f-1141-4007-b737-442b879e86ee.pdf>
30. Ministry of Tourism. (2023). Annual report 2022-23. Government of India. Retrieved from https://tourism.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-02/MOT%20Annual%20Report_2022-23_English.pdf
31. Press Information Bureau (PIB), Government of India. (2024, September 27). [Ministry of Tourism announces Winners of Best Tourism Villages Competition-2024, 36 villages recognised as winners across 8 categories]. Government of India. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2059419>
32. Press Information Bureau. (2021, February 5). Promotion of the Handloom Sector in the North-Eastern States. Government of India. <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1695525>
33. Press Information Bureau. (2023). Textiles Committee launches programme for capacity building of handloom and handicraft artisans under PM-VIKAS. Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Retrieved January 4, 2025, from <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2059419>
34. Press Information Bureau. (2024, December 19). Swadesh Darshan Scheme. PIB Delhi. Retrieved from <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseIframePage.aspx?PRID=2086017>
35. Rindfleisch, A., Malter, A. J., Ganesan, S., & Moorman, C. (2008). Cross-Sectional versus Longitudinal Survey Research: Concepts, Findings, and Guidelines. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 45(3), 261-279. <https://doi.org/10.1509/jmkr.45.3.261>
36. Saakha, P., & Discetti, R. (2024). Learning to weave through a digital app: Women's empowerment in Artisan Villages of Nepal. *Journal of Fair Trade*, 5(1), 73-101.
37. Sharma, H., Karmakar, S., & Chakrabarti, D. (2021, December). The possibility of sustainable development of Sualkuchi (The Biggest Silk Village of Assam) handloom sector through promotion of rural tourism. In *International Conference of the Indian Society of Ergonomics* (pp. 213-221). Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore.
38. Silk Fab Official. (2024, 29 February). Experience the artistry of India's finest handwoven silk sarees. Instagram. <https://www.instagram.com/silkfabofficial/p/C38AyYEvErg/>
39. Smith, S. M., & Linsey, J. (2011). A three-pronged approach for overcoming design fixation. *The Journal of Creative Behaviour*, 45(2), 83-91.
40. The Hills Times. (2024, 18 May). First North-East Textile Expo begins at Athgoan Gaushala. The Hills Times. <https://thehillstimes.in/business/first-north-east-textile-expo-begins-at-athgoan-gaushala>
41. The Sentinel Assam. (2024, 14 February). The Assam Handloom & Textiles fair begins at Bokakhat. The Sentinel Assam. <https://www.sentinelassam.com/north-east-india-news/assam-news/assam-handloom-textiles-fair-begins-at-bokakha>
42. The Times of India. (2022, August 20). What makes Assam's Sualkuchi a unique weavers' village? Retrieved January 4, 2025, from <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/travel/destinations/what-makes-assams-sualkuchi-a-unique-weavers-village/articleshow/93686264.cms>
43. Tourism Corporation of Assam. Amar Alohi Scheme – Home Stay. Government of Assam. <https://tourismcorporation.assam.gov.in/how-to/amar-alohi-scheme-home-stay>