

**Ability to Smell Sodium Cyanide, Acetic Acid and Ammonia
Among The Brahmins and Yadavas of Visakhapatnam City,
Andhra Pradesh**

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ABSTRACT The present paper investigates the extent of variation of ability to smell sodium cyanide, acetic acid and ammonia among the school children of Brahmins and Yadavs of Visakhapatnam city of Andhra Pradesh. The curves of frequency distribution of the three substances are trimodal and bimodal in nature, suggesting probably the autosomal recessive inheritance of the non-smellers. Percentage of non-smellers for sodium cyanide was found to be much higher than acetic acid and ammonia. Bisexual as well as inter group differences were found to be non-significant for all the three chemical substances.