Geography- Latitude: 26.50051 Longitude: 90.966439

Barpeta Road is a Municipal Board city situated in Barnagar Circle of Barpeta district in the state of Assam, India. The Barpeta Road city is divided into 10 wards for which elections are held every 5 years. The total population of Barpeta Road is 35,571 out of which 18,489 are males and 17,082 are females (2011 census data). It is one of the most important commercial hub of Assam. The town is at a distance of 125 kilometers by road from Guwahati, the largest city in the region. The nearest airport is Gauhati Airport. The town is well connected through regular buses and trains to all the part of the country. The town is referred to be the commercial capital of Western Assam. Before 1927 this place was known as Athiabari Village, which is surrounded by dense forest. People did not dare to come here alone. There is no road from Athiabari to Barpeta town and the necessary items had to be transported by cattle carts. There were two or four carts that had to go together. Otherwise, the tiger would have taken the cows of the cart in broad daylight. In 1927, plans were made to establish a railway station at Athiabari. The railway station was inaugurated by the then Government Lawyer of Barpeta city, Shri Lohit Chandra Nayak and renamed as **Barpeta Road**. There is no easy road for motor vehicles to travel from Barpeta to Barpeta Road railway station. Therefore, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease. This road is still known as the Barpeta-Safakamar road. After the establishment of the railway station, Bengalis from East Bengal and to some extent Marwaris from Rajasthan gradually migrated to Athiabari village and with this, Assamese people from Barpeta came and settled here for the purpose of trade and livelihood. After this, the number of Assamese people gradually increased in the village of Athiabari.

Niranjan Das:

Niranjan Das was born in 1912 in Galiahati (Ketekebari) of Barpeta town. He graduated from the University of Calcutta with an I.Sc. H.S. C passes. He came to Barpeta Road for his livelihood and settled there and later devoted himself to the development of Barpeta Road. As part of this, he felt the lack of women's educational institutions in the city and contributed significantly to the establishment of Dr. Kandar Kumar Das Girls High School. He was also the President of the Board of Directors of the school. He also contributed to the establishment of the Barpeta Road Kirtan Ghar. He was initially a member of the Congress party but left the party for ideological reasons. He was elected as the Vice-President of the Barpeta Road Town Committee and served as the Vice-President of the Barpeta Road Town Committee from 1973 to 1976. It was during this period that the Barpeta Road Hat-Bazaar developed into a modern form and became one of the most commercially successful markets in the municipality. He was a member of the Barpeta Road Sahitya Sabha. He was the President of the Barpeta Road Sahitya Sabha in 1972-1974 and the Working President of the Reception Committee of the Fifth Annual Session of the Kamrup Sahitya Parishad held at Barpeta Road. He was a pioneer in spreading the theater movement in the region. In addition to forming the 'Rupkonwar Natya Samaj', he also played the role of Marziana, Anarkali, Piyli Phukan, Moniram Dewan, Alibaba in the different drama.

Dr. Manoranjan Chowdhury:

Manoranjan Rai Chowdhury was born in 1948 in Barriar, a rural village in Maimon Singh district (now Tangail district) in East Pakistan. He was born in He graduated from Lytton Medical School, Maimon Singh in 1942, He received his L.M.F diploma. He started his medical career in his village. Then He established at Barpeta Road. Here he started a pharmaceutical business with a friend. He was also attracted to theater while engaged in medical services as a means of livelihood. He was also a talented actor and director by acting in English and Assamese language plays besides Bengali. Dr. Manoranjan Rai Chowdhury is the founder of the Indian Medical Association, Barpeta Road Branch.

Lohit Chandra Nayak

When we think of the naming and establishment of Barpeta Road Railway Station, we all think of a man named Lohit Chandra Nayak, a resident of Dakshin Hati, Barpeta. He was a public leader, a famous writer and a prominent social worker. That is why everyone called him a folk hero. Lohit Chandra Nayak was born in 1868, the only child of late Siddhiram Nayak of Barpeta. From childhood, Nayakdev was always engaged in constant efforts for the betterment of the motherland. He passed the entrance examination with distinction from Barpeta High School in 1887 and went to Calcutta. There he received his F. A. B. A. and then He passed the B.L. examination. In Calcutta, he came to the great circle of assamese legend Lakhminath Bezbaruah, Chandra Kumar Agarwalla, Gyanadabhiram Baruah etc. He was one of the the founders of the Assamese Language Promotion Society or A. B. U. S. Sabha in 1888 in Calcutta. At one time, Nayakdev also held important positions such as the editor of the programme. He also played a significant role in establishing the Assamese Chhatra Sahitya Sangha in Calcutta to counter the threat of endangerment of the Assamese language throughout Assam. In 1897, he organized a conference of many people for the welfare of the people in Barpeta under the name of 'Hit Sadhini Sabha' and was entrusted with the responsibility of being the secretary of this conference. In 1917, when the first session of the Assam Sahitya Sabha was held in the historic city of Shivsagar, Assam, under the chairmanship of Ray Bahadur Padmanath Gohani Barua, Laxminath Bezbarua and Lohit Chandra Nayak were invited from Calcutta as special expatriate representatives. After graduating in law in Calcutta, he began practicing law in Guwahati. In 1918, he was appointed a Hakim. However, he resigned from this post during World War I. In 1922, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council and served a full two-year term. At the same time, he was elected as the first non-official Chairman of the Barpeta Local Board and held this post for a total of seven consecutive years. During the Indian Independence Movement in 1930, he wrote in his own handwriting to protest against the infamous Cunningham Circular of the British Government. While in the Legislative Council, he noticed that the people of Barpeta had to board a train at Sarupeta station to travel by train to Guwahati or Calcutta. There was no road from Howly to Sarupeta, which caused a lot of inconvenience to the people. He contacted the British Government and the railway authorities and requested them to set up a Rail station between Sorbhog and Sarupeta to overcome this inconvenience. The government and the railway authorities agreed with Nayak and finally decided to set up a railway station in the then village of Athiabari. The British Government and the officials of the Railway Department decided to name the new railway station at Athiabari as ‘Lohitpur’ after the name of Lohit Chandra Nayak. Nayak later learned of this and opposed it. He also requested all concerned to name the station 'Barpeta Road' to enhance the pride of Barpeta Satra. The station was renamed Barpeta Road and later the village of Athiabari was transformed into the town of Barpeta Road. He passed away on 30 December, 1947.