

# Capital's Contribution in the Perspective of Bourdieu to Reduce Multidimensional Poverty to the Recipient of the Entrepreneurship Social Assistance

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**Abstract.** *This research focuses on capital contributions in reducing multidimensional poverty to the recipients of entrepreneurial social assistance. This study uses a qualitative approach with the phenomenological method to explore the subjective experience of seven participants who recipient the Entrepreneurship Social Assistance Program carried out by the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs through the Galih Pakuan Bogor Center, in Bojonggede District, Bogor Regency. This study aims to analyze how the contribution of each converted capital form can reduce the dimensions of multidimensional poverty to recipients of social entrepreneurial assistance. The findings of this study indicate that capital transformation contributes to alleviating multidimensional poverty to recipients of entrepreneurial social assistance in the economic, health, education and living standards. Interaction of various forms of capital (economic, social, embodied, objectified, and digital) can optimize the management of entrepreneurial social assistance to increase business income and sustainability. Economic capital contributes to help the education costs of family members. Social capital strengthens networks to get access to health services, reach consumers and social support for meeting basic needs and decent residence assistance. Digital capital contributes to providing information, strengthening social capital and increasing knowledge. The implications of this finding indicate that programs and policies in tackling poverty requires the integrative development of various forms of capital in the recipient of social entrepreneurial assistance. This study provides a theoretical contribution by enriching literature related to the conversion of capital in the context of multidimensional poverty and offers practical insights for the development of programs and policies for more effective poverty alleviation.*

**Keywords:** *Conversion of Capital, Multidimensional Poverty, Entrepreneurship, Poor Household, Bourdieu*

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## INTRODUCTION

Poverty is still a priority issue at the global and national level. The World Bank reported 692 million people in the world still alive below the poverty line of \$ 2.15 per day in 2024. Indonesia experienced the same challenges in dealing with poverty problems as it also happened in most developed countries (OECD, 2015). Data from the Central Statistics Agency (2024) states that poverty in Indonesia has basically decreased in 2024. The number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2024 was 25.22 million people with a percentage of 9.03 percent. While the

multidimensional poor ones are 39 million individuals in the household or 14.34% of the total poor population in 2021 (Prakarsa, 2023).

Bogor Regency in West Java Province Indonesia has a total of 446.79 thousand in 2024 (BPS Bogor Regency, 2024), although the percentage is still lower than other districts in West Java. According to the Central Statistics Agency of Bogor Regency (2024), Bogor Regency has 7.05% of the poor population in 2024 which has decreased compared to 2021-2023. The reduction in poverty in Bogor Regency is influenced because poverty has become a top priority contained in the Bogor Regency RPJMD in 2018 -2023 with various efforts to alleviate poverty such as increasing community income, reducing public expenditure, and reducing poverty pockets in several regions.

To alleviate poverty, the Ministry of Social Affairs has provided entrepreneurial social assistance support to the Social Welfare Services in Bogor Regency as an effort to increase the income of poor households. Entrepreneurial Social Assistance Support is carried out in an integrated manner in the Social Rehabilitation Assistance Program (Attention) in accordance with the Regulation of the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs Number 2022 concerning Amendments to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning Social Rehabilitation Assistance. Entrepreneurial social assistance support is one of the important elements in increasing the functioning of poor households. The old proverb says, "Give a hook, not the fish" which intends to strive for the independence of poor households through entrepreneurship so as not to experience dependence. But to encourage community participation in entrepreneurship so that they can be independent to meet their basic needs is not easy. The results of monitoring of 202 entrepreneurial social assistance recipients from the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs through the Galih Pakuan Center in Bogor, in the three provinces the work area there are 39% of the 202 recipients of assistance who still run a business as a source of income, while the other 61% failed to maintain their business. Whereas in Bogor Regency, only 11 people out of 84 recipients who run the business and maintain as a source of income.

Some literature emphasizes that poverty alleviation is not only aspects of economic approaches, but holistic and integrative because poverty is basically multidimensional. The solution to alleviate poverty through an economic approach is considered insufficient if it does not pay attention to other aspects. According to Amartya Sen to overcome poverty, it is necessary to consider the capabilities possessed by poor households to access various other resources needed to improve welfare (Frediani, 2007). Therefore, the concept of multidimensional poverty is considered to provide an overview of the condition of poor people who experience deprivation in various aspects including in terms of their ability to access the necessary resources.

