DEVELOPMENT OF CONCEPTUAL APPARATUS OF THE CONTEMPORARY SECURITY STUDIES FOR BETTER ANALYSIS OF SECURING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY*

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Abstract.
The rigor of adapting the conceptual-methodological apparatus specific to the security field currently requires important adjustments in the context of the expansion and deepening of security issues. The diversity of security challenges raises new questions and generates new perspectives for researchers of security phenomena and processes, especially of the democratic processes as well of the securing good governance. So that security research, for a more in-depth understanding of it, acquires important new and novel conceptual-methodological valences in correlation with the general desideratum of the survival of democracy by enhancing good governance, in conditions of the contemporary unprecedented security crisis on a global level, after the Second World War. Security becomes a way, a fundamental condition, an important resource for the foundation of a new framework of analysis in a security context, modeled and flexible, depending on the optimal course towards achieving the general goal of the academic community and the whole society, that of solving sustainable security issues. Thus, the expansion of the conceptual-theoretical framework of the field of security in correlation with the methodological set of human security is able to present, analyze and find viable solutions to contemporary complex and interdisciplinary challenges.

Keywords*: national security, human security, methodology, democracy, good governance*

The notion of security was reevaluated at the end of the Cold War, in the context of new realities, so that the importance of state security diminished, being replaced by new risks, dangers and threats of a political, economic, social, ecological nature, etc. Consequently, an increase in the importance of the non-military dimension of security

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was generated (Sprincean, 2017: p. 28). Human security, as a new constructivist conception in security studies, determined the emergence of new perspectives on security as a global social phenomenon (Thakur, 1997: p. 54). Optimizing the management of the human security sector aims to consolidate social well-being by raising the level of ensuring the security of the person and human communities, focused on respecting and promoting the interests and needs of the human individual, and the security interests of the state becoming subsidiary, derivative, but also inferior in priority to the security of the citizen, but with a greater degree of achievement than in the past. Human security involves ensuring the protection of individuals taken individually, but also as a social whole (Sprincean, 2016: p. 145). This is possible by ensuring the living and living conditions, the fundamental needs of the human person (Sprincean, Sprincean, Hadjiu, 2024: p. 45). Thus, individual security is based on strategic benchmarks, among which the aim of educating, training and developing the fundamental qualities and virtues of the person stands out, in order to prepare them to face security risks and threats (Sprincean, Becciu, 2021: p. 98). The security of the person, of the human individual, was conceived as a primary element of the security construction, including the system of ensuring national security (Sprincean, 2020: p. 374).

Concern for the well-being of the person, his freedoms, for his security and safety, but also for respect for the human being, in the most general sense, have been fundamental topics since antiquity, for the thinkers of Ancient Greece, first of all for Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, who laid the foundations of the democratic decision-making system with strict connection of the good governance, based on respect for the free vote of the majority of citizens (Sprincean, 2017: p. 87). These important philosophers of antiquity substantiated the principles of the functioning of society, also referring to the need to respect human rights, private property and freedom of expression (Sprincean, 2024: p. 24).

Although the issue of the well-being of human civilization in conditions of safety and respect for the rights and freedoms of the person stands out as an older concern in the history of human thought, the human security paradigm has managed to bring a new breath of fresh air to security studies only in the last 2-3 decades, transforming and replacing the dominant, realistically-based conception of state security in a chaotic world, where only military force can ensure true protection (Sprincean, 2019: p. 39).

The notion of security, throughout the evolution of history and social consciousness, has always been a controversial and widely debated topic, both in specialist circles and by the public concerned with the effective satisfaction of the most fundamental needs of society and the human person, such as the need for security and shelter (Sprincean, 2023: p. 205). According to the illustrious researcher A. Maslow, man's interest in personal security and safety, from the beginning of the formation of the human individual as a social entity, has been an essential concern in the structure of the pyramid of needs, a theory first exposed in 1943 in his work "A Theory of Human Motivation". This conception, belonging to A. Maslow, represents one of the first attempts to approach the issue of security from a behavioral-psychological perspective, emphasizing the needs of the human individual in the context of the personal approach to the notion of security, which is eminently a social-historical category from the point of view of its genesis, taking into account the entire historical evolution of humanity (Maslow, 1943: p. 376).

