

Is the Extrasensory Perception of the Women Regarding Concealed Edges of the Cases Can Resolve Cases More Finely: A Rational, Psychological and Scientific Explanations

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Received: 10-May-2023

Revised: 14-June-2023

Accepted:07-July-2023

ABSTRACT

This research paper investigates the evolution of female detectives in detective fiction and their unique approaches to solving crimes. Throughout the history of the genre, male detectives have dominated the spotlight, being portrayed as possessing superior qualities and intellect. However, Anna Katharine Green challenged this norm by introducing skilled female investigators in her works, paving the way for future female detective characters.

This study tries to discuss three crucial aspects of the development of detective fiction. First, it looks at how women have effectively contested male authors in a formerly male-dominated genre. Second, it organises literature in which female detectives play starring roles and solve crimes. Finally, it compares and contrasts the specific techniques used by female detectives with those of male detectives.

An intriguing aspect to consider is the notion that women possess a stronger intuitive sense, suggesting an inherent ability to perceive and deduce beyond rational scientific explanations. This research paper thus contemplates the evolution of female detectives in detective fiction and their innate talent for utilizing their "Extrasensory perception" in their investigations.

By analyzing these aspects, this research paper sheds light on the transformative role of female detectives in the detective fiction genre and highlights their contributions to the development of crime-solving narratives.

Keywords: Female Detectives, Detective Fiction, Extra Sensory Perception, Anna Katharine Green

Introduction to Detective Fiction

Detective fiction, with its enthralling narratives of mystery and intrigue, has captivated readers for centuries. At the heart of this genre lies the fundamental element of crime—the catalyst that sets the stage for a gripping detective story to unfold. Without a crime to investigate, the very essence of detective fiction would be rendered incomplete, akin to a bird without feathers, incapable of taking flight. The birth of modern detective fiction can be traced back to Edgar Allan Poe's seminal work, "Murder in the Rue Morgue," published in 1841. Within this captivating short story, Poe introduced readers to the iconic character of C. Auguste Dupin, a private detective whose unparalleled deductive abilities astounded audiences. Poe's gripping narratives ignited a fascination with mysteries, propelling the genre into the spotlight and cementing its place in 19th-century literature. Following in Poe's footsteps, Wilkie Collins made his debut in the detective fiction realm with "The Moonstone," further fueling the public's voracious appetite for these thrilling stories.

Although detective fiction is commonly associated with the 19th century, its elements can be traced back to earlier works in history. While these stories may not have been classified as detective fiction per se, they contained the foundational elements that define the genre. Ancient tales such as "Susanna and the Elders" and "The Three Apples" showcase the detection of criminal acts, hinting at the presence of early detective elements within their narratives.

Detective fiction has long had a mystic pull that draws readers in with its convoluted storylines, brilliant sleuths, and exhilarating pursuit of the truth. This genre has changed over time, adjusting to the times and depicting the shifting social, cultural, and technological landscapes of our world. The development of detective fiction has been a fascinating journey, from the original Sherlock Holmes stories to contemporary psychological thrillers.

The Evolution of Female Detectives and the End of Stereotypical Perception

Social constraints on women's participation in investigations were a common problem for investigators in the 19th century. Their representation in literature and early detective stories, however, gave them the opportunity to play a more active role. Frequently, they were portrayed as independent, strong-willed people who aggressively sought justice while defying gender stereotypes. Although detective fiction first appeared in the nineteenth century, there weren't many published works showing female sleuths. The biggest barriers to women being recognised as competent sleuths were historical and traditional customs that imposed prohibitions on women's ability to function as detectives.

Detective fiction is usually considered a male-dominated genre where a male detective uses his wit and strong observation to resolve the mystery. Male detectives are presented as honest, brave, and detail-oriented, but female detectives are portrayed as distraught, dependent, submissive, and cowardly, who need male assistance. The hegemonic presence of male detectives in the detective genre indicates a phallogocentric approach. When anyone talks about detective stories, images of Sherlock Holmes, C. Auguste Dupin, Hercule Poirot, and Sam Spade come to mind. They appear with a serious, attentive countenance, covering their forehead with a hat, and smoke cigars or panatela frequently. They behave as professional investigators stringently. Readers have already found prototypes of male investigators in this form, and they are fond of their behaviourism.

