

## Social security of young people in the context of the vitality concept

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**Abstract.** At the present stage of Russia's development, there is a contradiction between the policy pursued in the country to ensure the social security of the population, including young people, on the one hand, and the real state of social safety of young people, on the other. This contradiction is preserved and reproduced due to the lack of a holistic (complex) approach to the perception of young people as an object and subject of social reproduction, a clear and consistent state policy to identify and ensure its social security. On the methodological basis of the sociological concept of the vital forces of a person, it is possible to determine the nature and degree of connectedness of the development of the vital forces of young people, and the content of the living space of young people, as well as those measures that allow young people to form the life potential, which forms the basis of the social safety of young people as a special socio-demographic group. In accordance with this, in the context of neo-vitalism, ensuring social safety of young people involves the following measures: an examination of the level of development of vital forces, an examination of the state of living space, the justification of models for the rehabilitation of vital forces of young people, the development of mechanisms for correcting their vital space. In assessing the vitality of space, an independent sociological research is of particular importance. In 2017, in order to assess the subjective opinions of pupils and students of Chita educational institutions of secondary vocational and higher education about personal security as a complex part of the vital space, a study was conducted on the activities of law enforcement bodies in hostels by the Public Council under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Trans-Baikal Krai and the Sociological Department of the Transbaikal State University.

**Keywords:** life force concept, social security, youth security, space vitality, youth living space

### 1. Introduction

At the present stage, the relevance of the study of social security of the population due to the following. More recently, in Russia, the risks and threats to the social well-being and security of citizens have increased many times. Obviously, the low standard of living of the majority of the population significantly complicates the solution of problems of social security of citizens through self-defense. It is impossible not to note the consequences of the socio-economic crisis as a result of various geopolitical cases.

In these rather difficult conditions, the formation of the qualitative potential of the younger generations is disturbed, which entails a decline in the quality of life and health of young citizens, deterioration of conditions for obtaining a full-fledged education, employment, an increase in the number of drug addicts, an increase in crime and crime among the youth, which complicates the process

of youth participation in public life. Student young people who have significant internal resources, however, do not have sufficient experience in the implementation of these resources and an adequate reliable external system of protection against various kinds of social risks, threats, adverse social phenomena. This circumstance makes it necessary to assess the safety of students, including in the places where they live.

Social security of young people is an important component of general social security. In general, in modern sociological science, there are several areas of social security research.

The first direction is connected with the understanding of social security in the context of its types: economic, political, environmental, etc. (S. V. Lekarev, V. L. Manilov, S. Z. Pavlenko, A. A. Prokhozhev, and etc.), these scientists come to the conclusion that the use of a separate concept of “social security” does not make sense, since it is equivalent to the concept of “national security”, “security of Russia” [11; 14; 16; 17].

The second direction is connected with scientists (A. G. Arbatov, A. A. Streltsov, and etc.), who hold the opinion that the allocation of social security in a narrow sense is impossible or extremely difficult, since social processes proper are almost impossible to separate from economic, political, spiritual and moral, and in the literature one can often find the concepts of “socio-economic”, “Socio-political”, “socio-cultural security”, etc. [2; 18].

The third group of researchers (S. I. Grigoryev, V. N. Kuznetsov, M. B. Liga, and etc.) proposes to consider social security in comparing the concepts of “national security” and “common security” [6; 9; 12]. Herewith, the distinction between concepts is proposed to be carried out according to the following criteria: agent, object, goals, and security threats. Thus, the concept of “national security”, within the framework of this approach, is understood as the unity of the internal and external conditions of existence of the state, guaranteeing the integrity and excluding a forced change of the constitutional order. Public security is the unity of social conditions that ensure dignified survival, well-being and freedom. Such an understanding of social security, in our opinion, is not entirely correct. Firstly, the concept of national security is understood very narrowly, it is identified with state security, in other words, national security is the stability of the state. As a result, the security of a people, social groups, civil society, family, and individual remains outside the concept of “security”. Secondly, the academic community does not agree with the combination of the concepts of “decent survival” and “well-being”, since it is unclear what meaning the authors are putting into this combination [7]. V. L. Manilov, V. M. Miroshnichenko et al., believe that social security is also identified with the status and guarantees of preventing threats to physical and economic security. [14; 15]. These guarantees are provided by the state and public institutions. In our opinion, this definition of social security is more of a legal nature. It narrows the understanding of threats to social security, does not disclose mechanisms to ensure social security.

