

Art entrepreneurship: Solutions for those grieving the loss of a family breadwinner

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ABSTRACT

Grief affects many elements of life, including psychological, spiritual, social, and economic ones. It can affect anyone, especially if the deceased was the main provider for a family that was not as rich. The art entrepreneurship intervention at GKJ Kartasura aims to give those who have been left behind by their family's primary provider a financial and psychological cure. Data was gathered using the Adult Attitude to Grief scale. Feelings of empowerment, resilience, and loss of control are the three domains that are measured. Individual measurements were taken both before and after the workout. To supplement the information gathered from the training participants, participant observations and in-depth interviews were also employed. The training was customized for each individual based on their skills and interests. 14 people showed up for the program, depending on how committed they were. The results indicate a reduction in grief and an improvement in participants' well-being following involvement in art entrepreneurship activities. Beyond economic benefits, the program fostered enthusiasm, hope, mental resilience, and self-confidence. Furthermore, it created new employment opportunities through the production and promotion of artistic works.

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1. INTRODUCTION

According to Nene et al. (2023) losing the principal breadwinner can be a terrible blow and have a significant influence on the well-being of the family, particularly for those who are financially challenged. The grief brought on by such a loss can have a significant effect on social life, financial and economic stability, physical health, and psychological and spiritual well-being, in addition to the emotional and psychological components (Louisa & Astuti, 2024; Prapunoto & Soetjinihshih, 2024). They are frequently compelled by these grieving challenges to come up with ways to live and move on (Stephens et al., 2021). Some who experience it view it as a harsh test from God, while others consider it a kind of divine wrath. Some of them experience the reverse, becoming closer to God, while others react with despair (Boelen et al., 2003; Tantrarungroj et al., 2022), disobedient, reluctant to participate in social activities, unwilling to pray and worship, or some, experiencing the opposite, becoming closer to God (Burke & Neimeyer, 2016). In these situations, they may also be in a state of powerlessness (Austin & Lennings, 1993; Ismail et al., 2023). A big difficulty that is usually experienced by those who are left to die by the

family's economic backbone is the existence of financial problems. The existence of financial issues is a significant challenge that is typically faced by those who are abandoned by the family's financial foundation.

People who experience a lot of financial hardship and loneliness can become quite dependent on other family members or community members for social, emotional, and financial support. If there is financial stress in the home, family members' general and mental health may suffer (Frimpong et al., 2022; Stevenson et al., 2022). In one study in China, conducted by Yu et al. (2018) the fact that having financial support has been shown to lower mental health disorders in people who struggle with psychosocial issues only serves to reinforce this. Psychological health is better maintained.

Research by Radey (2023) found that those in poverty had higher levels of psychological discomfort, even if they received financial and material support and support from their social networks. In general, those who face financial difficulties also face barriers to education, mental and physical health, and limited language proficiency. On the other hand, even if they need secondary service support, such as visits or care for illness, grief expenses, family members' education bills, and social contributions, many organizations that are supposed to help are absent to provide effective primary assistance. This requires successful intervention (Drummond et al., 2014).

This circumstance calls for actions that can provide financial alternatives and enhance family members' psychological well-being. Research Kuhney et al. (2023) have discovered that psychoeducation and skill development can enhance the emotional quality of family-based psychosocial interventions, which can enhance family functioning and promote positive results. Psychosocial therapies are a potentially helpful strategy since intense engagement with close family members has serious effects on long-term emotional and physical well-being after separation (Martire & Schulz, 2007). For those who are economically disadvantaged, support in the form of such treatments is crucial to preserving mental health (Hailemariam et al., 2016).

One potential strategy to help people deal with the effects of losing a sizable source of income for the family economy is arts entrepreneurship, sometimes known as an arts-based firm. Through arts entrepreneurship programs, people can acquire new behaviors, skills, and talents that pave the way for careers in the creative and artistic professions (White, 2015). As a result, this can help people make money. Furthermore, pursuing artistic pursuits can improve psychological well-being, improve mood by highlighting self-reflection or personal growth, reduce stress, and reignite optimism and a passion for life (Collier & Wayment, 2021). Thus, sorrow can be reduced. It has been shown that arts-related activities in Japan have a positive link with income and employment, despite the government's lack of full acceptance of art-related policy. Nonetheless, there is a lot of support for producing art and work. In addition to providing financial prospects, art entrepreneurship, which encompasses cooking, crafts, and other pursuits, also helps people feel less stressed, more upbeat, and live longer. The findings of a bibliometric analysis by Talukder et al. (2024), which considers how entrepreneurship education can be used to promote a thriving entrepreneurial environment, are consistent with this.