In the concept of multidimensional poverty, poverty is not only measured by the income earned but also related to other aspects regarding health, education and living standards (Alkre & Foster, 2007; Alkire & Santos, 2013; Poverty & Human Development Initiative, 2022). Multidimensional poverty was developed by Poverty & Human Development Initiative into five dimensions, namely food security and nutrition, education, living standards, resources and livelihoods in rural areas, as well as risks (Poverty & Human Development Initiative, 2022). In addition to the lack of economic capital, poverty is also caused by lack of road infrastructure, geographical environment, income, social security, and cultural quality (Gu et al., 2023). Therefore, to overcome multidimensional poverty requires an integrative and comprehensive strategy. This is in line with the framework of the theory of Bourdieu (1986) related to the forms of capital and conversion which provides an understanding that poverty can also be caused by the lack of capital forms owned by poor households so as to cause social inequality in social structure.

Generally, poor households have limitations in all forms of capital. This affects their ability to manage entrepreneurial social assistance. Entrepreneurship social assistance for some people can be an opportunity to build capital, but not necessarily the same thing applies to some others. Previous research revealed that there are various factors that can affect business success such as

perceptions, attitudes, intentions, motivations and values possessed by entrepreneurs (Santos et al., 2022). On the other hand, entrepreneurship carried out in rural areas certainly experiences a variety of different challenges compared to urban areas. Rural areas that have limited capital can affect the sustainability of a business. According to Lin et al., (2020) Entrepreneurship does not help much in alleviating poverty in rural areas that are not supported by infrastructure, policy and financial support (economic capital) facilities. Therefore, relying on entrepreneurial social assistance as the only means so that they can get out of poverty conditions will be difficult to succeed if they do not involve other forms of capital that is already owned.

In the perspective of Bourdieu (1986), capital cannot stand alone but interact with each other. Some previous studies illustrate the form of capital interaction (social, economic and cultural) through conversion in the context of entrepreneurship (I. Hill, 2018; I. R. Hill, 2021; Junaidi, 2022; Pret et al., 2015; Wong & McGovern, 2022). The form of capital interacts with other capital in order to provide benefits. Capital is a resource that can be accumulated in material and non-material forms (Bourdieu, 1986). According to Bourdieu (1986), the basic form of capital is economics, social and cultural. In addition to the three basic forms of capital, there are other forms that are "invisible" called symbolic capital but play an important role in social relations such as honor, prestige, recognition or legitimacy. Other forms of capital adopted from the Department of Foreign International Development (DFID) in 1999 and Green and Haines (2012) are physical capital, environmental capital, financial capital, human capital, social capital, spiritual capital, and technology capital. While other forms of capital that are no less important are digital capital (Ragnedda, 2018; Ragnedda et al., 2019, 2022; Ragnedda & Ruiu, 2020a, 2020b).

Economic capital in the form of money, assets, in the form of institutional rights that can be institutionalized. Cultural capital in the form of knowledge or skills that can be institutionalized in the form of educational qualifications. Bourdieu (1986) explains that cultural capital is categorized in three forms namely embodied forms that are embedded or inherent in individuals, objectified forms that can be seen in forms such as paintings, images, machines, instruments, and So, as well as institutionalized forms such as academic degrees, certification or diplomas that show their qualifications. While social capital is a resource that can be accumulated through a long-lasting network ownership, from relationships that know and recognize each other, which can be institutionalized for example in the form of membership in a group. The three forms of capital can interact with each other and can be converted with certain conditions, but have a role that can affect the poverty alleviation process.

Economic capital in the form of money or credit can directly help individuals or groups to access other more resources and contribute directly to poverty alleviation. This is because economic capital is liquid compared to other types of capital, but in certain conditions. For example, the transformation of economic capital to cultural capital in the form of investment in formal education requires time to obtain cultural capital. In addition to economic capital, social capital plays an important role in improving welfare through assistance received from the family, non-family relations or becoming a member of religious organizations (Atemnkeng & Vukenkeng, 2016). Social capital is in a network that can provide special benefits for individuals or groups who create it and widely for the community (Bourdieu, 1986; Wacquant & Bourdieu, 1992). In simple terms social capital is a valuable resource obtained through relationships such as friends, family, which can provide material benefits, can be relied upon when they need support and are valued because they are beneficial for their own interests (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000).