As a result, scientists identify objects, subject, social security criteria.

Problems of social security can be considered in the context of risks, challenges, hazards [13]. This direction received a comprehensive development in the works of foreign sociologists (U. Beck, A. Wildavsky, A. Giddens, M. Douglas, M. Castells, N. Luhmann, R. K. Merton, P. Sztompka, and etc.) [20; 21; 22; 23; 24; 25; 26; 27]. Among domestic scientists who are considering the problem of social security in the context of social risks, can be called work T. E. Beydinaya, S. I. Grigoryev, L. G. Guslyakova, M. S. Kovaleva, M. B. Liga, O. N. Yanitsky and etc. The works of these researchers are devoted to conceptual, methodical and methodological issues of studying risk, mechanisms for overcoming it and ensuring social safety [4; 5; 8; 9; 12; 19].

Thus, social security can be defined as a stable state and the ability of a social system to ensure the effective functioning of the state, social institutions of society, ensuring the stable development of an individual and society in all spheres of public life, by improving the quality of life of their citizens, respecting their rights and freedoms. The state of social security largely determines and determines the conditions created by society and the state for the development of each individual and the realization of their needs. The ability of an individual to overcome various risks, threats and dangers will depend on the degree of social security. The reform of the Russian society, the social and economic development

of Russia and its subjects largely depend on the “youth factor”, including the degree of ensuring the social security of young people.

By young people we mean a special social group of people aged 14-30 who are active subjects of social reality, characterized by a modern lifestyle, participation in one of the types of life activity, labor, and being the carrier and consumer of all forms of culture.

Under current conditions, the mechanism of social reproduction essentially lacks such an important element as a criterion for evaluating its focus and effectiveness. Having abandoned ideological criteria and not developed new ones, Russian society essentially lost the opportunity to adequately assess the changes taking place in the country. One of such criteria could be the degree (measure) of youth subjectivity in social reproduction, aimed at preserving society as a whole and its development, the degree of relevance of the social potential of young people and the correlation of continuity and innovation in it.

Within the framework of the concept of human vitality, his individual and social subjectivity, developed by Altai scientists (S. I. Grigoryev, L. G. Guslyakova, etc.), an organic unity is formed, which is the foundation of the formation of the entire system of social relations mediated by production and economic, political, spiritual and cultural, social and domestic factors, as well as the historical conditions of the existence of a young person [1].

It is young people, being an energetic participant in building a historically concrete system of social relations, having features of a socio-demographic position, is a particularly interesting social group in terms of studying the specifics of the interaction of its vital forces and vital space.

Sociology of the vital forces of man represents social development, the functioning of society, the system of social relations as the interaction of the vital forces of man and his vital space, the interdependence of the subjects of social life and their environment, means of ensuring life. At the same time, the vital forces of young people are presented as their need to reproduce and improve social life, to satisfy and develop their needs for the maintenance of life support and active existence [5].

The life force of youth is a category of sociological vitalism, which is characterized as the ability of young people to reproduce and improve their lives in the historically specific vital space and within the framework of the interdependence of people about their vital space. Vital space is understood as primary, basic social relations of ownership, use, disposal and distribution, appropriation, consumption, developed in all major areas of society: (1) in the economy – about property, (2) in politics – about power, (3) social and domestic sphere – about the living conditions in the family, micro-group, (4) in the social-ecological sphere – about the reproduction of the ecological resources of the region of residence, (5) in the field of spiritual and cultural activities – about the production and consuming the values of spiritual culture. On this basis formed a system of functions, roles. This is performed a young person with a particular activity, individual and social subjectivity. In this regard, we can talk about the economic, political, social, domestic, spiritual and socio-environmental forces of a young person.