Meanwhile, Darewych & Bowers (2018) art has been utilized by people worldwide since ancient times as a therapeutic tool, a communication tool, and a clinical tool to enhance people's physical and mental health. People of all ages use art as a positive intervention tool to creatively access their imagination, think about their life's purpose, discover the power of their character, activate their positive emotions, discover the meaning of their life, and investigate their spiritual path.

Furthermore, Giraldez-Hayes (2023) supports this claim by stating that there is ample evidence that people who engage in the arts experience improvements in their physical, mental, and psychological well-being and that these benefits can be incorporated into a holistic approach to life and

healthcare. Meeting the unique needs and objectives of people and communities is made simpler by art entrepreneurship. Similar to this, positive psychology, which draws from the experiences and discoveries of studies conducted in academic and professional domains like psychology, education, health, mental health, sociology, and philosophy, has recently examined the function of the arts and humanities from various angles. Prior research from [McHenry \(2011\)](#) has also confirmed the significance of the arts in reviving and enhancing communities by fostering a better sense of community, offering respite and light entertainment, and promoting communication among government, business, and society. Additionally, the arts can influence non-arts domains, including health, revenue-generating, capacity building, and so forth.

If not dealt with right away, the experience of sorrow can have complicated emotional effects on some members of the grieving community, impacting many other areas of their lives ([Glorioso et al., 2020](#)). A significant source of stress can be grief ([Solomon, 2024](#)). Particularly for individuals who must supplement the primary breadwinners in their family, but are not the primary breadwinners themselves. Additionally, certain methods or solutions are needed for these powerful stressors ([Recabarren et al., 2019](#)). Art Entrepreneurship, which combines art and business concepts to create economic opportunities, is expected to be a relevant solution for members of the GKJ Kartasura community who are experiencing grief because they are left behind by the main support of the family economy. This training is expected to be a means of healing. Not only does it help community members who experience *grief* get economic benefits, but it also helps with time recovery and spiritual, psychosocial well-being.



Figure 1. Needs analysis framework art entrepreneurship training intervention solution

As a community service partner, GKJ Kartasura offers services to help its members develop their psycho-social and spiritual skills. According to the leader of GKJ Kartasura, 46 people in his community are still grieving and grieving for a long time since their families' economic foundation has been abandoned by them. In addition to experiencing extreme melancholy, some of them retreat and isolate themselves, and others see a growing erosion in their enjoyment of religion. They also feel hopeless, anxious, depressed, and powerless. Grief at GKJ Kartasura is a phenomenon that indicates a serious and latent issue ([Ribera-Asensi et al., 2024](#)). This motivates GKJ Kartasura leaders to embrace the assistance of art entrepreneurship training interventions for certain members of the community who are going through a really difficult time. The community's forgotten, underprivileged, and disaster-affected people are served by GKJ Kartasura's social commission. The social committee of GKJ Kartasura approved the implementation of art entrepreneurship for community members who are grieving and left behind by their primary source of income, creating jobs, and who not only hope to remain employees or rely on outside assistance but also become entrepreneurial developers, particularly in the art field, during the global economic crisis and numerous instances of layoffs by numerous companies. This activity is relevant because it supports GKJ Kartasura and the social committee, particularly in helping grieving community members recover so that they can later be gradually restored, become financially and spiritually independent, and experience psychological well-being, allowing them to once again participate actively in the community. As psychological and economic interventions, art entrepreneurship training interventions are designed to build participants' spirit in fostering art businesses. Of course, this exercise also aims to reduce sadness so that participants can experience psychological well-being and

have a healthy mentality (Ávila et al., 2023). A needs analysis had been conducted before the training intervention, as shown in Figure 1.

Based on Figure 1, the initial step involved the evaluation of grief-related indicators using standardized instruments, including the Adult Attitude to Grief (AAG) scale. This stage aimed to capture the emotional and psychological state of potential participants, particularly focusing on their levels of empowerment, resilience, and perceived loss of control. Based on the initial assessment, the second stage focused on identifying specific grief manifestations in each individual. This included recognizing behavioral, emotional, and cognitive responses to bereavement, with attention to the extent to which grief had impacted their daily functioning and livelihood. To deepen the understanding of each individual's condition and context, in-depth interviews were conducted. These interviews explored personal narratives related to the loss, existing coping strategies, socio-economic background, interests, and potential for engagement in art-based entrepreneurial activities. Based on the findings from the previous stages, a selection process was carried out to identify individuals most in need and most likely to benefit from the program. Out of 16 initial candidates, 14 participants were selected using criteria such as severity of grief, motivation to engage in the training, and alignment between their interests/skills and the program's offerings.

