



Summary

Housing, water supply, sewage and refuse disposal are all important aspects of public health. These are the basic necessities of a healthy living and interrelated with each other. Shelter is the basic human requirement that needs to be met on priority basis. In importance, it is third after food and clothing. There are great links between improvements in housing and increased productivity, health, and other measures of well-being. A safe, reliable, affordable and easily accessible water supply is essential for good health. It has been estimated that a minimum 7.5 litres of water per person per day is required in the home for drinking, preparing food and personal hygiene, the most basic requirement for water. Water supply is the provision of water by public utilities, commercial organizations, community endeavours or by individuals, usually via a system of pumps and pipes. Sewage is the term used for waste water that often contains faeces, urine and laundry waste. Waste products of a society had been collected, carried and disposed manually to a safe point of disposal by the sweepers, since time immemorial. Refuse is a general term applied to solid and semi- solid waste materials other than human excreta. Refuse disposal is the act of disposing of rubbish and waste. Refuse disposal system is a technique for the collection, treatment, and disposal of the solid wastes of a community.