The conceptualization of the notion of security in contemporary scientific research has been carried out from multiple perspectives, belonging to well-crystallized and well-argued schools and directions in the last two centuries (Sprincean, 2024: p. 311). The traditional-realist school, the liberal-idealist, behavioral, constructivist and others, have determined the evolution of the concept of security as a characteristic of the power of state institutions in relation to other entities in the international arena (in the traditionalist sense), or as a specific synergistic state of all types of systems: technical, social and biological (in the post-non-classical sense) (Sprincean, 2022: p. 211). Likewise, security acquires the meaning of systemic balance, harmonization of social relations and prosperity of society, reflected especially at the individual level, that of the human personality or as a measure of things and a reference element for all types of social subsystems (Sprincean, Mitrofanov, 2021: p. 56).

However, security studies have a less extensive history and evolution compared to the system of social sciences and most socio-political theories, designating a relatively complex area with multiple interdisciplinary aspects that have as their object of research, in most cases, the problem of ensuring security that directly targets the subjective and objective aspects of anticipating dangers and estimating risks, as well as the manifestation of vulnerabilities and consequences of the weakness of socio-political systems (Sprincean, 2023: p. 42). The dual perspective, subjective-objective, of awareness of security issues was studied among the first by A. Wolfers, an important theorist of the security phenomenon who, in his work published in 1962 - "Discord and collaboration: Essays on international politics", mentioned the idea that security, along with well-being, is a value and a way in which a nation can achieve a superior position compared to other nations. But, unlike well-being, which refers more to material aspects and implies the ability to control the entire spectrum of the actions of others, "security in the objective sense denotes the absence of threats to acquired values, and in the subjective sense - the absence of fear that these values could be attacked" (Wolfers, 1962: p. 48).

According to dictionaries, the word security means "to be free from any danger; a feeling of trust and security that the absence of any danger confers; protection, defense, etc." (Sprincean, 2020: p. 122). These meanings of the term "security" denote once again the double aspect (subjective-objective) of the word in question (Sprincean, 2024: p. 234). This bidirectional aspect naturally folds into the constructivist conception, launched at the end of the 20th century, since security can no longer be perceived exclusively in the context of the national interests of the state, but must be extended to the human individual (Sprincean, 2010: p. 115). In this context, B. Buzan, the founder of the Copenhagen School of Security, in 1993, in his work “People, States, and Fear: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era”, notes the shortcomings of the realist and liberal conception of security, as well as the ambiguity of this term, considering that the perception of security, as a product of power in the traditional sense, or as a consequence of peace in the idealistic sense, does not contribute to a complete explanation of the notion (Buzan, 2000: p. 191). The illustrious researcher argues that, in the traditional sense, security is an ideologized, politicized, limited concept, because, if it is only a consequence of military power, it has no means of identifying new threats, being subordinated to the specifics of strategic studies and

becoming dependent on the evolution of technology. In B. Buzan's vision, the concept of security becomes a subjective one, socially transposed, but built on the perception of objective data and facts (Sprincean, 2016: p. 465).

Given the amplification of the global crisis and its threat to the existence of man on Earth, solving the problem of humanity's survival in decent conditions, ensuring all the necessary premises for a high standard of living for each individual, but also for humanity as a whole, in the subsequent periods after overcoming the crises that threaten contemporary civilization, depends largely on finding a functional formula for establishing efficient social control, including through various mass media sources, over the social management process, especially in the case of the managerial process using advanced biological and informational technologies, to which the vast majority of the population does not have access, in order to ensure a sustainable development of the entire human civilization under conditions of equity (Sprincean, 2019: p. 92). Thus, a series of mechanisms can be noted that must be implemented to achieve this goal, being in a systemic interdependence (Sprincean, 2019: p. 10). Democratizing access to political and social decisions of cardinal importance for society, implementation of the patterns and principals of the good governance, strengthening the legal system and the defense of human rights and freedoms, increasing the importance of the scientific substantiation of the governance process and socio-political projects, important mechanisms but which are far surpassed by the mediator role in establishing an efficient social control over the decision-making process in the socio-political sphere, of strengthening and supporting the media as the fourth power in the state and that of the ethical expertise of the projects, policies and macro-social strategies proposed to be implemented in social practice by the political elites (Sprincean, 2022: p. 99).