Previous research has discussed the role of capital in poverty alleviation. Capital forms such as social and symbolic are found contributing in dealing with adverse situations (Glover, 2010; Meij et al., 2020; Nanayakkara Wasam Mudage et al., 2024; Pham & Mukhopadhaya, 2022). Culture and Social Capital through education and community development in alleviating poverty (Kamin & Anker, 2014; Nanyakkara Wasam Mudage et al., 2024). In addition, other studies found that with the increase in digital capital proved to reduce poverty vulnerability in the poor stairs in the countryside (Qi et al., 2024). However, most of the previous studies have not discussed the

interaction of capital forms through the Entrepreneurship Social Assistance Program and how the conversion of capital forms can contribute to poverty alleviation. In addition, previous researchers have not connected the interaction of digital capital with other capital. Therefore, this study aims to explore the experience of recipients of social assistance in utilizing their capital through conversion to alleviate multidimensional poverty.

Thus the research question that will be answered in this article is how to conversion capital (economic, social, embodied, objectified and digital capital) contribute in overcoming multidimensional poverty through the dimensions of living, education and health in the recipient of social entrepreneurial assistance in Bojonggede District, Bogor Regency, Bogor Regency ? Theoretically, this research can provide a comprehensive understanding of the context of the recipient of the social assistance of entrepreneurship in rural areas and describe the role of capital they have for alleviation of multidimensional poverty, especially in the dimensions of education, social and standard of living.

## **METHODS**

This study focuses on measuring capital contributions in the Bourdieu perspective on multidimensional poverty alleviation which can be seen from the aspects of health, education and living standards. This study uses a qualitative approach because a qualitative approach can help understand social reality so as to enable researchers to explore more in -depth meaning, build an understanding of aspects of social life and consider the connections of individuals, groups and related institutions (Leavi, 2014). By using the phenomenological method, we explore the experience of the recipients of the entrepreneurial social assistance in conducting the conversion of capital they have through entrepreneurship in alleviating multidimensional poverty.

Phenomenological research can provide understanding based on the subjective experience of participants in accordance with the reality of their experiences (Taylor et al., 2016). The selection of participation is done by using the Purposive Sampling technique that focuses on the recipients of assistance who are still running and maintaining their business since they received assistance from the range of 2021-2024. We use the Monitoring results documentation study conducted by the Galih Pakuan Bogor center for the recipients of assistance to make it easier to identify recipients of assistance who are still running and maintaining the business. In Bojonggede District, data was obtained that there were 7 recipients of assistance who were still running a business that became a participant in this study. Data collection is done by interview, observation and documentation study. We conducted in -depth interviews with participants by asking open questions that allow them to tell their life experiences. All information submitted by the participants has received approval and their identity is guaranteed confidentiality. We also use observations to participants while they carry out entrepreneurship activities. Data analysis is done by identifying the main themes through repeated coding based on field data and ensuring harmony with the theoretical framework of the practice of Bourdieu and the multidimensional poverty dimension.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results showed that the conversion of capital in poor households recipient of social assistance to contribute to reducing poverty in the dimensions of income, health, education and housing assistance (residence).

### **Contribution of capital conversion for multidimensional poverty alleviation**

The results showed the transformation of capital forms (economic, social, embodied, and digital) contributing to alleviating multidimensional poverty to poor household businesses through the following aspects:

## ***Dimensions of Poor Household Economy***

### **Increase household income**

Entrepreneurship social assistance can reduce the cost of spending on running a business to the recipient of the Entrepreneurship Social Assistance. Beneficiaries use the capital they already have to manage assistance. With embodied and objectified, it makes it easy to carry out work that contributes to increased income. "If there is an increase in income, because the sewing machine provided makes it easier for work, so it's faster ... So customers are more satisfied, not waiting long (ah, August 22 2024). The informant's statement shows that economic capital in the form of sewing machines and supported by the skills (embodied) that is owned can make it easier to carry out work that has the potential to increase income.

The interaction of economic capital and cultural capital (embodied) can be transformed into social capital through consumer trust in services and products offered. Timeliness in working on and the quality of product results strengthens consumer confidence and ultimately contributes to producing positive recommendations to a wider network. Thus, the findings show that the social assistance of entrepreneurship in the form of objectified interacts with the embodied that is already owned by the recipient of assistance, who can transform again to build social capital through consumer beliefs. The results of the interaction between the form of capital in supporting the business of contributing to increasing poor household income so that they are able to meet their basic needs. On the other hand, despite an increase in income, entrepreneurship is still not fully issuing households from poverty conditions, but can still function as a source of income to meet their daily needs.

