



7 Steps of Crime Scene Investigation

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Introduction

- Crime scene investigation is a critical process in forensic science that ensures justice is served through the proper handling of evidence.
- The 7 essential steps, starting from recognizing that a crime has occurred to presenting forensic findings in court, provide a structured and scientific approach to investigating crimes.
- Each step plays a vital role in preserving the integrity of the evidence and establishing the truth, ultimately supporting the legal process from crime scene to courtroom.



7 Steps of Crime Scene Investigation

(From Crime Scene to Courtroom)

- 1. Recognition
- 2. Preservation
- 3. Documentation
- 4. Collection
- 5. Identification
- 6. Comparison
- 7. Interpretation and Presentation





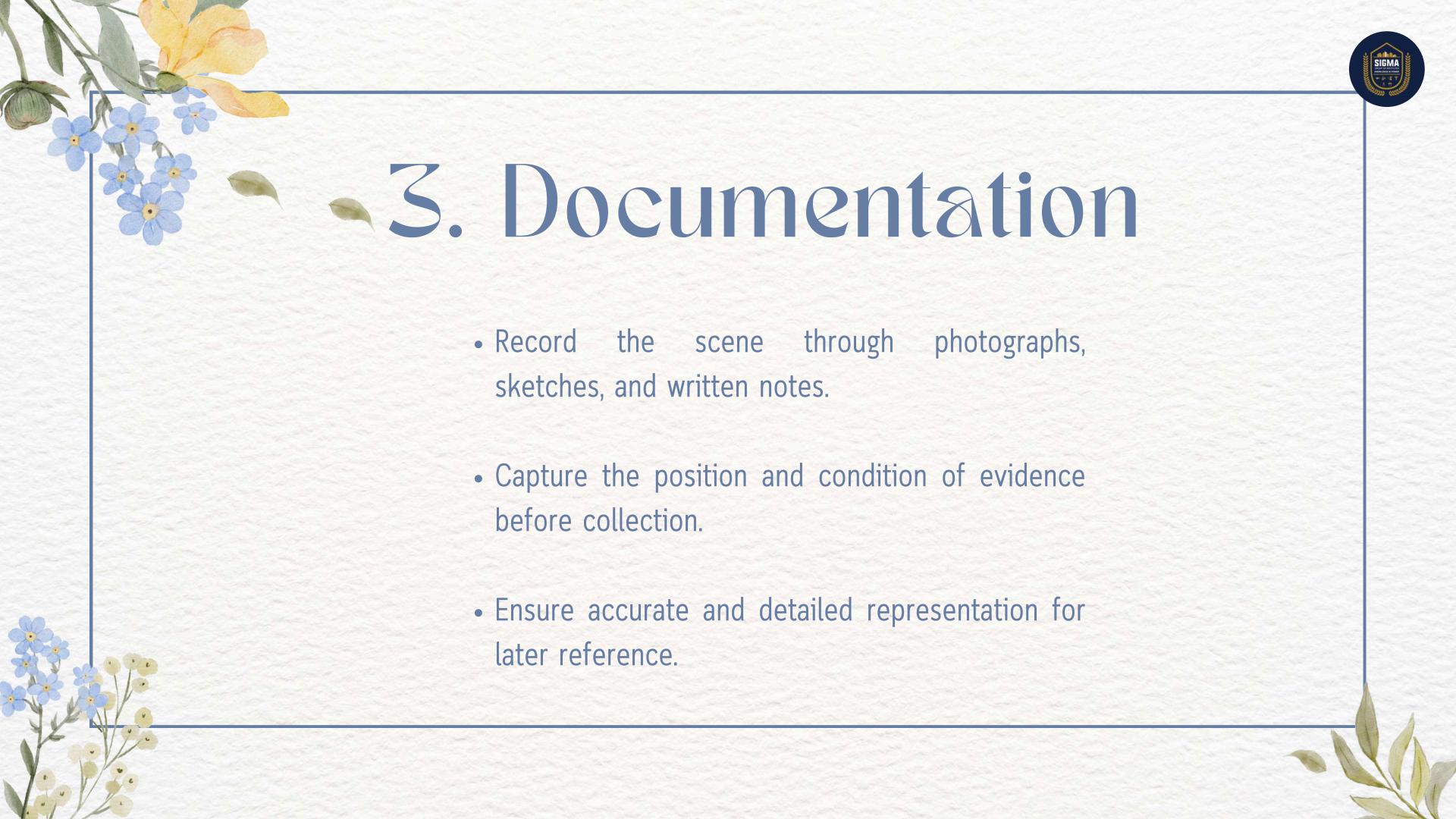
1. Recognition

- Identify that a crime has occurred.
- Observe and detect potential physical evidence.
- Begin initial assessment of the scene.



2. Preservation

- Secure the crime scene to prevent contamination or loss of evidence.
- Maintain integrity of the scene using barriers and logs.
- Limit access to authorized personnel only.













Conclusion

- The 7 steps of crime scene investigation form the backbone of a successful forensic inquiry.
- By following a systematic approach—from recognizing the crime to presenting evidence in court—investigators ensure that all procedures are scientifically valid and legally sound.
- This method not only upholds the integrity of the evidence but also strengthens
 the pursuit of justice by transforming physical clues into compelling courtroom
 testimony.