Initially, hardly any woman could pen a detective story, and hardly could we notice any female detectives in novels. But this convention went on the blink when a female writer, Anna Katharine Green, arose herself as a detective writer with her first bestselling detective novel, *The Leavenworth Case*. Anna wrote forty murder mysteries during her lifetime and became a successful detective writer. She has gone a long way in challenging these notions by creating female using a lens in looking at the blood spot on the mutilated body. She is not only considered the forerunner in introducing female detectives, but more importantly, she is also held responsible for the invention of the first famous American female detective. She invented two female detective characters who became prototypes for other female fictional detectives. The position of female investigators started to take shape in the 19th century, albeit slowly and with a number of difficulties. These female detectives contributed significantly to the perception of female investigators in literature and society despite being largely overshadowed by their male counterparts. The development of female investigators in the 19th century was greatly influenced by Extrasensory perception. Women were frequently portrayed as having a special sense of human nature and an understanding of it, which enabled them to draw wise conclusions and connections. These women bucked preconceptions and became prominent characters in detective stories despite social restraints. For investigations and mystery-solving, they used observational abilities, covering identities, and Extrasensory perception. They were portrayed in literature in a way that paved the way for the portrayal of female investigators in later periods, breaking gender stereotypes and influencing how people saw women working as detectives. In the 19th century, female detectives used many different kinds of techniques to find information and solve crimes. They frequently relied on their powers of observation and deceptive manoeuvres to get through their investigations because of societal standards. These methods included astute observation, disguise, and the capacity to take advantage of social conventions in order to collect information.

The female companion of C. Auguste Dupin in "The Purloined Letter" by Edgar Allan Poe (1844) exhibits intelligence and Extrasensory perception that help Dupin solve the case. Despite not being the main character, she shows that women may play important roles in detective stories. Marian Halcombe stands out as an early female detective in Wilkie Collins' "The Woman in White" (1859). She outshines her male colleagues by using disguises, gathering information, and solving mysteries. Marian's strategy exemplifies the creativity and wit needed for fruitful detective work.

Anna Katharine Green's outstanding female investigator Miss Amelia Butterworth used an original and methodical approach to solve crimes. Her keen intelligence, excellent observational skills, and thorough attention to detail defined her detective technique. Miss Butterworth's aptitude for observing and analysing her surroundings was one of her strongest suit. She had an acute eye for details that often went overlooked by others, helping her to pick up on tiny clues that were essential to solving the case. She picked up on every hint that Mr. Gryce, the expert detective hired to solve the murder mystery in the book *That Affair Next Door*, had overlooked. Miss Butterworth had excellent deductive reasoning abilities. She was skilled at putting disparate pieces of knowledge together and making sense of them. She was able to spot patterns, pinpoint suspects, and solve the complexities of the riddles she came across because to her capacity to assess difficult circumstances. It was clear from Miss Amelia Butterworth's detective work that she was intelligent, perceptive, capable of deductive thinking, and careful. Through her sharp mind and meticulous investigation method, Anna Katharine Green created a character who excelled at solving challenging riddles. The fact that Miss Butterworth was a trailblazing female detective speaks something about her ongoing appeal and the attractiveness of her investigation method even now.

Miss Amelia Butterworth, who serves as both the protagonist and amateur detective in Anna Katharine Green's book "That Affair Next Door," is a key figure. She is frequently shown as an elderly spinster with a sharp mind and an intense curiosity about life's secrets. The protagonist of the story, Miss Amelia Butterworth, acts as an amateur investigator. She becomes involved in the investigation of a murder that takes place in the house next to her due to her natural curiosity.

The following lines explain her curious nature "I succeeded in getting to my window in time to catch a glimpse of the departing figure of the young man hurrying away towards Broadway. The young man was not with her, and as I realized he had left her behind him in the great, empty house, without apparent light and certainly without any companion." (Green 3)

Finally, when she learns about a murder that has taken place in that home, she engages herself in further investigation. Detective Ebenezer Gryce is appointed to study the cause behind the murder, but Miss Butterworth works on her own theory to resolve the case. She puts all her efforts into solving the mystery behind the murder before Mr. Gryce could, and finally, she succeeds. She gets recognition as a triumphant female investigator in her community. Mr. Gryce also compliments her for her wondrous ability to have resolved the case when she estimated human nature and his intent with the help of her extrasensory perception. Miss Butterworth draws her assessment of Mr. Howard Van Burnam, the victim's spouse, more on Extrasensory perception than on reason. Everyone believed that Mr. Howard was the one who murdered her lady, including the coroner, the jury, and the neighbors. Miss Butterworth was not prepared to accept that Mr. Howard was responsible for the murder of the pitiful woman despite the facts and circumstances that supported it. Based on her Extrasensory perception, she came to several conclusions. With this justification offered by her, it is clear how her Extrasensory perception-based justification for Mr. Howard's lack of murderous intent came to be.