In vitalist sociology, the concept of “vital space of youth” is actively used as one of the concepts characterizing the unity of ecological, territorial-geographical, socio-cultural, economic, political and social-everyday spaces, realized through the habitat, providing the young man with the necessary means, conditions for reproduction and improvement of vital forces, as well as its participation in solving socially significant life problems in a historically specific period of time [7]. Characteristic, typical forms, structure and quality of the organization of the vital space of young people, its way of life form a certain space-time when typical social relations and forms of organization of social life of young people dominate the historically specific territory.

In accordance with this, we understand the social safety of young people as a set of mechanisms of interaction between a young person and the state in preventing situations associated with the threat to the vital forces of young people, their individual and social subjectivity, and the vital space of young people.

In order to reproduce and improve the living space that surrounds young people as subjects of vital forces, they need to cooperate about the use of this vital space. This interaction is colored by the nature of the mutual influence, the impact of the vital forces and the vital space of being young on each other

by their quantity, quality, and measure. In the process of such an impact of the vital forces on the vital space, the means of the fulfillment of life, primary social relations of possession, use and disposal arise. The reverse impact of the means of life-realization on the vital forces of a person leads to the emergence of relations of distribution, appropriation, and consumption.

A sociological analysis of the development of the vital space of a young person, the nature of his interaction with the vital forces, makes it possible to correlate the developmental vitality of young people with the presence of conditions for the realization of their potential in various spheres of life. This makes it possible to determine the mechanisms for ensuring the social security of young people by the state through improving the quality of vital space of young people.

Thus, today there is an objective need for the formation of the “social security of young people”, both in theoretical and in practical terms, a scientifically based concept, policy and strategy for its provision. In addition, the implementation of social security requires specific measures, means and methods, in comparison with other types of security.

The sociological concept of the vital forces of a person, his individual and social subjectness allow for a more complete and multifaceted study of the social life of young people, while affecting not only the characteristics due to their affiliation to this socio-demographic group, but also the individual and personal characteristics of young people. Such an approach makes it possible to identify the basic mechanisms for the reproduction and improvement of the life of young people through individual personal and socio-organizational means, moreover, in various areas of the vital activity of young people.

Independent case studies are of particular importance in light of the assessment of the vital space of young people.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

In 2017, in order to assess the subjective opinions of pupils and students of Chita educational institutions of secondary vocational and higher education about personal security as a complex part of the vital space, a study was conducted on the activities of law enforcement bodies in law enforcement in hostels by the Public Council under the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Trans-Baikal Krai and the sociological department of the Transbaikal State University.

As a method of monitoring research, the survey method in the form of a questionnaire survey was used. First, a questionnaire survey as a written form allows ordering and systematized to reveal the opinions of a group of people in a certain sequence. Second, the questionnaire is a set of questions, structurally organized in a certain way, each of which is logically related to the purpose of the study. Third, the questionnaire is used when it is necessary to interview a large number of respondents in a relatively short time. Fourth, the questionnaire allows to obtain objective results, since the respondents have the questionnaire.

The study used the method of cluster (territorial) single-stage selection, which allows for mass surveys to achieve the desired accuracy and reliability of information.

In May-June 2017, a field research phase was conducted. The study involved 350 people, including 185 students of institutions of secondary vocational education and 165 students of institutions of higher education of the city of Chita. The survey was conducted in 13 institutions, including 9 institutions of secondary vocational education, 2 higher educational institutions and 2 branches of higher educational institutions. In accordance with the procedure of sampling (the confidence level (accuracy) was 95%, the confidence interval (error) was within  $\pm 5\%$ ).

The questionnaire for the sociological study included 18 questions concerning various aspects of the safety of students and the work of local police officers in student dormitories.

The study used the following key concepts: personal safety of young people, police activities, ensuring law and order in a dormitory, public opinion.

The object of study is pupils and students of educational institutions of secondary vocational and higher education of the city of Chita, aged 14 to 23 years and older.

The subject of research is the subjective assessment of students, personal security and police activities to ensure law and order in the dormitories of the city of Chita.

