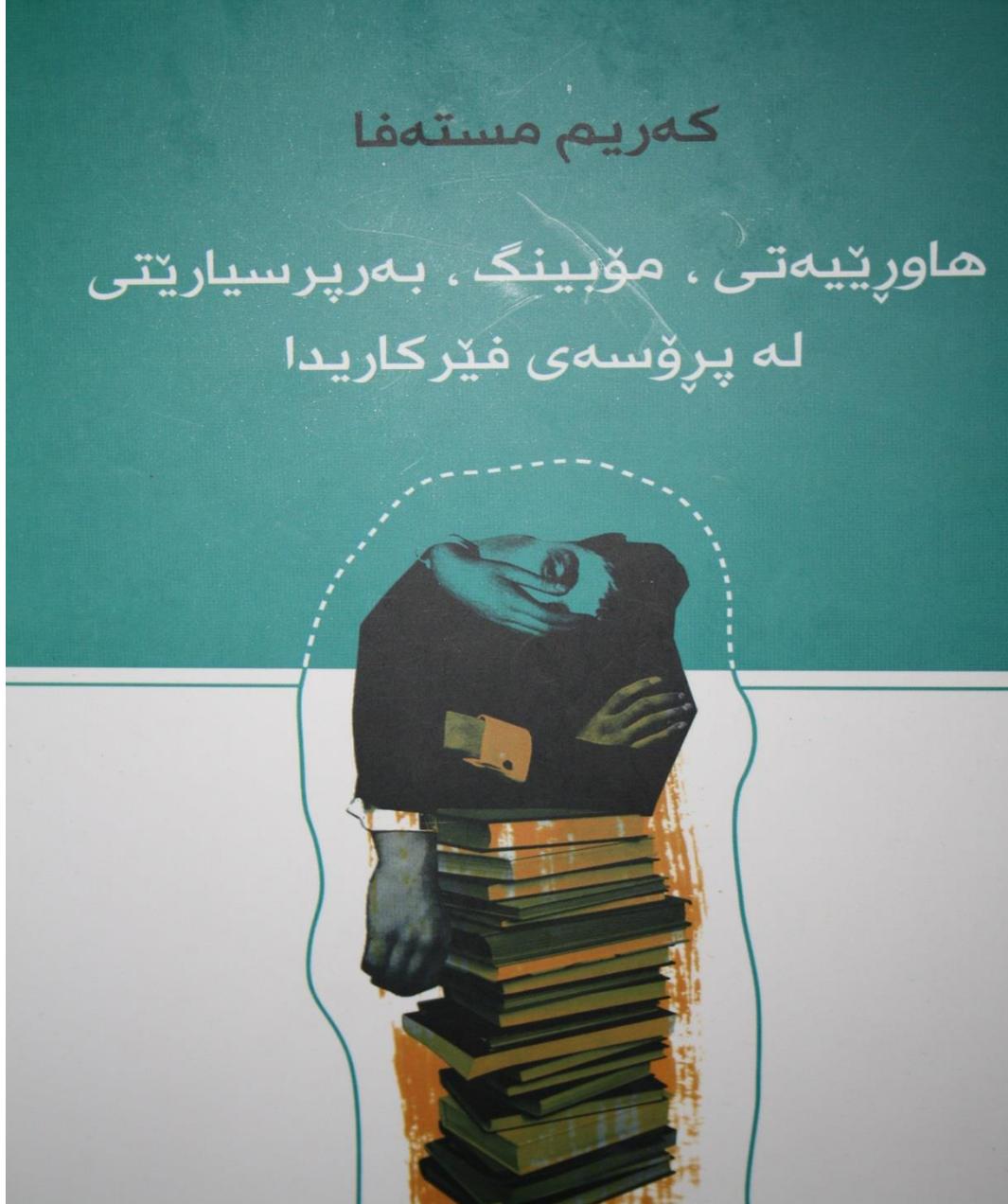


**Friendship, Bullying, and Responsibility  
in the adjunction proses**



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Printed in the Sardem press, Sulaymaniyah, Kurdistan

First Edition 2013

[www.sardem.info](http://www.sardem.info)

## **This book**

This is a short summary of this book.