Naturally and logically, a series of new concepts have been deduced and built on the safeguarding of humanity by overcoming the impasse in which human civilization finds itself at the contemporary stage of evolution, divided into several directions and approaches, depending on civilizational and political factors (Sprincean, 2019: p. 109). Consequently, a series of normative fields and disciplines have been highlighted, with a real praxiological and applicative potential as practical institutional mechanisms with a significant social impact in the process of forming the political behavior of the human person (Sprincean, 2019: p. 31).

Thus, in the context of the socioeconomic and political situation created at the contemporary stage in the evolution of humanity, which denotes a deep impasse in which human civilization finds itself, the emergence and development of various ethical concepts, based on traditional sociocultural structures and constructions, is affirmed as a progressive vision, capable of identifying acceptable directions and ways to resolve the global crisis (Sprincean, Cozonac, 2022: p. 130). In this way, the delimitation and consolidation of different ethical models is asserted as an additional way of political behavioral formation, through the diversity and originality of humanity's potential for self-evaluation, mobilization and self-protection in critical moments, such as the current period, dominated by the danger and threats of the global crisis (Sprincean, 2021: p. 72).

Contemporary science seems to manifest itself as a solution to the dangers outlined above (Sprincean, 2016: p. 82). Namely, the most advanced science and technologies represent a well-cohesive diversity of ideas and paradigms, methodologies

and theoretical constructions, which are well developed and ready to be applied in practice, in the event of a possible crisis of human praxis and which, in extreme situations, would be able to provide substantial support and assistance to the effort of Homo Sapiens to find effective solutions in short periods of time, by educating it and forming adequate political-behavioral reactions (Sprincean, 2022: p. 162). This is beginning to become, and over time will represent, a strategic direction for the development of future science. It is about the express increase of the capacity of science to be more mobile, more flexible, more malleable and more open to possible inconveniences and changes of the traditional principles of science (Sprincean, 2023: p. 160). The non-traditional, inventive and new begins to dominate scientific thinking as well as the profane one and, over a period of time, inevitably, this principle will also be exacerbated and exaggerated as a pillar of scientific knowledge of the future during the unprecedented crisis that will threaten humanity with its disappearance (Sprincean, 2022: p. 347). The erosion of the basic pillars, of the fundamental postulates with the passage of time and with the change of priorities, is as natural and natural, within the development of science, as for the organization and functioning of the social body, in the perspective of reforming the set of political-behavioral models (Sprincean, 2023: p. 30).

Efficient social control can be imposed in the field of applying advanced technologies in the security and defense sphere by establishing and institutionalizing the obligation of ethical expertise (similar to ethical expertise in research) of social, political, ecological or security projects, programs or projects, with implications in the sphere of protecting individual, group, state or regional and international integrity (Sprincean, 2020: p. 71).

The issue of human security was first addressed by the UN in 1992 in the "Agenda for Peace: Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peacekeeping" – a report in which UN Secretary-General B. Boutros-Ghali highlighted the need for an "integrated approach to human security" in the context of peacemaking processes in the post-Cold War era, with the aim of elucidating the root causes of conflicts of various levels in that period around the world and in Europe, with a decisive impact on the economic, social and political spheres (An Agenda for Peace). At the current stage, security through this prism is no longer considered the simple absence of war and violence in a given region, but constitutes a comprehensive and complex approach, based on three fundamental principles: (1) The absence or freedom from fear, also treated as security against violence; (2) Freedom from the need for food and nutrition for personal protection, medical care and health security or housing and environmental security; and (3) Freedom to live in dignity through the promotion of the principles of sustainable human development and the protection of human rights.

The 1994 UNDP Human Development Report established the concept of human security worldwide. In the Report, human security was presented as a new concept that imposed the primacy of ensuring the security of the person, replacing the traditional concept of security centered on state security (Raportul de Dezvoltare Umană al Programului Națiunilor Unite pentru Dezvoltare, 1994). Human security was defined only in a double sense, as freedom from fear and as freedom from need (Sprincean, 2023: p. 101).

In March 1999, the Government of Japan, in collaboration with the UN Secretariat, established the UN Human Security Trust Fund. The purpose of this fund

was to provide financial and logistical support for UN projects in the field of strengthening human security in the most vulnerable and affected regions from the perspective of human security, as well as activities, actions and initiatives aimed at increasing the operational impact of human security activities.