The purpose of the study is to assess the opinions of the students of the city of Chita, about personal security and the activities of law enforcement agencies to ensure law and order in the places where they live. We have the following research objectives: (1) determining whether students feel safe, including living in a dormitory; (2) rating current threats to students' personal safety; (3) evaluating the work of the police to ensure the rule of law in the dormitories; (4) identifying students' willingness to assist the police in enforcing law and order; (5) rating protest sentiment among the youth.

Data processing. The processing of sociological information was carried out using the SPSS software package. The results of the sociological survey were presented in the form of linear and pair distributions, allowing to evaluate the views of students in the city of Chita.

In all the following tables, given the share (%) of respondents who chose the appropriate answer to the survey question.

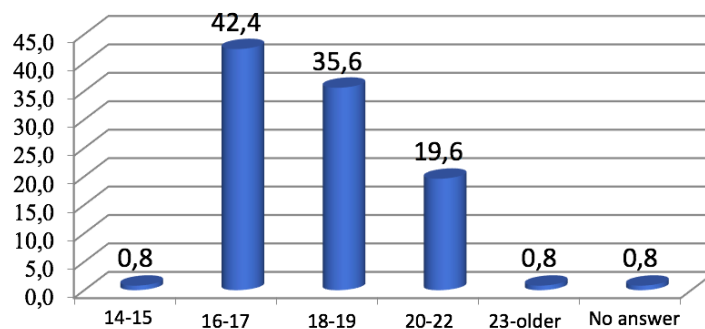
### 3. Results

The survey results allowed to evaluate the opinions of young people about personal security based on subjective indicators. The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents can be described as follows. By gender, among the respondents is dominated by women (51.8% of the total number of respondents), boys accounted for 48.2% (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Responses to the question “What is your gender?”

No.	Answer choice	%
1.	Female	51.8
2.	Male	48.2
3.	Total	100.0

The main age group among the respondents are the persons aged from 16 to 17 years old (42.4% of the total number of respondents, Fig. 1), from 18 to 19 years old (35.6%) and from 20 to 22 years old – 19.6%.



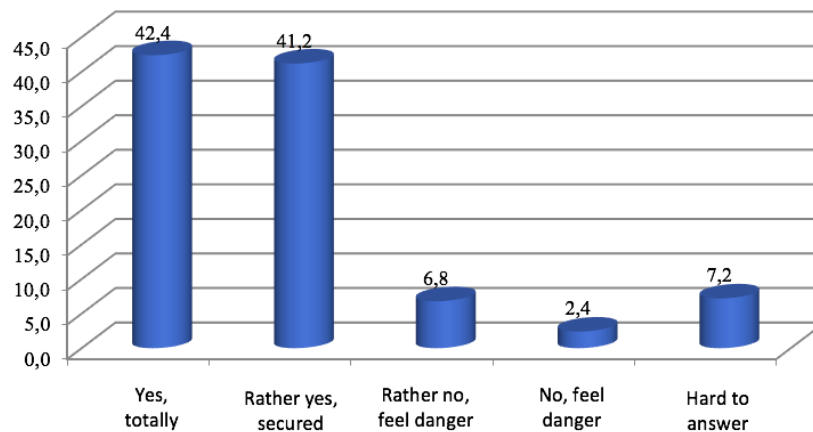
**Fig. 1.** Age, %.

The results of the study indicate that among the participants of the study students receiving secondary vocational education predominate (65.2%), students of higher educational institutions are 34.8% (Table 2).

**Table 2.** Institutions in which the survey was conducted.

No.	Answer choice	%
1.	Institutions of secondary vocational education	65.2
2.	Institutions of higher education	34.8
3.	Total	100.0

More than 40% of respondents, answering the question “Do you feel safe today?”, chose the option “yes, completely”, the option “rather, yes, I’m safe” was noted by 41.2% (Figure 2). That is, most students feel safe in one way or another. 9.2% of respondents feel the danger in one way or another. At the same time, 7.2% of respondents found it difficult to answer the question.