"Well, then," said I, "this is one. If the crime was a premeditated one, if he hated his wife and felt it for his interest to have her out of the way, a man of Mr. Van Burnam's good sense would have chosen any other spot than his father's house to kill her in, knowing that her identity could not be hidden if once she was associated with the Van Burnam name. If, on the contrary, he took her there in good faith, and her death was the unexpected result of a quarrel between them, then the means employed would have been simpler. An angry man

does not stop to perform a delicate surgical operation when moved to the point of murder, but uses his hands or his fists, just as Mr. Van Burnam himself suggested." (Green 173)

Lost Man's Lane is Miss Amelia's another novel, in which Mr. Gryce asks her to look into the missing people case in the village, which is described as "some ninety miles from here, in a more or less inaccessible region, there is a small but interesting village, which has been the scene of so many unaccountable disappearances that the attention of the New York Police has at last been directed to it." (Green 5)

Miss Amelia Butterworth, who is one of the main characters in "Lost Man's Lane," has a crucial role in the story. Miss Butterworth is a self-described amateur investigator who is an elderly spinster. She has a keen mind and an insatiable curiosity, which inspired her to get involved in the search for missing people in the lane.

People, particularly men, were disappearing in this village in a very strange manner, and Mr. Gryce believes that Miss Butterworth has great sensory perception in identifying the real culprit and can dexterously investigate the case. Miss Amelia proves him correct; she finds the reason why men were disappearing from the village. Despite being at first disregarded by the police and other parties involved in the case, Miss Butterworth's keen observations and inference-based reasoning turn out to be extremely helpful. She joins Detective Gryce as an unofficial partner and helps him solve the case. Miss Butterworth enhances the narrative with humour and oddity in addition to her detective work. She is a distinctive and endearing character, and the story is made more interesting and charming by her eccentricities and habits. She proves a vital ally for Detective Gryce, contributing her special abilities and tenacity to the inquiry in "Lost Man's Lane."

In the book Lost Men's Lane, Miss Butterworth pays special attention to psychological aspects of people. She investigates the people involved's origins and personal histories in an effort to comprehend their motivations and conduct. She can assess their psychological makeup and draw accurate conclusions about their behaviour and intentions.

Miss Violet is another marvelous creation of Anna Katharine Green. Violet Strange is the main character and protagonist of "The Second Bullet," a short story by Anna Katharine Green. In New York City, a young woman named Violet Strange works as a private investigator. Despite coming from an affluent family, she opts to adopt a mystery-solving profession rather than a traditional one. A wealthy socialite named Mr. Brace was murdered in "The Second Bullet," and Violet Strange is hired to look into the case. The incident centres on Mr. Brace's shooting death in her own home. To learn the truth about the murder and find the murderer is Violet's task. Violet demonstrates her acute observational abilities, cleverness, and resourcefulness throughout the narrative. She investigates the case's complexities, looks over the evidence, speaks with witnesses, and applies deductive reasoning to come up with an answer. In addition to professional obstacles, Violet must also deal with issues from her personal life, such as meeting the demands of her affluent family. The character of Violet Strange is renowned for her unusual method of conducting inquiries. She frequently accepts cases that demand discretion or entail exceptional conditions. In "The Second Bullet," Violet's tenacity and willpower propel her to learn the truth about the murder, exposing unexpected twists and motives.

