Abstract: Violence in the family it is action planned and using the majority of powers which is directed against family members or for the closest person, which fundamental rights is violating and personal rights, causing harm and suffering. Normalizing appearing regulations, the theory and the definition is intention of this publication and collecting and systematizing the knowledge about the issues associated with the violence and presenting the "Blue Card" as the procedure which is guaranteeing the person the safety, which the violence is applied in the family towards. The study is describing legal acts taken by Police and other institutions and non-governmental organizations in the system for preventing of violence in the family, taking into account the experience of Poland.

Key words: home violence in the family, crime, the aggrieved party, victim, blue card.

Introduction.

Many myths arose around the violence, e.g. belief that it is a marginal phenomenon which is appearing only in pathological media. But according to statistical data of Polish Police, the violence is a general occurrence and constitutes the serious social problem in Poland. Understanding his sources, the acquaintance of forms of violence and her influence for life are not only a fundamental condition of effective fighting the phenomenon of the violence of very victims, but also their families. A violence is planned and deliberate using the majority, of potency directed against the second person, suffering violating the dignity and crucial laws and personal rights for her, causing and the psychological and physical damage. The violence is regarding all her members. Moreover growing up and being brought up in the atmosphere of the violence, witnessing for her causes the same manifestations like at the aggrieved party. Therefore this way stopping perpetrators of the violence and the help for victims are very important. This help can be led to a lot of ways. Apart from the police intervention, the prosecutor's office and courts, they can and neighbours, social workers, doctors and nurses, teachers, non-governmental organizations and self-government bodies of regional units should be of help. Presenting issues of functioning to Polish Police in the prevention of violence in the family, it above all introduction of a procedure "Blue Cards" which is a greatest challenge, since these events are involving the violence in view of the second person, of events it is a lot of, and presenting the Blue Card as the procedure which is guaranteeing the person, towards which the violence is applied in the family the safety.

In relation to such a recommended purpose in this publication we are thinking, how the violence is determined. Under comprehending the violence mainly a connection is determined between people which is leaning on using dominating power. Causing the victim causing pain, damage, humiliating and inflicting suffering, sources and reasons for applying are an aim of the violence of violence, role of Polish police in the system of preventing the violence in the family, of the regulations concerning the realization of the procedure "Blue Cards".
1. **Phenomenon of the home violence in Poland and in the world**

Beginnings of the violence last the debt this way, like history entire of our civilization. From old times people treat other people through: beating them, the shout to them, humiliation, persecution, rape, sneering, but there are also positive sides, since are presenting other with the friendship, love and the confidence. The home violence in the family constitutes one from serious issues of contemporary countries worldwide which is reaching ever-widening circles.

But how to clarify the situation of the child which isn't allowed loosely to run around, because can fall ill, the feminine condition which cannot take/invite the close family at home, since the husband didn't marry the family, the situation of the woman/man, with which one isn't allowed will be brought closer to the own child, because husband/wife do want to forget, about their biggest mistake of their lives? How it is hard to assess ways of tyrannising persons over which the life and the health are destroying imperceptibly, thousands but with inexorable effects.

In Poland every now and then a home violence which is appearing in all social groups, is more often met without the account from financial circumstances or the level of education. Therefore in final years this issue permanent oneself with object of the attention of centres of education, social institutions, local self-governments and non-governmental organizations.

By force in the family every behaviour which is directed towards the close person, is determined of which keeping the power and inspections above it is an aspiration. The home violence is ranked among the special category, determined as the violence in the family. He is, it is action planned and using the majority of powers which is directed against family members, which fundamental rights and personal rights is disturbing, causing harm and suffering. Women, children, elderly people will experience her, ill, and with times also men.

In the literature on the subject the violence very often is determined as all behaviours brutal and disturbing the freedom personal of man. The violence in literature in psychology is well-known already for the over half century. From a perspective of psychology it is possible to define the phenomenon of the violence as the situation extremely traumatic which is called with deliberate and long-term functioning of the partner [1, s. 40].

Next of violence in the pedagogical literature she is being associated with the date of aggression, because the violence also constitutes an act of aggression which is calling pain, he causes suffering as well as to disagree with the victim, however exerting influence is a purpose of the person applying the violence, forcing the second man to the attitudinal change of assailant in accordance with intentions [2, s. 76].

Violence in understanding a dictionary of the Polish language PWN,[3] it is one of crucial coercive measures which relies for using the physical strength by the person or the group in order to force some person or group members for the defined action or also making it impossible to take action or for discontinuing the performance of activities already begun, also unlawful imposing the power [4, s. 167].

Next Irena Pospiszyl showed the violence as all intentional acts which they are hitting into the personal freedom of the man, which persons, going beyond social norms of mutual bonds are contributing to physical and psychological injustice [5, s. 6].