A special role in the development of the concept of human security was played by the 2003 Report "Human Security Now" of the UN Commission on Human Security, which argued that human security aims to protect the vital essence of all beings in such a way that these actions enhance human freedoms and the possibilities for human achievement (The Report Human Security Now). The report separates threats into two types: critical or severe and persuasive or widespread. Human security has been assigned seven specific sectors: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security.

The report repeatedly emphasizes the specificity of human security to be treated only in systemic coherence with the defense of human rights and human development, putting forward new approaches to strengthening human security in two ways: 1) through protection and 2) through the empowerment of the person concerned or the community. The importance of the Report in question is also underlined by the fact that it specifies for the first time the five human elements of the common concept of security, rights and development: 1) focus on the human person, 2) the multisectoral aspect of the concept, 3) comprehensiveness, 4) contextuality and 5) orientation towards the prevention of dangers (Sprincean, 2019: p. 15).

Human security as a concept, although belonging to an earlier stage of security studies, from the perspective of defining its basic components: freedom from needs, freedom from fear and the right to live with dignity, remains the source of inspiration for the next step in the development of security theory, because it supports the achievement of the objectives of the concept of sustainable development and the resolution of individual security threats (Sprincean, 2019: p. 494).

The process of re-evaluating the scale of military threats in the context of ensuring international security was determined by the end of the Cold War. In this context, the perception of security issues was generated by the general assessment of possible security threats and risks (Sprincean, 2022: p. 162). Based on this, the security of the person, of the human individual, was conceived as a fundamental element of the construction of the security system, including its subsystem of ensuring national security. Therefore, the phenomenon of security was reinvented, reevaluated and made aware in the context of new realities, so that the importance of state security decreased, being replaced by concerns for new risks, dangers and threats, such as those related to climate change, social processes, degradation of ecology and the state of the environment, etc. (Sprincean, 2021: p. 109). As a result, an increase in the importance of non-military dimensions of security was generated. Human security, as a new constructivist conception in security studies, led to the emergence of new perspectives on security as a global social phenomenon, being a conception produced by the critical approach of neorealism.

Human security involves ensuring the protection of individuals taken individually, but also as a social whole. This is possible by ensuring the living conditions, the fundamental needs of the human person. Individual security is based on strategic

benchmarks that highlight the purpose of educating, training and developing the fundamental qualities and virtues of the person, in order to prepare him to face immediate risks and threats related to security (Sprincean, 2019: p. 482). These benchmarks represent a foundation for strengthening the mechanisms for ensuring human security at the beginning of the XXIst century (Sprincean, 2024: p. 221).

In this context, it is important to analyze the process of ensuring human security in the context of globalization, emphasizing the ways of achieving global transformations in the field of security, the investigations being directed, mainly, to bring to light the current processes of reconfiguring positions regarding the good governance and resizing democratization in the context of improving the mechanisms that ensure the security of the human person and humanity as a whole (Sprincean, 2019: p. 45). Optimization of the management of the human security sector aims to consolidate social well-being by increasing the level of security of the person and human communities, being focused on respecting and promoting the interests and needs of the human individual and the security interests of the state, becoming subsidiary, derivative, but also inferior in priority to the security of the citizen, but with a higher degree of achievement than in the past (Suhrke, 1999: p. 271).

In the context of new types of warfare, which we have the opportunity to analyze based on the example of the general war launched on 24.02.2022 by Russia in Ukraine, the issue of biological weapons is on the propaganda agenda of the belligerent parties, but without materializing practically to a massive extent. However, in the context of new types of warfare, the use of biological weapons cannot be detected immediately and unequivocally, given the specificity of these weapons, which retain an important potential for use.

In the context of the system of security studies and political sciences, the concern for human security becomes of increased importance due to the methodological arsenal, capable of making it available to other disciplines in order to conceptualize and study with much greater efficiency the specific issues of political processes and institutions in correlation with contemporary changes and influences, largely related to the technological offensive corroborated with a continuous galloping diminution of the rigor of the application and ethical control over political, military and hybrid action.

