

Dynamics social and demographic of regional marriage and nuptiality in the cities of Soviet Union in the regions home front during Second World War.

Different problems of marriage and family are discussed very actively currently time at the global and regional levels. An important aspect of the problem is the demographic crisis of the family. But prerequisites of problems that society is aware now, existed before, during the XX century. They became evident during the Second World War.

The main purpose of this research is investigation of the dynamics of marriage and nuptiality during the Second World War in the cities of the Soviet Union in the regions home front, and to identify factors that influenced the marriage process in the period. Achieving this goal will be through perform the following tasks. First, it is necessary to analyze the characteristics nuptiality at different phases of the war. This dynamics nuptiality quantitative, sex and age composition the partners who are married, the duration of marriages that broke up, the number of second marriages. Secondly, it is research the influence of family law on marriage and nuptiality and determination the influence of other factors at different phases of the war.

The object of research is a marriage and nuptiality in the cities of the Soviet Union during the Second World War. The subject of this research are changes in the processes of marriage and nuptiality in the regions home front at different phases of the war. This study was carried out on empirical evidence of Western Siberia. In this region, were all types of cities that were characteristic of the home front. Western Siberia is represented in the administrative and territorial division from 1939 to 1945. The Western Siberia consisted of Novosibirsk Region, Omsk Region and Altai Territory from 1939 to 1943. In 1943 from the Novosibirsk region was separated the Kemerovo region. In 1944 from the Novosibirsk region was separated the Tomsk region and from Omsk region was separated part of the Tyumen region. Main type of sources that have been used to research that data of Central Statistical Bureau of the USSR about the number of marriages by age and sex (Form 7), the number of divorces by sex, age, duration marriage and remarriage (Form 8), these civil registration (Form 2a), data on vital statistics (Form 1). This information helped in understanding what changes have occurred in marriage and nuptiality in cities of home front of the Soviet Union during World Second War. But they did not help the understanding of the number of de facto marriages (these were marriages which were not registered officially) in the period. Approximate number them became known when was counted the number of registered marriages in «shock period» for the marriage. For example the number of marriages increased by almost a factor of 2 in June and July 1941 after April and May

1941. This means that were registered de facto marriages at the time of the mass recruitment in the army of marriageable men.

The main indicator of the level of marriage is the absolute total number of marriages and crude marriage rate. It was analyzed the absolute number of marriages (in 1939 and 1940 is stable, in 1941, it rises a little, and in 1942 will drop sharply and then, in 1943, the number of marriages increase, and in 1944 and 1945. it almost doubled annually), as well as changes of the crude marriage rate (crude marriage rate was the lowest in 1942, in 1943, began to grow in 1944, it rose sharply, and in 1945 almost doubled relative to 1944). Was found that the quantitative changes of marriages depended of the number of men in the regions.

Important factors were identified after analysis of other quantitative indicators such as age and marital status of marriage. First, women marry earlier than men. At different phases of the war it was under the influence of different reasons. Women married to men who were older 4-6 years in 1940. And from 1941 until the end of the war, women marry men who were older than 10-15 years. Women remarried to a younger age than men. Factors internal and external influenced the men during a first marriage and remarriage. Second, male nuptiality moved into an older group. In 1939-1940 the average age of grooms was in the range of 24-26 years. In 1944-1945 he moved into the age group 30-34 years. Several important factors have influenced. These were deferred marriages. Those men who are not married before the war and mass mobilization, in 1944-1945 they were married in the 30-32 year. Older men were in the home front. They prefer to marry younger women 19-24 years of age. Men younger than 30 years, remarried rare.

We are making such conclusions. First, the war has significantly changed the number of marriages. It decreased and increased. At the beginning of the war the number of marriages has decreased greatly. The number of marriages increased in 1944-1945. Changes have occurred in the age marital structure. Changed the age of people who divorce. Women were more likely divorced in the age group 25-29 years than in 20-24 years, as it was before the war.