The following is a framework for the implementation of art entrepreneurship training interventions, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 2. Framework for art entrepreneurship training intervention solutions

2. METHODS

Since training approaches were the family's main source of income, the intervention was conducted for 14 community members who were grieving over being permanently left behind. Mirroring techniques, lectures, exercises, testimonies, and debriefing were all used in the training. This training activity begins with a pre-test and concludes with a post-test to determine how the training affected the participants' sadness. The purpose of this training intervention technique is to increase awareness of their worth and the fact that God's plan will always be carried out.

The population of participants who are still in mourning under 3 years at the time of 46. The sampling technique was carried out by purposive sampling, namely participants who experienced grief, participants who were left to die by the family's economic support, and still showed severe symptoms of grief, including still being brooding, crying, isolating themselves, and needing income to support the family economy. Community leaders who understand these criteria have determined 16 participants. However, at the time of the activity, only 14 participants were present and involved in this program.

This activity is intended to reduce the reaction to sadness and improve social-psychological-spiritual well-being. Therefore, before and after the art entrepreneurship intervention activity is carried

out, it is necessary to carry out a pre-test and a post-test to measure the grief reaction before and after the intervention is carried out. The measurement was carried out using the Adult Attitude to Grief Scale from Machin (Sim et al., 2014), which consists of three dimensions, namely overwhelmed, controlled, and resilient. This scale consists of 9 items designed to assess vulnerability in grief. The scale shows good psychometric properties, with an indication of construction validity and excellent reliability. The Overwhelmed dimension shows the highest Standard Loading Factor (SLF) value of .73; the Controlled dimension has an SLF value of .66 or is in the adequate category, while the Resilient dimension also shows good construction consistency with an SLF value of 0.74. The results of the construction validity have shown a SLF value of .60 which is included in the high category (Gori et al., 2023). Meanwhile, the results of the reliability test on 9 items on the Adult Attitude to Grief Scale showed an internal consistency value with an Alpha Cronbach coefficient value of .69, meaning that it was above the minimum threshold of .60 according to reliability criteria (Sugiyono, 2022). The activity methods used in this exercise include: Pre-test, reflection, grieving and solutions, lectures, practice and simulation, sharing, Q&A, witnesses, and post-test. Finally, the Social Commission is given the responsibility to follow up and develop the network.

Pre-Test

Measurements known as pre-tests are administered before the commencement of a training session (Allen et al., 2021). By tracking the participant's condition and capacity, this measurement seeks to support the intervention more and ensure that the outcomes have a substantial influence (Núñez-Pacheco et al., 2023). Pre-tests assist in determining the participants' conditions so that training methods can be customized to meet their requirements. The outcomes of the pre-test and post-test will be contrasted (Waters et al., 2020). Particularly for participants with complicated histories, the pre-test needs to be thoughtfully created (Parker & Kao, 2022).

Mirroring

By using the mirroring approach, participants can better understand their grief and emotions by seeing how their actions and feelings are mirrored in the resource person's account of the incident. This method was selected due to its ability to induce behavioral, cognitive, and emotional changes that are anticipated to improve the therapeutic experience (Jørgensen, 2022), foster empathy and understanding (Ho, 2023). Because the technique uses neuroplasticity to help clients process their grief more efficiently, it also activates mirror neuron networks, which have been demonstrated to greatly lessen symptoms of grieving complexity (Rider, 2017).

Grief and Solution

Grief is a multifaceted and intricate process that differs widely from person to person. To manage sorrow and keep it from becoming pathological, social support and effective coping mechanisms are crucial. The healing process can be greatly aided by professional involvement and adaptable coping strategies, such as training interventions (Knowles & O'Connor, 2015; Smith et al., 2024).

Briefing

It is a common and conventional teaching method, particularly in training. It is well-recognized that these lectures effectively and efficiently communicate vast volumes of information. This method enables the trainer to provide a lot of material in an organized and methodical way, allowing the audience to rapidly understand fundamental concepts and principles. This method can be considered successful when learning a debriefing style (Thwin & Lwin, 2018).

Simulation Practice

Techniques like practice and simulation give participants the chance to have a training experience that fosters creativity and is enhanced by community review to carry out collaborative training (Williams, 2015). This method focuses on constructivist and experiential learning implemented through learning experiences and reflection (Shabbir, 2021).

Sharing

Sharing strategies are typically used in treatment sessions conducted in groups with similar qualities. These methods make use of typical therapeutic elements, including meaning-making, interpersonal learning, sharing, and support. The group in this mourning context is made up of people who are still feeling overtaken by the grief atmosphere and who are processing their grief by using the supportive environment's learning opportunities to increase their understanding, drive, and optimism (Rice, 2015).