This book consists of three parts, the first is friendship, the other is bullying, and the third is accountability (responsibility).

I brought some of the main points from the best-known philosophers, educators, psychologists and some authors, who wrote about these three tasks.

The goal is to put a manual in front Kurdish government and parliament, and especially the Department of Education to have the guidance in their future plans. And the book can be a means of helping teachers and parents to establish a good friendship between them and the students and their children. It's also a good overview of bullying and how to help prevent it, the last part; it's about how to teach children's accountability (responsibility).

Finally there is an event or an experience that my wife and I help our daughter to get rid of bullying problems she underwent was it, when she started at a new school.

## **Friendship**

Friendship is a relationship between two people who hold mutual affection for each other. Friendships and acquaintanceship are thought of as spanning across the same continuum. The study of friendship is included in the fields of sociology, social psychology, anthropology, philosophy, and zoology. Various academic theories of friendship have been proposed, including social exchange theory, equity theory, relational dialectics, and attachment styles. The value of friendship is often the result of friends consistently demonstrating the following:

- The tendency to desire what is best for the other.
- Sympathy and empathy.
- Honesty, even in situations where it may be difficult for others to speak the truth.
- Mutual understanding and compassion; ability to go to each other for emotional support.
- Enjoyment of each other's company.
- Trust in one another.

- Positive reciprocity - equal give-and-take between the two parties.
- The ability to be oneself, express one's feelings and make mistakes without fear of judgment.

### **Bullying (Mobbing)**

Mobbing in the context of human beings means bullying of an individual by the group in any context

Bullying is a form of aggressive behavior manifested by the use of force or coercion to affect others particularly when the behavior is habitual and involves an imbalance of power. It can include verbal harassment, physical assault or coercion and may be directed repeatedly towards particular victims, perhaps on grounds of race, religion, gender, sexuality, or ability. The "imbalance of power" may be social power and/or physical power. The victim of bullying is sometimes referred to as a "target".

Bullying consists of three basic types of abuse – emotional, verbal, and physical. It typically involves subtle methods of coercion such as intimidation. Bullying can be defined in many different ways. The UK currently has no legal definition of bullying, while some U.S. states have laws against it.

Bullying ranges from simple one-on-one bullying to more complex bullying in which the bully may have one or more 'lieutenants' who may seem to be willing to assist the primary bully in his or her bullying activities. Bullying in school and the workplace is also referred to as peer abuse.<sup>[6]</sup> Robert W. Fuller has analyzed bullying in the context of ranks.

Bullying can occur in any context in which human beings interact with each other. This includes school, church, family, the workplace, home, and neighborhoods. It is even a common push factor in migration. Bullying can exist between social groups, social classes, and even between countries. In fact, on an international scale, perceived or real imbalances of power between nations, in both economic systems and in treaty systems, are often cited as some of the primary causes of both World War I and World War II.

### **Responsibility**

Diffusion of responsibility is a socio psychological phenomenon whereby a person is less likely to take responsibility for an action or inaction when others are present. Considered a form of attribution, the individual assumes that either others are responsible for taking action or have already done so. The

phenomenon tends to occur in groups of people above a certain critical size and when responsibility is not explicitly assigned. It rarely occurs when the person is alone and diffusion increases with groups.

Diffusion of responsibility can manifest itself:

- In a group of people who, through action or inaction, allow events to occur which they would never allow if they were alone. This is referred to as groupthink and group shift.
- In a group of people working on a task who lose motivation, feel less responsibility for achievement of group goals, and hide their lack of effort in the group (social loafing).
- In hierarchical organizations, when subordinates claim to simply be following orders and supervisors claim that they merely issue directives and do not perform the actions under question. The difficulty of identifying the culpable party is often seen in trials regarding crimes against humanity.



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