Małgorzata and Jerzy Haliczycy are underlining, that in literature date the violence is determined very generally. To refer for bad, unrecognized behaviours of the man, in it of family members, which it can take the consequences of the behaviour for [6, s. 23].

The violence includes every model of the violence, when the victim and the perpetrator are tied up with personal reports or relations in the past. Violence in the family it is a face of vile treating family members, in particular, when he isn't able alone to defend himself. This action isn't matching social norms, of shared relation in the family life [7, s. 220].

In the family it is possible to analyse the violence from the legal, moral and psychological perspective. The legal prospect distinguishes legislative records [8], code and duties of institutions obliged in the act to take action for the counteraction of the violence.

2. **The legal aspects of the violence in the family in the Polish penal code**
Appropriately to from Art. 207 of the Polish penal code the violence in the family is a crime [9]. The legal aspect is very important in this case, because is obliging law enforcement agencies and the judiciary to entertain intervention, bodyguard of victims, punishing and to take preventive action towards perpetrators of violence [10, s. 25].

From a point of view of the moral violence the violence is a moral wrong, for which the social condemnation should meet the perpetrator. The perpetrator then should be subject also with consequence of the own conscience. Jerzy Mellibruda recognised, that "the moral opinion of the violence should stop the perpetrator and call witnesses up for helping victims. We are conscious, that the sensitive conscience is deceptive and nobody wants to consider itself to be the villain towards it children" [11, s. 11-12].

Next from a psychological point of view it is a help for victims of the violence and for conducting the activity towards perpetrators. Psychological interactions have material meaning in getting rid from the violence and rebuilding of feeling the personal legal validity and the dignity [10, s. 26].

The examples above of the definition are analogous, however show other train of thought. Possible interpretation of the explicit date recognised by everyone isn't. Methods and means applied in the violence are changing with time.

How he results from statistical data of Polish Police in 2017 was 165 770 - of events, in 2018 - 159 297 of events, in 2019 - 166 102 of the event associated with the violence in the family. It results from analysis of above data that in 2019 a growth of the number of cases of the violence recorded by Polish Police in the family came. 166 102 Was made a note situations which concern different types of the violence, what with reference to 2018 gave the height about 6 805 of cases, i.e. the 104.3 %. Next towards 2017 the growth came for 332 cases what constituted the 100.2 %.

3. Causes and effects of the violence

If the person was beaten up, deprived of bonds with persons which he loves, separated from world, thrown out, forced to act in the way of course contrary to her customs, then the evaluation of this occurrence isn't arousing greater problems, we have here to making the violence with the victim. If consequences of such action leave the permanent track in the form of swellings, bruises, fractures, the long-lasting loss of their health, work, the breakdown of the family, there is a prospect, that other they will believe the violence and will help compensate incurred losses. The home violence is rarely a one-time incident, mainly she has a form long-term and cyclical. He is also, that completing the violence is leading to death of one of sides - victims or perpetrators.

He is one of typical features of the home violence with majority of one of sides and inequality of powers. The violence most often appears in the relation e.g. man - woman, adult - child, adult - elderly people. It isn't here about power or the physical majority, but by the intellectual, health majority, intellectual, social, financial and with education. The violence very often isn't a one-time offence, repeatedly is developing for years. Fundamentally the hurt person unaided from the outside very often isn't able to manage with the problem of the violence.

The triggered violence is often loss of the control over the aggressive behaviour for the perpetrator, with the awareness of the helplessness and power and proceedings made plans or excitable. However three crucial conditions are deciding on the violence: the perpetrator can commit the violence, since is feeling unpunished; the violence is carrying needs out for the perpetrator; these proceedings are disturbing the good and rights of the victims.

Generally one should acknowledge that the violence is applied not only by members of dysfunctional families, but it is regarding all sorts families. E.g. alcohol often accompanies the home violence, because at the perpetrator disorders in the contact and emotional problems are deepening. The reason for the violence is also regarded the cool home atmosphere and the social and economic bad situation families. It is hard to include the real range of the violence in the family, although the violence is recognised as the general occurrence [12, s. 146-147]. In the family he ranks among reasons for the violence: progressing processes of the industrialization and the urbanization and resulting social effects; taking up work by woman/men apart from the house;
reduction of meaning of some functions of the family; marital infidelities and suspicions for betrayals; alcoholism and drug addiction; disappointing in the marriage – the non-execution of expectations of the spouse, the incongruity of characters or the troublesome disagreement of the purpose of the family life and general views; stirring in the scope of work; illness of one of spouses [13, s. 32].