**Fig. 2.** “Do you feel safe today?”, %.

Based on subjective assessments of pupils and students, the data show that most of them feel safe. However, one tenth of the respondents feel the danger that must be taken into account when organizing work with students in educational institutions.

Answering the question “What threats to personal security have you felt lately?”, the majority of respondents answered: “I do not experience threats” (55.2%). However, a third of respondents cited threats to personal security, among which were the following:

- I feel the threat of terrorism, military action – 16,0 %;
- I feel a threat to material assets, personal property – 10,0 %;
- I feel a threat to life and health – 9,2 %;
- I feel threatened by representatives of other nationalities – 9,2 %;
- I feel a security threat to the people closest to me – 5,6 %;
- I feel threatened by unfamiliar people – 5,6 %;
- I feel the threat of losing your home – 4,8 %;
- I found it difficult to answer – 10.8%.

These results indicate that terrorism, military operations, threats of a material and property nature, as well as threats to life and health have become actual security threats.

During the survey, respondents were asked question: “Do you know your local police officer?”. The answers are as follows: 70.0% of students do not know the local police officer, 8.0% spoke only a few times, 5.6% are well acquainted with the local police officer, 8.8% have never met in the last year. Difficult to answer the question 7.6% of respondents. By all indicators, the data obtained is much worse than the results of a survey of the population of the Trans-Baikal Territory conducted in 2016: twice as many students do not know the local police officer, and half the time they are familiar with the local police officer.

Comparative results on this issue, obtained in 2016, among the population of the Trans-Baikal Krai, and in 2017, among students, are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Do you know your local police officer?, %.

No.	Answers	Young people	General population
1.	I know well a local police officer	5.6	19.2
2.	I spoke with him/her only a few times	8.0	15.1
3.	I have not met him/her on the last year	8.8	15.2
4.	I do not know	70.0	43.0
5.	I find it difficult to answer	7.6	7.2
6.	No answer	0	0.3

Thus, for the organization of effective work on ensuring the rule of law, preventing crimes and organizing interaction with the population, including young people, the data obtained are clearly not enough.

Another indicator of interest to the police, is the willingness of citizens to ask for help to the police. In this regard, the respondents were asked the question “Where do you think young people most often turn to in case of a threat to their security?”. The results indicate that the majority of young people would prefer to seek help from “relatives and friends” – 38.4%. More than a third of pupils and students would first of all go to the police – 37.6%; to friends and acquaintances – 34.4%; to managers (teachers, educators) at the place of study – 22.8%. The following options became the least popular: to criminal authorities – 9.6%; to strong and influential people – 5.6%; to their authorities – 4%; in the media – 2.8%; to court – 1.6%. 8.8% of respondents manage on their own and do not apply to anyone.

This indicator reflects the level of young people's trust in the police and indicates that two thirds of respondents do not consider it necessary to contact the Department of Internal Affairs in case of a threat to their security.

An important task of the survey was to assess the safety of students living in a dormitory. Moreover, among respondents 77.6% live in a dormitory. They were asked the following questions. To the question “Do you feel safe being in a dormitory?”, the majority students chose the answer “yes, completely” (53.0%), 38.9% answered “rather yes”. At the same time, 8.1% of respondents do not feel safe. This indicates a high level of security among the students living in the dormitory. However, one must keep in mind that the subjective sense of security does not always correspond to the objective security conditions created in the dormitory.

The results obtained when answering the question “Have you had any cases of violation of legal order in the dormitory?” the subjective feeling of security of the majority of respondents is not quite confirmed, since about a third of respondents answered positively to this question, as they faced a violation of the legal order in the dormitory, which is a direct threat to the security of residents in the dormitory. Half of the respondents answered the question in the negative, and 15.7% experienced difficulty with the answer.

During the survey, questions were raised regarding law enforcement. Answers to the question “Who provides legal order in your dormitory?” can be represented as follows:

- Doorperson – 75.8%;
- Attendants from the number of teachers, including nursery teacher – 22.4%;
- Security company employees (security staffs) – 21.2%;
- I do not know – 10.6%;
- Police squad (police officer) – 5.6%;
- Duty of the number of students (student squad) – 3.0 %;
- Building-service supervisor, Head of the dormitory – 2.0%;
- Praeposter – 1.6 %.