### **Maintain business continuity as a source of income**

Social capital in the form of trust plays an important role in maintaining business sustainability. Trust between business actors and customers allow customers to order repeated goods. On the other hand, payment options in installments allow customers to place goods without worrying, not enough money to pay. However, the installment or credit system only applies to those who have gained trust. In this case, social capital in the form of trust among business people receiving entrepreneurship social assistance creates customer loyalty and contributions to maintain business continuity.

*"Those who already know they usually order directly. There are also those who ask for certain goods credit such as magic com, stove, so if someone is a new message I bought and they just pay in installments. There is also something I drop goods through friends such as shoes or clothes "(NL, August 15 2024)*

Ease in the process of selling products based on trust shows the conversion of social capital to economic capital. The results of this study indicate that social capital in the form of belief contributes to maintaining business continuity. The sale of the credit system among poor households shows that there is a relationship that knows each other between sellers and consumers who create trust. In addition, social capital can make it easy to get information related to cheap raw materials so that the recipients of entrepreneurship social assistance can be connected to the right supplier. Information is obtained through the use of personal networks such as friendship as stated by NL: "From friends who usually tell information if you want to buy goods, there is cheaper there. There is also something that I already know for myself where cheap items "(NL, August 15 2024). This shows that information through the use of social capital helps the recipient of assistance to get raw materials for sales so as to reduce the expenditure of raw materials needed for business.

In some beneficiaries who have digital capital, digital activities such as using WhatsApp, making status, or posting photos and videos on Instagram or Facebook accounts can contribute to poverty alleviation through business continuity. Social media is an effective and inexpensive platform for promoting products and expanding market reach. For example, by posting images or videos of products, beneficiaries can attract the attention of customers to support the



entrepreneurship carried out, as this was stated by the AL informant: "Most wa, create status, post photo with video on Instagram and Facebook. It is like if it's like a motorcycle paint, I will post a picture, so. Later many will ask. " (AL, September 27, 2024). This finding shows that digital skills can allow recipients of assistance to increase income and maintain business continuity. The activity of the use of digital technology can help recipients of assistance to build digital capital and become a means to support entrepreneurship in poverty alleviation.

### **Educational Dimensions**

#### **Family members' education costs**

Economic capital obtained through entrepreneurship can help family members to get access to education costs. In this case there is an effort to break the chain of poverty through family education by setting aside some of the income for education. "Most collected for grandchildren, for school purposes, for example, later to buy shoes, bags, and for grandchildren's needs" (MNP, August 13, 2024). The results of business (economic capital) are set aside specifically by saving to be used if there is a school needs needed by family members at any time. This shows that there are still household efforts to break the poverty cycle in the family through investment in family members' education. In this context, economic capital is converted to cultural capital in the form of investment in funds for the education of family members.

#### **Get information through the use of digital technology**

Utilization of digital technology that aims to strengthen social capital can contribute to building digital capital recipients as well as gain access to valuable information through the use of digital technology. "So if we have entered members, and incorporated in the WA group, all information will be shared there. So we can know. " (NL, August 15 2024). Digital capital conversion to social capital in the form of online social networks in this case helps recipients of assistance to get information and knowledge.

#### **Health dimension**

Poor households often experience difficulties in accessing health services because of limited costs. The findings show that membership in certain community networks can help recipients of entrepreneurial social assistance connected with free health services. This is experienced by the recipient of social entrepreneurship assistance who have sick family members such as children with discipline. The same feeling among fellow members encourages the community to facilitate their group members to get free therapy services and provide valuable information on therapeutic services that can be accessed by their members.

*"Fellow parents with disabilities, usually there are therapeutic activities for children with disabilities. So children can join therapy and we as parents can also socialize with friends who are the same as the term ". (NL, August 15 2024)*

Support from social networks such as the community of parents who have children with disabilities raises strong solidarity and bonds so that they can access the services needed. Membership in the social network owned makes it easy to access therapeutic services needed by children with disabilities that contribute to reducing family financial burdens. Support from social networks such as the community of parents who have children with disabilities raises strong solidarity and bonds so that they can access the services needed. This indirectly contributes to improving the quality of life of children with disabilities and helps overcome the problem of poverty complexity. Thus membership in networks such as the community of parents who have children with disciplines not only build social capital, but open up opportunities to access health services in the form of therapy so that the results of this conversion contribute to reducing family financial burdens (economic capital) and poverty alleviation in aspects of dimensions health.

