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Chhattisgarh situated in the heart of India, is endowed with a rich cultural heritage and attractive natural diversity. It is just of the right size, and is fortunate to have a low population density. The South-Kosala - the modern Chhattisgarh - is so situated as to form a compact unit fit for developing a culture and a civilization of its own. Chhattisgarh was considered as one of the most underdeveloped and backward regions of India. The area under consideration consisted of the Raipur and Bilaspur Divisions of the state of undivided Madhya Pradesh of India. It includes six eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh viz. Raigarh, Bilaspur, Raipur, Durg, Rajnandgaon and Bastar.¹ The area of Chhattisgarh is very extensive, it extends over an area of 1, 35,191 Sq.Kms. between 17°46' N and 24°5' N and 80°14' E and 84°25' E. Before the Independence the central portion of the region was under direct control of the British Government, while the rim land i.e. the surrounding upland, and was ruled over by a number of feudatory chiefs.²

The land locked Chhattisgarh region has been free from outside influence for a very long period of history. The region has been peaceful. People of this region are very simple and God fearing. Theft and hurt were common offences. Violence was seldom noticed in local society of Chhattisgarh. The first onslaught was from Marathas invading the Kalchuri Kingdom in 18th century.

This Research Paper deals with various aspect of crime in Chhattisgarh. Crime and Police seem to go hand in hand from time immemorial. Chhattisgarh is basically a place of peace loving people. Its geographical location and history has made it almost secluded from neighbouring states but even then no society of the modern world can claim to be free from crimes. A comparative study of crime rates in seven district of Chhattisgarh reveals that the crime rate was highest in Raipur district and lowest in Rajnandgaon district. The natural interpretation comes that crime rate is directly proportionate to urbanization and industrialization. The nature of crime has also been discussed in this Research Paper. Whereas heinous offences like murder were registered in rural areas (mostly in Bastar district) of Chhattisgarh. Offences of riots, kidnapping, rape and dacoity were mostly registered in urban areas of Chhattisgarh.