Debriefing

The purpose of debriefing sessions is to assist participants in coping with their loss and offer emotional support. To guarantee that participants can express their emotions in a secure and encouraging setting, these sessions frequently adhere to a set structure (Vis et al., 2016). Digging deeper into the emotions, behaviors, and attitudes that underlie that pressure is a crucial step in this psychological intervention, which is typically used as an intervention right after a traumatic event to prevent long-term psychological distress and facilitate the natural grieving process (Raphael & Ursano, 2018). Reliving and rewriting loss-related scenarios is another goal of this debriefing, which can assist in breaking down obstacles to complete sorrow and promote emotional healing (Morrison, 2018). Giving participants the opportunity to process their guilt and present it as a strong emotion can promote healing and enable them to move on.

Witnesses

To help participants manage their emotions and find meaning in their feelings of loss, it is important to recognize and validate the experiences of those who are grieving. This is known as bearing witness to the learning experiences obtained from the grieving process. This testimony also demonstrates one's emotional presence in the group, which entails actively hearing and reacting to the experiences of the bereaved individual and confirming that their feelings are acknowledged and deeply understood to assist in altering the griever's self-perception and presumptive world (Konrad, 2009).

Post-Test

A post-test is a crucial tool for gauging training participants' results. Regardless of whether or not participants significantly improve after the training, post-tests are an important part of the measurement strategy at the end of the training to see if the training objectives have been met (Tavakol et al., 2024). The measurements in this training are conducted retrospectively (Sirianansopa, 2024), and to examine the efficacy of the methods used (Fino & Hanna-Khalil, 2019). This intervention uses a pretest and posttest design. Therefore, the post-test in this activity is also carried out using the same measuring tool, namely the Adult Attitude to Grief (AAG) Scale. A pre-test and post-test design are used in this intervention. Consequently, the Adult Attitude to Grief (AAG) Scale, the same measuring instrument used in the pre-test, is also used for the post-test.

Evaluation design

It should be clarified that art entrepreneurship activities are a form of intervention in the implementation of this training program, with the ultimate objective being the reduction of grieving emotions. Therefore, three criteria will be used to assess the research's success: (1) The participants' eagerness to participate in the full series of scheduled activity programs is the primary indicator of the activity's implementation success; (2) The ability of participants to practice the training materials and even transform them into other works of art is the second criterion for success; (3) An improvement in the grief reaction, as indicated by the dimensions of increased resilience, decreased feelings of powerlessness, and increased empowerment, is the last indicator of this activity's success.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

This activity is being implemented in two types (art therapy and art entrepreneurship). Before a set of activities began, a pre-test was administered. Out of the 46 community members who suffered after the family's breadwinner passed away, 16 have been selected by the GKJ Kartasura leader to receive the intervention. At the time of the intervention activity, only 14 of these 16 individuals were present. These 14 participants first evaluated their grieving feelings before participating in the training intervention program. Measurements were taken for fifteen minutes to establish the baseline level of grief experienced. At this moment, participants had the opportunity to reflect on their own experiences of mourning. The pre-test was administered in an empty room with no participant communication. The participants were from the same community and knew each other.

The first stage is using the mirroring technique after the measurement. A story explaining the grieving process, the necessary stages, the effort to overcome the grieving state, and the process of finding life's meaning was shared by the resource person. To comprehend the behavioral, emotional, and cognitive changes that take place before the intervention activity, mirroring is employed to assist participants in reflecting on their thoughts and behaviors throughout the early phases of grief and the subsequent process. Instead of dwelling on the emotions of the past, this approach helps people handle their grief more effectively. The resource person now uses the logotherapy method developed by Victor Frankl. Logotherapy is used because the concepts in this theory are crucial for helping people comprehend the meaning of love, suffering, and life's purpose (Längle, 2019), especially during times of grief. Its principles are believed to promote all-encompassing mental health care (Parker, 2022). Additionally, transcendence and spirituality are two therapeutic modalities that are incorporated into logotherapy (Breitbart et al., 2022; Říha, 2013). Considering that the participants came from religiously active communities.

Participants were asked to name the grieving process they had experienced after the mirroring exercise. Learning more about art therapy was encouraged for the participants. To assist them in dealing with the grieving process, they were then asked to study more about the art industry. Art entrepreneurship training interventions are used to assist participants overcome adversity, develop drive and optimism, and find resources and networks to gain financial support after they have been abandoned by the person who is the backbone of the family's economy. After losing their sources of support, people who were in a dire situation at first were urged to act and pursue innovative business. As a coping mechanism, this art entrepreneurship course provides inspiration, optimism, and the seeds of healing. Participants were then urged by the content to find the joys concealed inside the suffering they had experienced. Participants were advised to investigate methods for raising their degree of happiness.