## **Standard dimensions of living**

### **Meeting basic needs**

Economic capital obtained from business results is used mainly to meet the basic needs of the household and maintain business continuity. This reflects the ability of poor households in managing economic capital obtained from the results of capital conversion to meet basic needs. The results of the interview with NL said: "From the sale, I allocate half to eat. We make half of the capital like that, for electricity needs of around 300 thousand, the same need to eat daily." (NL, August 15 2024). The informant's statement shows the conversion of economic capital that occurs directly to meet basic needs while maintaining business continuity.

*"To really help this time when the Ministry of Social Affairs came to give business assistance. So I don't shop anymore, just nitipin then the results just take it and the results from there, can be saved for daily needs, the same as gathering to be sent to grandchildren "(MNP, August 13, 2024).*

The statement shows that the product sales strategy carried out by utilizing the network (social capital) contributes to gaining profits. The advantage of business results helps poor households to meet their daily needs and support other family members such as grandchildren. The same thing was found in other informants such as MSD which stated that income from business results was used to meet the basic needs of the household.

*"The benefits are most used for eating, for daily needs. To buy rice, oil, gas, various kinds for household needs. Pay electricity 275 thousand per month. Expenditures for cigarettes 17 thousand/wrap every day "(MSD, August 17, 2024)*

The results of this study indicate that entrepreneurial assistance in the form of productive assets managed by utilizing the capital owned to run businesses contributes in meeting basic needs. However, the findings also show that there are still challenges to use the allocation of business results for non-productive needs such as cigarettes indicate that capital conversion is not fully optimal carried out by recipients of entrepreneurial social assistance. The allocation of business results for daily household needs shows that entrepreneurship has the opportunity to alleviate poverty. However, on the other hand, the results of business used for other purposes that are not in accordance with their designation such as buying cigarettes show that personal habits can affect household expenditure. Unnecessary cost allocation should be used for business development but instead is used for secondary needs.

In addition, certain community activities such as recitation followed by recipients of entrepreneurial social assistance allow them to get food even though they are not fixed. Receiving food through recitation shows the conversion of social and economic capital that contributes to reduce poverty. This was experienced by Ruyang's informant stated: "Sometimes in recitation can also be groceries, but every month it is at Albayna, the others don't stay, there are only once a year" (RU, July 24, 2024). This statement shows that social capital that has been built previously through involvement in the community provides benefits in the form of economic capital to ease the burden of basic needs.

### **Decent residence (housing)**

A decent residence is one of the prerequisites in the standard dimensions of living. The disappearance of a decent place of residence for poor households can worsen the conditions of life they experience. In this study it was found that social capital through private networks can help poor households connect with homeowners who have empty houses to be occupied by poor households so that they can have a decent place to live. "The house has a brother, just occupying. But yes ... there is anything I pay (home repair), including the tax. " (MNP, August 13, 2024). Although the residence provided by the social network does not become a private ownership or the status of the loan, but decent residence assistance can help ease the burden of poor household expenses not to rent a house. A strong bond with other individuals helps poor households occupy

empty houses that are not commercially rented out. Although not paying any compensation, but instead of leases, poor households are required to take care of the house and pay for their own electricity used. This shows that social capital is reciprocal, has joint norms and values and trust so that the relationship continues to run well. Thus social capital in this context provides economic benefits because it reduces household expenditure costs to pay for rent houses so that the income earned can be allocated to meet other basic needs. This finding proves that the personal social network of poor households can be converted into economic capital in the form of a decent residence.

The results showed that the conversion of capital (economic, social, cultural and digital) contributed to alleviating multidimensional poverty to recipients of social entrepreneurship social assistance in rural areas. The contribution of capital conversion can be seen from the interaction of various capital in the aspects of the life of the recipient of entrepreneurship social assistance such as economics, health, education and living standards. In the economic aspect, the recipient of entrepreneurship social assistance utilizes various forms of capital that they previously had to optimize entrepreneurial assistance in order to provide benefits. Capital in the form of objectified business equipment interacts with cultural capital in the form of embodied to manage entrepreneurial social assistance. In this context the support of entrepreneurship social assistance provides benefits through interactions with the form of capital they already had in the form of embodied skills, which in turn encouraged the formation of social capital through consumer beliefs. This finding is in line with Bourdieu (1986) that objectified requires economic capital to be able to have it but individuals or groups must have access to crocodile capital to use objectified in accordance with their goals.