More than one man is a chief perpetrator of the violence, it is person which inherited inappropriate cultural patterns. Unaware copying bad templates is the first step for the violence, incompetence social and emotional advising oneself with difficult problems. The lack of self-esteem still is being replaced with violence and aggression. Inequality between women and men are caused with the fact that women more easily are falling down with victim of humiliation and the violence from the side having a power which on account of the higher social status can easily ensnare one's victim. For many years women are socializowane in social roles carried out, as a rule are subordinated to the man. Towards the man many women aren't making themselves aware of their reporting soil, has instilled with one's lower position and the value [14, s. 29-30].

As for effects of the sexual violence which is emerging they often directly and in the more late stage. Personality disorders, fears, depression, injury, a sense of guilt, personality disorders, disorders of the more late adult life belong to them and the like Children which fell down with victims of this category of the violence, in general long they are silent, have feeling shame and guilts, are hiding what happened to them, because the harassing person applies psychological or physical blackmail towards them. They at determining the scale of effects of the sexual abuse state, that for them younger victim, all the more effects of the sexual abuse will be intense.

The kind and the scope of effects of the sexual violence largely depend on such variables as: kind of the blood relationship, bonding with the perpetrator, the duration of the association, the kind of the applied sexual activity and the saturation with the physical violence. The violence of adults can cause the great physical, emotional and cognitive damage for the child. Problems in establishing relationships and an inhibition of the development typical of the age are a result of the violence a child is experiencing which in the family house, abilities and abilities. The child can have trouble with a learning on account of the constant stress. The model of the family at such a child is distorted. After the certain time the situation at a children's home is remaining moved to the peer circle, and then to the family started by oneself. At the child physical and psychological disorders are results of the violence, so as: fear, a sleeping disorder and of the mood, withdrawal, aggressive behaviour, isolation from the environment, anxiety, nail biting, fremitus, stuttering, problems at the school, and even he thinks suicidal. These results undoubtedly can be moved in the adult life. Adult persons which they afflicted in the childhood of the violence, can repeat the such behaviour and apply towards the family started by oneself [15, s. 17-18]. Fighting the violence, in particular home, he is a folded phenomenon, since an acts of violence are happening between persons which a close bond is joining.

4. System of the counteraction of the home violence – the role and functionings of Police

One of institutions which is obliged to take action for the counteraction of the violence in the family these are Police, besides the welfare, commune committees of solving drink problems, the education or the health care. Analysing the role of law enforcement agencies in the counteraction of the violence in the family, I want to stress, that for statutory tasks is suiting police among others: protection of the life and the health of people and possessions against unlawful assaults breaking into these goods; initiating both organising action being aimed at preventing committing offences and petty offences and crime-related phenomena and cooperating in this respect with state agencies, self-government and with social organizations; the detection of crimes and petty offences and prosecuting their perpetrators (Art. of 1 act from 6 April 1990 about Police). From presented tasks and entitlements it being entitled to police officers, determined in the act, it is possible to describe counteractions concerning more exactly setting of the violence. Still, action protecting the victim of the violence in the family which Police are entertaining it: intervention;
drafting a thorough description of the event in the form of the official note or with using the press of the Blue Card; stopping the violence for the perpetrator in the family which in the obvious way is posing a threat to the life, the health of victims, as well as possessions; starting and conducting proceedings przygotowawcze-go against the perpetrator of the home violence; protecting tracks and evidence of the crime; taking preventive action towards the perpetrator of the violence [16, s. 49].

Persons which are calling police for intervention have the right to receive getting the temporary safety engaged from Police, of receiving information about who arrived and who will conduct intervention, and then of using police documentation as evidence in preparatory proceedings and reporting intervening police officers as witnesses [5, s. 85].

According to statistics Headquarters of Main Police, Polish Police in the framework of statutory tasks, is taking unusual action in the prevention of violence in the family. He often depends on the effectiveness of intervention, whether the help received by other services will be effective. Stopping the violence and granting the safety persons are an aspiration of police intervention for the aggrieved parties, e.g. separating the perpetrator, instructing injured persons about entitlements it being entitled to them and substantiating the event. He is a mistake to expect that one intervention once and for all will eliminate the issue of the violence in the family. Guaranteeing the safety cannot consist only in short-term operations, since they aren't insufficient [17].

**Conclusions.**

Mainly men are perpetrators. Women are a group most often experiencing the home violence, and then children. To intervening officers a violence is making the greatest impression towards children. In conclusion it is worthwhile recalling that the supported person constitutes the highest and unique value, from this argument he deserves the respect, the help and the support. Very much it is hard for a home violence exactly to analyse phenomena, since this phenomenon is a "taboo" which very often is being locked up within four walls of house. I hope that the Polish people will start noticing this issue, as well as demanding appropriate action and the sanction for perpetrators.

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