The stage of introducing melancholy and art entrepreneurship cures started with measures to help participants comprehend the significance of gaining joy, following a presentation on the knowledge,

attitudes, and abilities of doing art entrepreneurship through craft. Participants are taught systematic techniques, protocols, and strategies through lectures. Along with learning how to grow their marketing networks, they also learn about the facilities and infrastructure that need to be prepared to sell and deliver high-quality results. Participants had the opportunity to ask questions and get answers to discuss subjects they wanted to learn more about. The practice and simulation phase are carried out following the completion of this first stage. Participants learn how to make artistic items that improve gardens and spaces, in addition to practicing a range of handicrafts. In addition to encouraging children to express their emotions through color and shape choices, this exercise helps them develop the creative ideas and aesthetics needed for the finished items. Through practice, experience, and introspection, other participants' products mutually generate them.

The second type was completed through art cooking simulations, exercises, and a briefing. At this stage, participants practiced or modelled the preparation of items that are generally in high demand in the community. Participants also gain knowledge of important events, comprehend efficiency strategies, and learn how to recognize competitive selling prices and marketing channels. They are instructed to express their emotions through the products they produce. They were quite excited, encouraging one another's efforts and supporting each other. The participants' artistic originality increased as a result of their gradual idea sharing, despite the initial challenges.

In the next stage, after the art culinary practice and simulation, participants were encouraged to talk in groups about the importance of growing as a family and helping one another. Two advantages of discussing strategies of the sentiments they have gotten from resource persons include enhancing interpersonal relationships and helping other community members understand what love means. Gratitude, learning, and sharing support are some of these strategies. Through sharing activities, they acquire knowledge, motivation, hope, and an appreciation for the importance of sharing. After sharing, participants received assistance in examining themselves more closely. Participants were asked to reflect on their experiences of love, both to and from their families, the importance of suffering as a process of maturation, and the call of God's purpose during the grieving process. Participants are advised on how to manage their emotions, expectations, and limitations in addition to strengthening their positive traits, even if they haven't been aware of them yet.

Debriefing is conducted in a structured manner to ensure that participants can share their feelings in a safe and supportive environment. The participants are deeply rooted in the notion that there is no right or wrong. The goal of debriefing is to reduce the unpleasant and psychologically taxing parts of grieving for the past. They used the results of the debriefing as a living testimonial, gaining insight from other participants. Their openness, mutual understanding, and group development have all improved as a result of these testimonials. Debriefing examines a deeper experience that is yet not quite understood. After the activity, four participants in this art entrepreneurship training intervention gave positive testimonies that ranged from increased enthusiasm, hope, and a desire for advanced art entrepreneurship training to further update their skills and strengthen their faith, to initial feelings of depression, worthlessness, and despair. Unbeknownst to them, they are also taught empathy and how to listen, both to themselves and to others. They can develop a growing group, foster honesty, and support for one another, which can help with emotional healing, and move ahead as a team to support one another through testimony and debriefing.

To assess if the training objectives had been met, a post-test was given as part of the second activity phase. The results showed a considerable improvement in the participants' performance after the training. Measurements are taken after the fact to see more significant emotional changes and a more optimistic view of life. Every tactic is also seen as important and complementary to the existing inputs, enabling it to successfully change its thoughts and attitudes to develop more favorably.

Stages of implementation of art entrepreneurship technical activities

All of the attendees eagerly watched the implementation stage. The community that served as the service partner was carefully involved in the design of the program. Adequate facilities, infrastructure, multi-media preparation, and all training materials provide great support for this training intervention's implementation. Similarly, the Assembly Council's licensing, the participation of partner institution leaders, and student involvement (S1 and S2) all help to streamline each step and sub-activity that is carried out.

Material processing

Figure 3 illustrates the implementation of art entrepreneurship by the participants. Through this program, individuals were encouraged to transform available resources, both material and non-material, into value-added products with artistic and commercial appeal. The participants engaged in two primary areas of creative production: craft-making and culinary innovation.

In the craft domain, participants produced art-related items such as decorative pieces, handmade accessories, and functional objects infused with aesthetic value. These products often incorporated cultural motifs or personalized designs, making them distinctive and marketable.

Meanwhile, in the culinary domain, participants developed food products that not only offered taste but also visual and artistic appeal. This included creating foods with artistic patterns, creative packaging, and presentation styles that emphasized both tradition and innovation.



Figure 3. Craft activities

Display

Following the training, a display stage was conducted. Products that are worth selling show off the outcomes of their efforts (Figure 4). Similarly, following the second training phase, innovations are used to decorate objects. This is meant to maintain everyone's morale following the training session.



Figure 4. Craft and cooking display

Closing activities

The activity concluded with a closing session when the Chairman of the Social Commission received the follow-up training. This social commission's chairman will endeavor to build networks and track the growth of their art business. Ahmad Yani No. 203, Jahidan, Ngadirejo, Kecamatan Kartasura, Kabupaten Sukoharjo, Jawa Tengah 57163 is the address of the Social and Economic Commission's office.