The conversion of capital has an impact not only on increasing household income but also maintaining business sustainability which reflects that conversion between capital forms can support multidimensional poverty alleviation in economic aspects. Thus the findings of this study show how the combination of embodied capital and objectified, economic capital and social capital in the context of empowering poor households. This finding also provides empirical evidence that social capital in the form of consumer confidence plays an important role in maintaining business sustainability and increasing income. This study complements previous studies related to the interaction of capital forms in the context of entrepreneurship (I. Hill, 2018; I. R. Hill, 2021; Junaidi, 2022; Pret et al., 2015; Wong & McGovern, 2022).

On the other hand, economic capital obtained from the results of business in some recipients of aid is found not to be fully optimal to be used to be converted again to strengthen or build other forms of capital. The results showed that there were still some recipients of assistance that allocated income (economic capital) for unproductive things such as cigarettes, although some others allocated economic capital obtained to maintain business continuity. This study shows that entrepreneurship in business assistance recipients can still function to alleviate poverty but has not fully issued them from poverty conditions. Therefore a further assistance strategy is needed on how to utilize the potential of economic capital in order to build other capital to support business activities and contribute to the setting of poverty in a sustainable manner.

In the health aspect, the conversion of social capital through social networks connects poor households to get therapeutic services, especially for family members who have children with disciplines that help reduce household expenditure in terms of health. Social capital such as the community bridges poor households to obtain emotional support from other members who experience similar problems so that they support each other to improve family welfare.

In the aspect of education, the interaction between other forms of capital that is transformed into economic capital contributes to the financial benefits that can be used to finance the education of family members, especially children and grandchildren. Participation in the field of entrepreneurship provides access to education for other household members so that it has the opportunity to break the poverty chain in the next generation in the future.



In aspects of living standards, capital conversion through increased income allows poor households to meet the basic needs of the household. The social network that is owned can also help poor households to get access to decent and safe residence assistance without paying rent, even though the reciprocity of home maintenance costs is the responsibility of poor households during the house. The results of capital conversion contribute to the financial condition of poor households that do not have to spend money to pay rent so that they can divert their funds to meet other basic needs.

Thus this study found that the contribution of capital conversion results was proven to be contributing to poverty alleviation through increased income, living standards such as access to get a place to live (housing), meeting basic needs, family members' education costs, and access to health services such as therapy services for DISABILITY CHILDREN. Therefore, capital conversion is needed in entrepreneurial activities and can be an effective way to break the poverty chain. Theoretically, this study gives a new perspective that the interaction between capital does not only function to increase income, but can transform to strengthen the capital that has been previously owned and contributes to the alleviation of multidimensional poverty in the dimensions of education, health, living standards and economic (income and business continuity).

## CONCLUSION

Capital conversion for multidimensional poverty alleviation to poor household businesses contributes to increasing income through entrepreneurship, access to decent residences, assistance in meeting basic needs, family education costs, and therapeutic services for family members who are experiencing disciplines. This finding confirms that the integrative approach in capital conversion plays an important role in supporting the empowerment of entrepreneurship -based economy in poor households to improve their welfare. Entrepreneurial social assistance in the form of productive assets can have an impact on economic capital if the recipient of assistance has other forms of capital such as knowledge and embodied to manage entrepreneurial social assistance in order to achieve goals (Bourdieu, 1986). Thus, this research emphasizes the need for a holistic and comprehensive approach in poverty alleviation efforts by integrating various forms of capital.

To plan empowerment through entrepreneurial -based social assistance, assistance in the form of objectified needs to consider the capital that has been owned by the recipient of assistance, especially related to the embodied capital that is integrated with social capital, digital capital and other forms of capital. In addition, consumer confidence in the products or services offered by the recipient of assistance in running their business needs to be integrated in training programs or materials and entrepreneurial assistance so that efforts to encourage poor household participation in entrepreneurship can be more effective. Therefore, to compile an empowerment program not only consider one aspect of economic capital, but how aspects of social capital, embodied, objectified and digital influence each other to support the success of interventions based on capital strengthening. By understanding the conversion of capital in utilizing the social assistance of entrepreneurship, this research can contribute to building social intervention designs to alleviate multidimensional self -truth in the context of poor households and vulnerable groups such as groups of people with disabilities. However, the conversion of capital form also has a complex relationship that requires a deeper understanding of how capital interacts and affects in the long run. The existence of a capital is very dynamic and experiences changes in shape. Therefore, the conversion of capital in poverty alleviation has the opportunity to be further developed through a multidisciplinary approach that integrates social science, economics and technology.

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