The protagonist and pivotal figure in Anna Katharine Green's short story "The Golden Slipper" is Violet Strange, who is crucial to unlocking the mystery. Violet's ability to blend in with society and move in high-class circles, enables her to acquire information and gain access to important witnesses and suspects, is one of the story's essential themes. In the story The Golden Slipper, Miss Violet solves the cases of larceny that were taking place in an elite society. She resolves the case by using her intellect. She works intelligently to comprehend the situation and the reason why a young family member involves herself in larceny, and astonishingly, she keeps those things back in the right place from where she stole them. Miss Violet applies her extrasensory perception to identify the ill psyche and affected brain of the culprit. She manoeuvres across many social strata using her societal connections and disguises to gain insightful information. The role Violet plays in "The Golden Slipper" goes beyond simple detection. She is also described as having sympathy and empathy. She comprehends the motives and feelings of those involved in the case, which aids her in making connections and resolving the mystery.

A queen of murder mysteries, Agatha Christie was influenced by Anna's writing skills. Agatha creates a character, Miss Marple, as influenced by Green's female detective character, Miss Amelia Butterworth. Miss Marple is an old spinster who has great observation skills. She focuses on sensory experience as well. She employs her sixth sense to determine who is to blame. She has a keen eye for observing human nature. The best female detective characters in fiction followed these female sleuths.

Miss Marple has an extraordinary capacity for noticing even the minute details about her surroundings and the individuals she interacts with. She closely observes how others behave, identifying trends and making comparisons to assist her unravel riddles. Miss Marple possesses a sharp Extrasensory perception that allows her to make accurate deductions based on her observations. She often relies on her Extrasensory perception and her understanding of human psychology to uncover the truth behind crimes. Miss Marple has a distinctive perspective when it comes to solving murders because of her broad life experience and keen intellect. She has dealt with a variety of individuals and circumstances throughout her life, allowing her to use this depth of experience to solve challenging puzzles. In "A Pocket Full of Rye," Miss Marple is initially depicted as an elderly woman with a penchant for knitting who also takes a keen interest in the happenings in her small town. Although she may appear quiet, she actually has a bright mind and a wealth of knowledge about human behavior that she has amassed over many years of observation and deduction. The capacity to see connections between seemingly unconnected events and individuals is Miss Marple's greatest asset. In order to pinpoint potential motivations and suspects, she draws on her in-depth understanding of human nature as well as the trends she has noticed in her town. She genuinely believes that human behavior is predictable, and she bases her inquiries on this idea.

During the late nineteenth century, female detective writers and their sleuth characters started to gain popularity. Despite the fact that men invented the detective genre, female authors achieved a significant and irrefutable place in this field. They found a significant position by positing many prominent and successful female detectives. Female investigators in detective fiction began to flourish and expand. Their style of work received great appreciation.

Female detectives are independent, intelligent, confident, and rational like male detectives, but besides this, they have some specific qualities and traits that make them distinct from male detectives. Their cognizance in solving murder cases or any criminal case when they apply their extrasensory perception is worthy of great acknowledgement. Their Extrasensory perception is stronger than men's. It is often said that women possess stronger intuitive sense than men; it has no rational scientific explanation, though. This implies that they have extra sensory perception than men and they guess better about whodunit cases.

If we examine detective fiction since its inception until the present, female characters as detectives have evolved highly in this genre. They have achieved the same popularity as male detective characters. Female detectives have a special aptitude due to their extrasensory Extrasensory perception at reading the case and allowing witnesses to blab the truth. Women sleuths bring a unique perspective to dealing with cases as they communicate with ease and comfort with the suspects and witnesses. Many female detectives are well adapted in movies and television serials, and their names have received accolades in the media.

A Journey to Success in Detective Fiction: The Global Development of Female Detectives

Initially, female detective writers wrote for male detectives, but later on, they experimented with employing female detectives in their works. Their experiment to work with female detective characters became a great venture that brought them recognition. Afterwards, Not only women writers wrote, but male writers also brought female characters as investigators.

George Robert Sims invented Dorcas Dene, one of the most well-known Victorian woman sleuths. She gained respect from the greatest male detectives and established her place in the detective genre. She is an erudite female investigator who has her own detective agency. She feeds her family, including her blind husband. Susie Steiner introduced the brilliant and diligent detective Manon Bradshaw in a series of novels, including the book

Remain Silent. We notice that she works part-time with Cambridgeshire Police, but when she watches the hanged body of a Lithuanian immigrant with an attached note, she is enmeshed in the case to find the truth, whether it was a suicide or murder. Harriet Blue is a well-known, assertive, brash, and smart-mouthed sex crime investigator. She and her brother Sam were raised in foster care since their mother remained a prostitute and druggist who could never earn a living. She had a difficult upbringing, which taught her to defend herself and her brother. She always supports her brother, whom she believes is innocent and should be taught morality. These characteristics of female detectives demonstrate how courageous and talented they are.