The results obtained during the survey of students' opinions indicate a low level of participation of employees of internal Affairs bodies in ensuring law and order in dormitories. Data is confirmed by answers to the following question: "During the past 6 months, have the police conducted any activities in your dormitory aimed at ensuring law and order? (conversations, lectures, meetings, and etc.)?" So, only a third of the students responded positively to the question; 40.4% of students deny holding such events, and a quarter of respondents do not know about them. Therefore, it can be stated that the staff of the Department of Internal Affairs (police officers) do not pay enough attention, including from the juvenile affairs units, to ensuring law and order in the places of residence of students, to carry out preventive measures. This is confirmed by the results described above.

Ensuring law and order, with the participation of citizens, is one of the important ways to solve problems posed to the police, primarily to optimize the burden on employees. According to Art. 9-10 of the Federal Law "About the police" [28], it is necessary to "involve citizens and public associations in the implementation of state policy in the field of public order, public safety and crime prevention" and "support the development of civil initiatives in the field of crime prevention and law enforcement.". At the same time, this law establishes that "public associations, organizations ... must assist the police in carrying out their duties."

In this regard, as part of the study, it was necessary to assess the availability of a reserve for the constructive cooperation of the population and employees of the internal affairs bodies. Such a reserve is the willingness of the population, including young people, to assist the police. To the question "Are you ready to assist the crime?", only 33.2% of respondents answered positively and chose the option "yes, always ready to help"; 33.6% believe that the police should cope with their tasks themselves; 5.2% chose the option "ready to help only on condition of remuneration." Only 2.0% of respondents noted the option "has already participated in law enforcement activities." At the same time, 26.0% of all respondents found it difficult to answer the question.

For a more in-depth study of the possibility of attracting student youth in ensuring their personal safety, respondents were asked a question "Would you like to join the ranks of public organizations that contribute to the protection of citizens, ensuring their personal safety?". The results indicate the desire of 25.6% of students to participate in public activities to protect the population and ensure their safety. However, 42.0% have no desire to participate in public work, 29.6% found it difficult to answer the question.

Thus, about 70.0% of young people are not ready to participate in social activities that contribute to ensuring law and order and personal security of the population. Internal affairs agencies should pay attention to these results in order to change the strategy of police interaction with young people in the Trans-Baikal Krai. Given the high social activity of young people, it can be assumed that with targeted and systematic propaganda about the social partnership of the police and the population among students, informing young people about the work of the police, creating a positive image of a police officer in the eyes of students, this figure will decrease and those wishing to assist internal affairs will be more.

Citizens are an important subject of ensuring the rule of law, preventing and combating crime, the potential of which must be more actively used. Greater attention should be paid to building partnerships between the police and the public, and to expand cooperation with public associations and organizations of the Trans-Baikal Krai.

A separate task of the survey was to assess the protest mood among students and students of the city of Chita. Interest in this issue is determined primarily by the fact that protests in certain forms of their manifestation may be a violation of the rule of law and pose a threat to the personal security of the population in general and young people in particular.

To the question "Do you intend to personally protest against the deterioration of the conditions of your life?", the majority of respondents answered negatively (56.4%). 16.4% of respondents answered that they intended to participate in protests. The share of doubters in the answer to the question was 27.2%.

Respondents identified various forms of protest actions for which they are ready in the future. It should be noted that 46% of respondents are not going to participate in protest actions for various



reasons: some do not see the point (19.0%) in this, others have no reason for this (27.0%). Difficult to answer 26.0% of respondents.

Among the most popular forms of social protest, in which respondents had previously participated, the following should be noted:

- Peaceful gatherings, pickets, demonstrations – 31.2%;
- Strike actions – 2.4%;
- Hunger strikes – 1.6%;
- Blocking buildings, streets, highways, railway roads, disconnecting communications – 0.4%;
- Resistance with a weapon in hand – 1.2%.

