Social versus Human Capital

[Author Name(s), First M. Last, Omit Titles and Degrees]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Author Note

Social versus Human Capital

Abusers have certain characteristics, which are common among most of them. They may not be alcoholic drug abusers, but they are authoritative in an indisputable way. They are antisocial by nature and their depressive tendencies negatively impact the people they surround themselves with. Furthermore, they usually alienate their partners and keep them for forming meaningful relationships with others. This not only gives them control over the situation, but it also enables them to remove their social capital from the equation (Peek-Asa et al., 2005).

Abusers tend to be smart in their approach, and the victim usually has no idea what is going on until it is already too late. Whether it is out of shame or pride, they no longer have anyone help them, or even seek advice on the matter. According to Vameghi et al., (2018) socioeconomic status of an individual takes precedence over the social capital, making the human capital all the more important. They might be at a disadvantage in terms of social capital, but human capital can. While abuse does exist on almost all social levels, a direct correlation can be observed between the lack of education, poverty and the reported abuse. By working towards the attainment of financial inequality, or by improving the educational disparity between the victim and the abuser, the victim can take the necessary steps. It can enable them to work themselves out of this vicious cycle, change their personal state and take control of the vicious situation (Crisafi & Jasinski, 2016).

In a nutshell, once sufferer is able to get his feet on the ground, he can reach out to the loved ones for emotional support. The support will make them able to work towards freeing themselves from the clutches of the abuser. Social capital can help elevate the situation for the abused, but it can only go so far. You need to take the first step yourself, and only human capital can help with that.

# References

Crisafi, D. N., & Jasinski, J. L. (2016). Within the bounds: The role of relocation on intimate partner violence help-seeking for immigrant and native women with histories of homelessness. *Violence against Women*, *22*(8), 986–1006.

Peek-Asa, C., Zwerling, C., Young, T., Stromquist, A. M., Burmeister, L. F., & Merchant, J. A. (2005). A population based study of reporting patterns and characteristics of men who abuse their female partners. *Injury Prevention*, *11*(3), 180–185.

Vameghi, R., Akbari, S. A. A., Majd, H. A., Sajedi, F., & Sajjadi, H. (2018). The comparison of socioeconomic status, perceived social support and mental status in women of reproductive age experiencing and not experiencing domestic violence in Iran. *Journal of Injury and Violence Research*, *10*(1), 35.