Dr. Temperance Brennan, the creation of Kathy Reich, is a skilled detective who utilises her expertise in science to solve both old and modern murder mysteries. She has a strong sense of Extrasensory perception, which she uses to solve most puzzling mysteries.

Previously employed as a governess, Miss Maud Silver began her career as a private investigator. She is intelligent and has great observational skills. Patricia Wentworth has written 36 novels using her as the main character. Stieg Larsson introduced detective Lisbeth Salander in her novel *The Girl With the Dragon Tattoo*. In this novel, Lisbeth appears as an anti-social computer hacker with a photographic memory. Although she has a very complex personality and a difficult existence due to her unhappy upbringing, she completes her investigation conveniently and in a contented manner. It indicates her capability to cope with difficult situations with ease.

A special agent in the 20th century, where horror is pervasive in society, is named Clarice M. Starling. She is a determined FBI student, and she is capable of solving any cyclopean case with ease and convenience. Enola Holmes is also an excellent female detective who is considered equal to Sherlock Holmes. The Enola Holmes series is a collection of detective novels written by Nancy Springer in which she creates a 14-year-old girl named Enola Holmes as a fictional detective character. She is the sister of the renowned detective Sherlock Holmes of the Victorian period. After the disappearance of their mother, Enola ran away to London against the will of her elder brothers and established a clandestine detective career that specialised in finding missing persons.

Female investigators Paretsky's V.I. Warshawski, Grafton's Kinsey Millhone, French's Cassie Maddox, and Evanovich's Stephanie Plum are exemplary in the execution of their physical and mental strength and their perception. They are clever, imaginative, powerful, single, skilled, excel in using weapons, self-complacent, and confident, like male detectives.

In detective fiction, a detective is expected to deal with spilling blood, a dead body, strange offenders, hideous suspects, and other grave situations that may have been uncomfortable for any female detective. But, its contradictory, Antoinette Conway is a Dublin murder squad detective who is tenacious, clever, and good at her job, she does not shy away in smelling the blood. In this way, female detectives have shattered the notion that only men can handle murder cases and that women are predisposed to becoming victims or mute spectators. Gladys Mitchell introduced the fictional investigator Beatrice Adela Bradley, who appeared in 66 novels. She has two personalities: one as a licenced psychiatrist and the other as a wannabe detective heroine. Martina Cole is a well-known author who introduced D.I. Kate Burrow in the police procedural *The Lady Killer*, where she works as a policewoman. In the police department, where men predominate, Kate Burrow is a difficult police officer who does not loathe dealing with brutes. She is a strong woman who excels at what she does.

Readers adore the smart, witty, and intelligent detective Veronica Mars. She began her career as a young private detective. She uses her father's connections to dwell on the incidents when she was barely in high school. A young girl detective, Trixie Belden, is a determined individual. Despite her adolescence, she uses high aptitude, impetus, and expertise to solve puzzles. In her series of girl detective mysteries written between 1948 and 1986, she devotes herself to finding missing persons and missing property.

In the book *Invisible* by James Patterson and Davis Illis, Emmy Dockery is a detective. She is a fearless detective; when she presents her theory about the connections between multiple crimes and a single offender,

people do not believe her, but she uses her acute mind to find all the connections and unravel the link between hundreds of cases with only one piece of information. She demonstrates that she is correct and works tirelessly to ensure that the victims receive justice. Peter Hoeg, a Danish novelist, introduced Smilla, a former scientist and brooding investigator. In the novel *Miss Smilla's Feeling for Snow*, Smilla identifies the murderer of her neighbour Isaiah, a six-year-old lad whose death, the authorities believe, occurred when he fell off the roof. Being crafty and intelligent, Miss Smilla identifies Isaiah's footprint on the snow and, therefore, unravels the mystery surrounding his murder.