Activity materials

The content is typically separated into two categories: art, entrepreneurial skills, and psychological support for overcoming sorrow. Grief and Solutions is a resource for psychological support. The benefits of art entrepreneurship, as a grief solution, God crocheting life through life's joys and sorrows, including the abandonment of those who are the foundation of the family's economy, and testimonies of successful people who overcame adversity, are all included in this material. They were then encouraged to learn how to regulate their emotions, including how to deal with the loss of a significant person in their lives, how to deal with grief, how to deal with bereavement by adopting an attitude of acceptance, awareness, and surrender, and how to increase one's appreciation of spiritual values.

Table 1. Training intervention agenda

Stage 1	
Activities	Unveiling, pre-test, mirroring, grief and solution, briefing. and practice and simulation of art entrepreneurship crafting
Purpose	- Explain the purpose of activities and procedures for implementing the service program - Obtaining baseline data on participants' grief reactions - Providing new insights about the experience of grief and the importance of rising from grief, and finding the meaning of the grief events experienced. - Gain knowledge, attitudes, and skills to create art entrepreneurship Craft that is ready to sell.
Stage 2	
Activities	Practice and simulation of art entrepreneurship cooking, sharing, debriefing, testimony, post-test, closing: submission to the social commission and networking development
Purpose	- Instilling knowledge, attitudes, and skills to make art entrepreneurship cooking that is ready to sell - Participants learned from each other's experiences of love from family and to family, the meaning of suffering experienced as a process of maturation, and knowing God's call to mission through the grieving events they experienced. - Participants developed a deeper insight into the awareness, new experiences, and new values found in dealing with grief - Obtain data on the results of the intervention after training so that growth can be seen after the intervention. - Ensure that participants continue to receive systematic follow-up and strengthen by increasing networking.

The material is divided into two sections: psychological help for overcoming grief and art entrepreneurial skills (Figure 5). Grief and Solutions is a psychological assistance resource. This material includes testimonies of successful people who overcame adversity, the advantages of art entrepreneurship, art entrepreneurship as a grief solution, and God crocheting life through life's joys and sorrows, including the abandonment of those who are the foundation of the family's economy. Following that, they were urged to learn how to control their emotions, which included how to cope

with the death of a loved one, how to cope with grief, how to cope with loss by embracing an attitude of acceptance, awareness, and surrender, and how to boost one's.



Figure 5. Raw material preparation activities

Technical training is then conducted to help participants acquire both hard and soft skills related to entrepreneurship. The categories of raw materials, quality, raw material purchase costs, selling price calculations, and marketing channels were also presented to the participants.

Practice with art entrepreneurship and cookery skills kicked off the second training round. Several training participants have also prepared the raw ingredients. Participants are allowed the freedom to express their creativity so that the final goods will appeal to consumers. In addition to continuing the training in art entrepreneurship, psychological interventions were conducted in the second stage to help the family's financial foundation and members adopt an attitude of acceptance toward the difficult events that their loved ones had left behind. Participants were asked to learn about the meaning of life behind the pain they had experienced, as well as the side of love that exists both to and from others. The participants were asked to discover how the anguish they had endured could be transformed into happiness.

A change in their mourning reactions can ultimately be observed as a result of the technical application of art entrepreneurship training and several psychological therapies that are holistically linked with technical training. Before and after the grief reaction training intervention, the following changes occurred in grief reactions. Three domains such resilience, emotions of empowerment, and feelings of losing control were used to measure the mourning reaction.

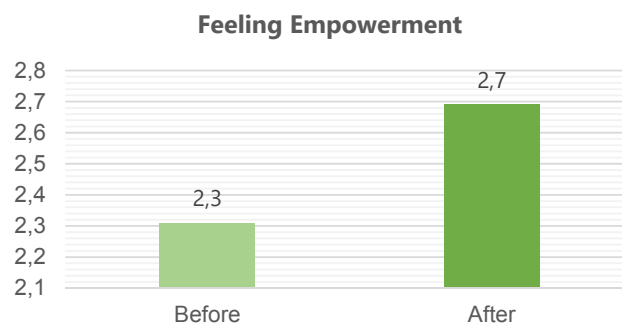


Figure 7. Comparison of feelings of empowerment before and after training

This study at GKJ Kartasura yielded some significant findings about how art entrepreneurship programs affect individuals left behind by the family's principal provider. There is a decrease in *the Grief*

Level. The results showed that the score $Z = -2.909$ and the significance value $= 0.004$ ($p < 0.05$), there was a significant difference between the grief before and after the training intervention. Average grief before intervention = 33.62 and average grief after intervention = 27.62, which means that there is an effect of providing art entrepreneurship training/intervention on reducing grief.