Thus, a third of the students participated in a peaceful protest, while 5.6% have experience of other protest actions, including illegal ones. 40.0% of respondents did not participate in protest actions. 27.0% of respondents refused to answer the question.

The data obtained are of concern and require active work of the police officers together with educational institutions for the prevention of the participation of young people in protest actions, especially of an illegal nature.

#### **4. Discussion**

Thus, a survey of pupils and students allowed us to more objectively assess the situation with the attitude of young people to the issues of their personal safety, including in their places of residence. In addition, a full picture was formed of what social dangers and threats are most relevant for young people and require special attention from law enforcement agencies and educational institutions.

Analysis of public opinion is an essential condition for the existence of a legal democratic society. It can be used to control the functioning of various social institutions, including the police. However, the assessment of public opinion on the work of the police does not in itself contribute to the optimization of the work of internal affairs bodies, the results must be taken into account when organizing the interaction of the police and the population, especially with young people, given its high level of activity, as well as the development of social partnership with educational institutions. In this case, we can talk about preventing undesirable phenomena and strengthening the rule of law, service discipline in the police, ensuring public safety, preventing and stopping violations of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of young people in their educational institutions and dormitories.

You should not rely on public opinion as the only criterion for evaluating the activities of the Russian police. However, it is sociological surveys of the population and surveys of victims that provide an opportunity to get the opinion of citizens on the work of the police.

The results of a sociological study showed a fairly high level of personal safety of students and a low level of participation of the internal affairs bodies in ensuring law and order in the dormitories. Student surveys allowed us to more objectively assess the situation with regard to students on social security issues. It is also fully formed the view that the social danger and threats most relevant to the study, require special attention when working with young people.

Also, attention is drawn to the high proportion of young people who do not want to interact with the police and assist them. It should be noted that a little less than half of the respondents either have already participated in protest actions, including illegal ones, or intend to participate in them in the future.

The modern police needs new mechanisms and technologies for effective interaction with young people and their introduction into the daily activities of the department of internal affairs and its employees. It is necessary to consolidate the efforts of various sectors of society to introduce effective technologies in the field of crime prevention among young people and ensure the safety of students.

Among such activities aimed at ensuring the personal safety of students, the implementation of which is possible by the internal affairs bodies in cooperation with educational institutions, public organizations and other interested subjects, we can mention:

- Organization of training activities that allow the development of skills for adequate behavior in a danger situation and the prevention of the emergence of threats of a different nature, using the

experience of various subjects of the Russian Federation (for example, the experience of the Republic of Tatarstan on the application of active methods of attracting the younger generation to security issues in the framework of the All-Russian children and youth public movement “School of Security”);

- More active development of social forms of promoting security and law and order involving student and student volunteers (for example, the formation on the basis of educational institutions of student groups for the protection of law and order);
- Promotion of legal knowledge among young people, especially in risk groups, where there is a tendency to commit offenses;
- Conducting an information campaign aimed at creating a positive image of a citizen who is ready to cooperate with the police, in parallel with the destruction of the image of the “informer”;
- Bringing to young people the significance of the role of each citizen in the process of ensuring public safety, and etc.

## 5. Conclusion

The sociological concept of the vital forces of man is the methodological basis for determining the nature and degree of conjugation of the development of the vital forces of young people, the content of the living space of young people, as well as identifying those measures that allow the vital potential of young people to be realized, which forms the basis of the social security of young people as a special socio-demographic group.

In accordance with this, in the context of neo-socialism, ensuring the social security of young people presupposes, first, an examination of the level of development of the vital forces of young people who are provided with social security, the genesis of the development of their vital forces. Secondly, the examination of the state of the vital space of young people. At the same time, not only the totality of the elements of the microenvironment, the material and material environment of the youth where they live should be assessed, but also the development of the social sphere, the infrastructure of the population, microdistrict, as well as the communicative connections of the young man, his circle of communication. Third, the rationale for the rehabilitation models of the vital forces of young people in need of social security, as well as the mechanisms for correcting their vital space.

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