Nancy Drew gained popularity among young readers. She became a role model for many generations due to her intelligence, courage, and independence. She was a girl of sixteen when she was first introduced in the 1930 novel *The Secret of the Old Book*. She dares to speak the truth and is unafraid to question authority. The viewpoints of female investigators in detective fiction differ not only genetically but also in terms of how they approach their work. The stories where women are investigators highlight the varied experiences that women have with men. Men could never solve cases the way that female detectives do. Tana French's creation, Antoinette, is a devious, dim-witted, and steadfast detective who works for Dublin's squad team. She is a clever detective who refutes the declarations made by others and establishes her own truth. Sara Paretsky invented the well-known female investigator, V.I. Warshawski, who enjoyed drinking, practised karate, and carried a revolver like a male investigator.

Female detectives are more resilient and passionate than their male counterparts. It is generally noticed that female shamus were spinsters or led simple lives during the early twentieth century, and they formally took the procedures to be resolved. They would help the police. In America, they were hailed as female hawkshaws—this name originated from Tom Taylor's *The Ticket of Leave Man* (1863).

However, in the 21st century, female detectives were shown married. They maintained a good rapport between their professional and personal lives. Alex Morrow is a female detective who has a husband and kids. She is smart and compelling, and she is able to solve complicated mysteries. Female detectives thrive on perfection to resolve any criminal case because of their highly feminine qualities and sensible nature in handling household chores and professional aspects. They are multitasking, and they handle many tasks at the same time, so they diligently understand precognition and retro cognition, circumventing the criminal cases. Female investigators use their clairvoyance, telepathy, telekinesis, clairsentience, empathy, sympathy, and aggression to deduce the mystery behind any miscreancy or unfortunate incident. Their Extrasensory perception enables them to make appropriate judgements about other people, even based on scarce information. They have a stronger sense of Extrasensory perception and rapid perception in comparison to men who toil in looking forward to examine, but their perceptions may dwindle on surmising human nature.

The crime fiction, which was predominately written by women, is seen as occurring between the 1920s and 1930s. Famous representatives of this genre were Agatha Christie, Dorothy Sayers, Margery Allingham, and Josephine Tey, who created the best detectives of their time. The 'Detective Club' also played an important role in the development of detective fiction, and Dorothy Sayers was one of its founding members. It was formed in 1930 by a group of British mystery writers, and G.K. Chesterton was its first president. This detective club stipulated some rules for writing detective novels, like that writers should provide readers with fair chances of guessing the guilty party.

From the 1980s until the 1990s, many series were made about female detectives because they gained popularity in this genre. When we return to our main focal writer, Anna Katherine, we conclude that her female detectives are determined and aggressive in their work. Miss Violet Strange, a young aristocratic investigator, helps the New York Police Department resolve the cases. Despite being in her teens when the Miss Violet series began and being serious in her approach to her work, she inspired the subsequent female investigators. Another famous detective is Miss Amelia Butterworth, who was an elderly spinster and uses second sight in her viewing of cases. She is adept at identifying criminals when she uses her extrasensory Extrasensory perception.

Not only have female writers proven the signifying unique traits of female investigators, but male writers too have acknowledged their witty and quick-witted nature. Sherlock Holmes is a prominent figure in detective fiction; without his name, no one can ever think about detective fiction. In his detective story *A Scandal in Bohemia*, Irene Adler, a woman, outsmarted him despite his robust intellect and wisdom. Irene disguises herself to spy on Holmes when he tries to trick her. He keeps regretting that a woman tricked him and proved that she is smarter than him.

The progression in the occurrence of female sleuths in detective fiction supports the cause of feminism. Feminism implies equality for men and women in every sphere; equal rights and opportunities are its demands. In detective fiction, which concentrated on emphasising the existence of men only in earlier times, we now welcome the enigmatic presence of female sleuths. A traditionally male-dominated field of work underwent a transition when they encouraged women to use lenses and weapons.

Conclusion

In this paper, renowned fictional female detectives are discussed, along with their immense and special power to resolve cases in what was once thought to be a male-dominated field. This paper has acknowledged the efficacy of female investigators in handling criminal cases as equivocally as men could, or even more than that.

This paper concludes that women possess some specific qualities with the help of which they manage to resolve even the toughest mysteries. Moreover, they are equally strong in their exercises at looking at the cases and in their mental consolidation of seeing the horrifying scenes or dealing with cruel men. They amplify their ways of working when they use extra sensory perception at the concealed edges inside the cases and thus resolve these with their ample abilities. Therefore, women as investigators in detective fiction are handsome women who know how many beans make five and how to deal with difficult situations with accuracy and appropriation.

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