The issue of security is undergoing significant changes under the impact of the security challenges of the third decade of the XXIst century. In the context in which researchers' attention is increasingly focused on the conceptual and methodological development and expansion of the security phenomenon, new specific categories are required that would bring to the attention of the scientific community certain new perspectives that will have the potential to explain and conceptualize the security phenomenon in new terms (Sprincean, Sohoțchi, 2021: p. 151).

Thus, we believe that the notions of *security symbiosis, identity, dilemma, synergy, equation, democracy, transparency, freedom, justice, cohesion or security equity* need to be proposed and developed, in an organic connection with the latest trends and needs for expansion in the security field. Each of these new concepts requires theoretical development, conceptual development and the disclosure of subtleties and structural components, as well as a thorough analysis of the related methodological implications.

If democracy can be interpreted not only in a political sense, as a system of organizing political life and activity, based on three fundamental pillars: freedom, equality and justice, for which conflicts represent a source of renewal, an inexhaustible source of regeneration, of permanent improvement, but also a reason for structural resettlement, and the proposed concept of *security democracy* is shaping up to be a synthetic category based on deliberations, on the freedom of exposure and participation of each member within the community, in which each participant is invested with a minimum amount of power necessary to achieve effective participation in the decision-making act in different contexts, both formal and informal, with the aim of strengthening the security system, in order to reduce the scale and number of security vulnerabilities of the system in general, but also of the members and participants within that system. Thus, security democracy, par excellence, comes to support the construction of a participatory and inclusive system in the field of security.

From the perspective of security democracy, the reconstruction of the security system depends fundamentally on the adoption of democratic principles as well as the practices in the security governance. Instead of national governments oriented towards the protection and promotion of national interests, as well as international networks of experts or scholars, scientific researchers and administrative decision-makers who make critical decisions regarding the security system without a clearly expressed and established democratic mandate, citizens, those directly affected by security issues, ideally should become the ones who would have all the strength and capacity to shape security systems in accordance with their ideas and interests in a democratically organized process of forming the common will by resorting to the democratic mechanism of majority opinion, which has a direct impact on the decision-making process (Sprincean, Slutu, 2024: p. 94).

As subcategories of security democracy, *radical security democracy*, or *formal security democracy*, etc. can be identified. *Radical security democracy* requires not only the cultivation of alternative practices of protection and security, but also a simultaneous application of political imagination and security potential to motivate, engage, depoliticize, reform and transform the institutional frameworks of the security domain in which those practices are implemented. *Radical security democracy* is therefore a more transformative and system-shifting approach than the usual conception of security democracy, aiming to fundamentally reshape and modify security systems and the social, political and international structures underlying the security domain in a short period of time.

The concept of *security identity* determines, in close correlation with the concept of *political and geostrategic identity*, a new perspective that comes from the object / entity that requires to be protected and subjected to the process of securing and ensuring its integrity.

Security identity is a form of social identity through which a group of individuals or persons identifies with certain options and ways of ensuring security. Likewise, security identity refers to the adhesion of groups or persons to certain national or international organizations that aim to ensure security, adopting in this sense a certain strategy, a set of principles or a personal perspective on security phenomena. For example, pacifist adhesion, militaristic, warlike option, the perspective of neutrality and

neutralism can be elements of the security identity of some societies, groups, communities or individuals. These phenomena occur because individuals, groups and societies are part of historical processes, processes that oscillate between peace and war, between conflict and harmony. As a result, each social entity, but also a separate individual, develops during life and after the accumulation of experience a certain very special and individualized attitude regarding the values related to security, its own perceptions and definitions of its own state of security and safety, but also the most optimal ways of achieving individual balance in relation to security risks and threats.

The formation of a security identity also involves the manifestation of social behaviors, of manifestations of societies, groups or individuals with the aim of ensuring its own security, but also of evaluating security risks and threats for its peers, for other similar social entities. Thus, one can note a mobilizing behavior to successfully avoid security risks, precautionary behavior, counterattack and prevention of dangers, as well as the action to proceed in anticipation of attacks and the escalation of the salt of insecurity.