Based Figure 7, the data shows that the congregation's sense of empowerment has increased. At the start of the program, the participants' average overall score for helplessness was 2.3; after the program, it rose by 0.4 points to 2.7. As an alternative, there was an improvement of 17.4 percent.

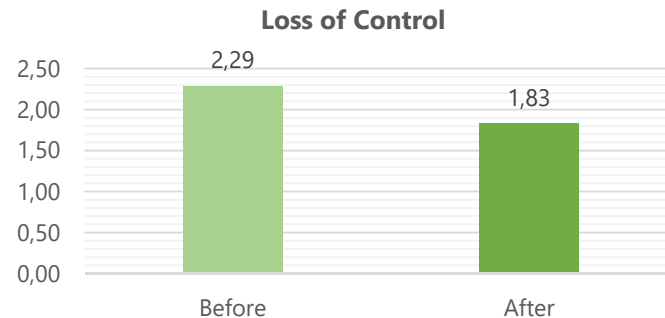


Figure 8. Comparison of feelings of losing control before and after training

The findings showed that while people's experiences of losing control diminished, their sense of self-control grew (Figure 8). After the lesson, the participants' original average score of 2.29 fell to 1.83. This suggests that feelings of helplessness have decreased by 20.1 percent.

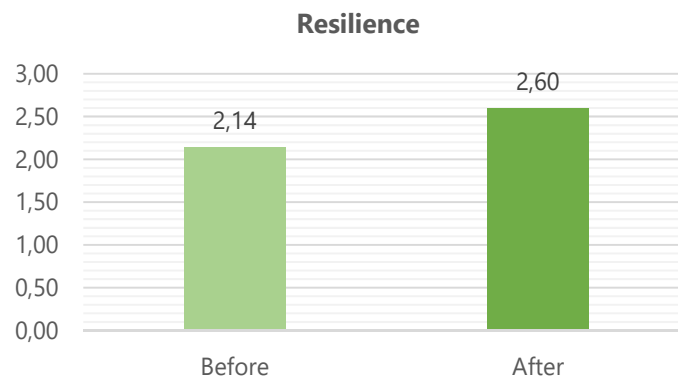


Figure 9. Comparison of resilience before and after training

This evidence indicates that the participants' capacity for resilience has increased (Figure 9). The participants' average overall resilience score increased from 2.14 at the beginning of the session to 2.60. This indicates that resilience ability has increased by 21.5 percent.

Discussion

Every single participant enthusiastically participated in the product-making skills instruction. Additionally, training activities beyond this one can be used to further enhance the creation process.

The results of the psychological assessment of the art entrepreneurship training intervention on the overall mourning reaction may be claimed to have a considerable impact generally in the three areas examined, in addition to the technical training that was successfully executed. This evidence suggests that the resilience of the participants has grown. At the end of the course, the average overall participant felt an increased feeling of empowerment than before. Likewise, the feeling of loss of control has also diminished with increased resilience. Improving the grief condition is an important step to rise from the slump of psychological conditions (Tang et al., 2024), reduces symptoms of anxiety, rumination and depression (Wenn et al., 2019).

The 14 trainees are members of the GKJ Kartasura social committee community who have been left behind as the main support of the family economy. This has caused deep sorrow. They were chosen because they were in a state of self-isolation, had difficulty in being economically independent, still showed an atmosphere of sadness, crying, contemplation, were no longer active in spiritual activities, and were losing hope. This phenomenon shows a condition of grief that must be dealt with immediately, so that they do not fall into increasingly complex grief (Asgari et al., 2024; McNeil et al., 2021; Woronkiewicz, 2021). They need recovery so that they do not sink further into isolated conditions (Scheinfeld et al., 2021). They need support to rise economically and gain self-confidence to be able to sustain their lives (Scheinfeld et al., 2021) on the days they have to live. The combination of financial, personal, and artistic-oriented approaches is also a very effective approach to arouse enthusiasm that is starting to weaken (Acosta, 2023). The art entrepreneurship intervention, which is also art therapy in this intervention, has been proven to be able to reduce participants' attitudes towards the grief process they experience (Nelson et al., 2022).

Psychological well-being

Training interventions in the arts have been demonstrated to provide major psychological advantages. The participants' life expectancy, enthusiasm, and self-confidence all increased. Additionally, they discover that art therapy aids with their stress and grief management. This intervention also demonstrates how art therapy is a versatile tool that fosters creative expression (Woronkiewicz, 2021) and helps people's psychological, emotional, and social well-being. It is a cutting-edge and effective way to support mental health and enhance quality of life at various phases of life (Kader bin Shamy, 2023). For adults, psychological problems can have an impact on poor health. In some anxiety and depressive conditions, art entrepreneurship can provide a deeper and more lasting healing than standard forms of medical treatment (Uttley et al., 2015). In addition, the increase in self-awareness and the process of cognition-emotion regulation also improved (Haeyen et al., 2024).

