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Editorial: Lighthouse: Sympolism and Philosophy For Law, Economics And Public Policy

The article seeks to explore the definition of a lighthouse, its functions and importance to daily life. This study comes with on background that lighthouses have a long ancient history and were made of timber and used fire as the source of light during the night for them to be visible. The methodology used in compiling useful information includes a desktop review of various government reports, articles and magazines. This article argues that lighthouses play a pivotal role in the present and future because of their function and purpose. Results show that lighthouses have come in different heights, colour and lenses used, depending on their location. They are very important to mark dangerous areas of the coastlines and need to be kept safe and well-maintained, although of late, they have been neglected and little is being done to protect them. The most imp[ortant thing it to demonstrate how a lighthouse is sympolic of radiating the important light a society needs for its advancement.

Generally, a lighthouse is a tower or building designed to emit light from lamps and lenses and serves as a beacon for navigation, a useful resource for maritime pilots at sea or on inland waterways. Lighthouses mark dangerous coastlines, hazardous shoals, reefs, rocks and safe entries to harbours. They also assist in aerial navigation (Polese *et al.*, 2020). Once extensively used, the range of operational lighthouses has declined due to the cost of preservation and has ended up uneconomical given the coming on of less expensive, greater state-of-the-art and powerful digital navigational systems. In a lighthouse, the "lamp" (whether electric powered or fuelled via oil) and the mild is focused, if so wished, through a "lens" or "optic".

While lighthouse homes fluctuate relying on the location and purpose, they tend to have common components. A light station incorporates the lighthouse tower and all outbuildings, that include the keeper's living quarters, gas residence, boathouse and fog signalling building. The lighthouse itself includes a tower structure and a Lantern Room wherein the light is located (MED-PHARES, 2020). The Lantern Room, the glassed-in housing on top of the lighthouse tower contains the lamp and lens. Its glass storm panes

are supported steel mutins (glazing bars), jogging vertically or diagonally. At the top of the Lantern Room is a storm-proof ventilator designed release the smoke of the lamps and the heat that builds inside the glass enclosure. A lightning fixtures rod and grounding device related to the steel cupola roof presents a safe conduit for any lightning.

Immediately under the Lantern Room is a Watch Room or Service Room where gasoline and other components are stored and where the keeper sets the lanterns for the night and regularly watches from. The clockworks (for rotating the lenses) are also located here. On the lighthouse tower, an open platform, called the gallery, is regularly placed outside the Watch Room (the Main Gallery) or Lantern Room (Lantern Gallery). This was particularly used for cleaning the outdoors of the home windows of the Lantern Room. Lighthouses close to every different that are comparable in shape are often painted in a unique pattern so that they can without difficulty be diagnosed throughout daylight hours, a marking called a daymark. The black and white barber pole spiral pattern of Cape Hatteras Lighthouse is one instance. Race Rocks Light in western Canada is painted in horizontal black and white bands to stand out in opposition to the horizon.

There are two types of lighthouses: those located on land and others offshore. Offshore lighthouses are not close to land. There can be several reasons for these lighthouses to be constructed. There may be a shoal, reef or submerged island several miles from land formed after earthquakes. Regarding some specific typologies of huge and ancient buildings, there are properly stated algorithms evolved by using the medical community. The modern-day Cordouan Lighthouse in France is constructed at 1611,7 kilometres (4.3 mi) from the shore on a small islet. The construction is based on a previous lighthouse that can be traced to the 1880s and is the oldest lighthouse in France. It is connected to the mainland by a causeway. The oldest oceanic offshore lighthouse is Bell Rock Lighthouse in the North Sea, off the coast of Scotland.

Among the exceptional typologies of current masonry structures, towers have a particularly intense seismic vulnerability for numerous reasons. Gravity loads, mixed with slenderness typically induce excessive compressive stress, regularly close to the limit price. The additional flexural hundreds underneath seismic events, over a long time, may induce harm or even worldwide collapse (Da Silva *et al.*, 2006; Domede *et al.*, 2019).

Before the development of described ports, mariners were guided by fires constructed on hilltops (Lieussou, 1857). Since elevating the fireplace would enhance visibility, lighting a fire on a platform led to the development of the lighthouse. In earlier years, in contrast to many present-day lighthouses, the lighthouse functioned more as a front marker to ports than as a caution signal for reefs and promontories.

Maritime signalling by maritime lamps was introduced in the Mediterranean basin by the Greeks in the 6th century AD. The French phrase "phare" comes from the Greek word "pharos", which refers to the name of the island where the Alexandria Lighthouse, long held to be the primary edifice of its kind, is located. As lighting fixtures visible ins the distance, these lighthouses shine at night over the Mediterranean Sea, to warn sailors as they navigate close to the coasts of Southern Europe, North Africa and the western Middle East. Thus, traders were able to navigate the risky zones towards the ports without difficulty. Today, from the Moroccan to the Tunisian borders, the Algerian coast is illuminated from buildings used for maritime signalling (Lieussou, 1857).

The modern generation of lighthouses started at the turn of the 18th century because the variety of lighthouses being built improved appreciably due to tonnes of higher tiers of transatlantic trade. Advances in structural engineering and new and efficient lighting fixtures systems allowed for the creation of larger and greater powerful lighthouses, such as ones exposed to the ocean. The function of lighthouses changed gradually modified from indicating ports to offering a seen caution towards shipping hazards, such as rocks or reefs. For example, the original Winstanley lighthouse, Eddystone Rock, by Jaaziell Johnston, in 1813 (Léon, 1867).

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