The concept of security symbiosis involves a significant number of actors of security symbiosis relationships, who are simultaneously participants in the process of inter-relationship and cooperation in the security field. Thus, we will note such actors in the security symbiosis process as: institutions specialized in the field of ensuring state and private security, the state itself as an institution and foundation of the national security macrosystem, the normative-legal framework, active civil society in all forms of organization, the media as an important factor and actor in security symbiosis, responsible for promoting strategic public relations, the academic environment, international institutions, inter-state organizations, multinational corporations with an important impact on the development of an important military and security potential, institutions specialized in providing logistics services, with the function of ensuring, supporting and backing, redirecting, allocating and transferring knowledge, resources, material, intellectual, human or military potential.

As a result of the interrelationship of the various actors of security symbiosis, synergies are inevitably created between these mutual actors, but also between the system and individualized actors. These can be grouped into: *mutual synergies* and *exchange synergies*. Namely, synergies can evolve to the level of coagulating and coordinating factors for the entire security system that is driven in its activity by security symbiosis, mutually advantageous for each participating actor of the system. In this context, mutual security synergies are those that are based on mutual interest and have the ability to mutually amplify the potential of the participants, and exchange synergies represent the relationships prolonged over time that connect generations of various actors of the security synergy, transmitting from the oldest and most obsolete, the experience, memory, accumulated know-how to the newer actors, who come to replace the actors that tend to become less active.

An important concept from the perspective of the proper functioning of the security symbiosis can become the concept of the *interceptor* as an entity endowed with the ability to detect and counteract security risks, dangers and threats, being an integral part of the subsystem of interception and resolution of dangers and threats, as an integral part of the security system.

Security in general can be typified by several criteria. For example, depending on the model adopted, security can be linear, but also circular. The *linear one* concerns the use of resources until exhaustion. *Circular security* denotes a greater concern for the reuse and more rational use of resources that are important for ensuring security. In this context, the importance of circular security management is highlighted, which coordinates and balances the circular security system in order to achieve greater efficiency, given that resources are exhaustible or difficult to regenerate, and the competition for supremacy between opposing security systems is increasingly fierce, the efficiency of these systems having the potential to make a difference.

The concept of *security sustainability*, in addition to that of the resilience of security systems, or resilience in the field of security, has the task of reflecting the perspective in which systems have the capacities and resources to pursue and achieve their goals in the medium and long term. Security sustainability comes to evaluate both the efficiency of security efforts and the resistance and solidity of the results obtained through these efforts to ensure security.

However, a fundamental problem for the entire field of security is the question of whether security itself can be understood, in turn, as a resource, and if so, what kind of resource it represents: exhaustible, reusable, renewable, transmissible, etc. The specifics and characteristics of security as a resource, likewise, is a subject of crucial importance.

We believe that security, in a certain context, can and must be understood as a resource for strengthening the well-being of society, of man and of the community environment. As a resource, security can maximize the results in other areas of social life, provided that it is well managed and proportionally distributed, depending on priorities and security needs.

Sources of security can be multiple: human, natural resources, favorable circumstances, a series of successful, inspired or well-calculated decisions, the cultivation by society of leaders capable of assuming decisions of historical importance for the security of society and the community, etc., but, despite this, security proves to be an extremely volatile and mobile resource, fragile and fine, easy to unbalance but difficult to recover.

Certainly, security is a transferable resource, however, human society has not yet managed to perform a completely rational and predictable management of security as a resource for achieving well-being, stability and prosperity.

Therefore, there is a need to develop indices and indicators for assessing security symbiosis, the level of security democracy, the form of democracy in the security sphere, but also for assessing *security identity*.

In the process of forming and educating the security identity, a rather important factor is the emotional attachment to the values and objects that are protected by the activity of ensuring security.

In correlation with the security identity, it is important to note the *security action*, which represents a manifestation of individuals or groups in the security sphere, in order to ensure security, the optimal conditions of existence in an environment characterized by security risks and dangers.

On the other hand, the security identity can be explained and justified by the *security of identity* as one of its functional components, one of the possible ways of forming the security identity.

The numerous sides and aspects of security reflect the multiple implications and challenges of the security field. Generalizing, it is necessary to mention that the security issue acquires important conceptual-methodological valences in correlation with the general desire for the survival of humanity, as well as with the purpose of democratization and of implementing the good governance patterns. Security, in this context, becomes a path, a fundamental condition, for achieving the general goal of human survival, in the name of which possible goals, compromises or concessions are regimented in a security context, shaped and flexible, depending on the optimal path towards achieving the general goal.

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