Enhancement of knowledge and skills

In the arts entrepreneurship interventions carried out, there appeared to be improvements in three domains used as indicators of training effectiveness. There has been an increase in cooking and craft activities, as well as a noticeable increase in artistic skills. One of the important things that supports the improvement of attitudes towards grief is that they have shown a commitment to learning the development and marketing of creative economy products that match their passions (Hailemariam et al., 2016). The commitment of the participants to overcome the problems experienced and their need to get a source of income to support themselves is what makes them happy with this program (Stenholm et al., 2024). Improvement of abilities according to the circumstances of each participant and their environment is necessary for the growth of knowledge and skills in art entrepreneurship. It's easier for them to adjust to the demands of business when they have a meta-identity—art-entrepreneurship—that is underpinned by passions and competences, a familiar social community (Stenholm et al., 2021).

Financial and digital support

Participants in the art entrepreneurship program experienced a more resilient increase, allegedly due to the growing expectation of having the opportunity to earn additional income (Guo et al., 2022). They realize that their limitations are in online promotion, due to their limitations in mastering digital media (Romdonny & Maulany, 2020). The change of the entrepreneurial ecosystem to digital is unstoppable, therefore, when they are supported by the help of young people skilled in digital marketing to sell their work online and in the local market, they become more passionate (Satalkina & Steiner, 2020).

Social and community support

The support of the community, social committees, and social networks that support entrepreneurship plays a very important role in providing confidence, motivation, and enthusiasm to have the courage to build art entrepreneurship. Program participants successfully build a robust network of social support. The presence of art experts, successful businesses, and others who had experienced comparable circumstances encouraged and motivated the attendees (Wójcik, D., & Czernek-Marszałek).

Strengths and limitations

This community service has the power of using a measurable, valid, and reliable scale to ensure a change in attitude in dealing with grief. In addition, art therapy as a form of psychological intervention (the use of mirroring, grief and solution, debriefing, sharing, and witnesses) methods to reduce grief has been carried out integratively with the entrepreneurship training model (briefing and simulation practice). This is a novelty compared to previous activities. In general, art entrepreneurship is carried out without a psychological therapy approach and is purely business-based, but this activity uses art entrepreneurship as a means to support the process of reducing grief. Another novelty is that the participants in this activity are spirituality-based communities (Lahpan & Nur Ghaliyah, 2020; Burdam et al., 2024; Masunah et al., 2022; Murharsito, 2011; Toedje et al., 2024). Meanwhile, in general, art entrepreneurship training is carried out by the Department of Industry and Trade, the Department of Education, and the Department of Tourism and Creative Economy. Another strength is the great support of the leadership and social community of GKJ Kartasura.

This activity also has limitations, including the limited number of participants, not all participants who experience grief have the desire to rise from adversity, require an intensive approach, previous home visits, and the time to do this activity is still far from what is expected. This activity also requires intensive follow-up from the social committee, so that the spirit that has been built does not decline again. Another limitation is that the type of art entrepreneurship carried out is still limited, so it is not enough to represent the passion of each adult who experiences grief and is left behind by the family's economic support.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The participants' eagerness to participate in the full series of activities as scheduled, practice the training materials, and even turn them into new creations, is evidence of the success of this art entrepreneurship training intervention activity. Along with these technical abilities, there was a considerable psychological influence in the form of participants' improved grieving reactions. This is demonstrated by a rise in resilience, a fall in emotions of powerlessness, and an increase in empowerment. The satisfaction of these three criteria demonstrates that individuals can discover the purpose of life

behind the grieving event, have fresh hope for the days ahead that must be lived, and have socio-spiritual assistance to ensure they are not alone in their grief. The ultimate objective is to lessen grief emotions to enhance mental health and psychological well-being.

Long before the activity is carried out, it is necessary to visit a home to help the understanding of prospective participants so that they can rise and have a clear understanding to participate in art entrepreneurship activities. The GKJ Kartasura Social Committee must expand its network of partners and network in marketing and competitively priced raw materials to follow up on this initiative. Counselling support for individuals who encounter psychological obstacles while pursuing art entrepreneurship. This art entrepreneurship training intervention can be offered to 32 members of the GKJ Kartasura community who are mourning as a result of being abandoned by their family's financial support system and have not previously received assistance for such interventions. This art entrepreneurship training can also be implemented for a broader audience, such as at the Department of Industry and Trade, in partnership with the National Craft Council, or at the Social Services. Other spiritual communities can develop similar activities for those grieving the loss of a family's economic support.

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Art entrepreneurship: Solutions for those grieving the loss of a family breadwinner

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