



kuliner, sehingga kurang dapat melihat perbandingan antar-sektor yang berbeda. Oleh karena itu, penelitian di masa depan dapat melakukan penelitian pada dua sektor yang berbeda, misalnya sektor kesehatan vs sektor pariwisata.

**Ucapan terima kasih:** Ucapan terima kasih kepada seluruh pihak yang terlibat dalam penelitian ini, baik partisipan, *supervisor*, maupun rekan-rekan peneliti kualitatif yang telah berkontribusi dalam membantu penulis menyusun artikel ilmiah ini.

**Pembiayaan:** Penelitian ini dilakukan sepenuhnya dengan pembiayaan independen penulis.

**Kontribusi penulis:** Penulis pertama berkontribusi pada tinjauan pustaka, desain penelitian, pengumpulan data, analisis, laporan temuan dan pengembangan naskah. Penulis kedua, sebagai *supervisor*, memberikan bimbingan dan saran terkait metode penelitian serta gambaran umum tentang konsep penelitian.

**Konflik kepentingan:** Penulis menyatakan tidak ada konflik kepentingan mengenai isi naskah ini.

## **Daftar Pustaka**

- Backman, M., Hagen, J., Kekezi, O., Naldi, L., & Wallin, T. (2021). In the Eye of the Storm: Entrepreneurs and Well-Being During the COVID-19 Crisis. *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*, 0(0), 1–37. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10422587211057028>
- Bartz, W., & Winkler, A. (2016). Flexible or fragile? The growth performance of small and young businesses during the global financial crisis - Evidence from Germany. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 31(2), 196–215. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2015.10.002>
- Buffington, C., Dennis, C., Dinlersoz, E., Foster, L., & Klimek, S. (2020). *Measuring the Effect of COVID-19 on U.S. Small Businesses: The Small Business Pulse Survey*. Retrieved from <http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=ecn&AN=1836335&site=ehost-live>
- Cameron, K. S., Dutton, J. E., & Quinn, R. E. (2003). Positive organizational scholarship: foundations of a new discipline. In *International Public Management Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10967490600767035>
- Davis, C. G., & Morgan, M. S. (2008). Finding meaning, perceiving growth, and acceptance of tinnitus. *Rehabilitation Psychology*, 53(2), 128–138. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0090-5550.53.2.128>
- Davis, C. G., Nolen-hoeksema, S., & Larson, J. (1998). Making Sense of Loss and Benefiting



From the Experience: Towards Construals of Meaning. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 75(2), 561–574. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-3514.75.2.561>

Dodd, S. D., & Gotsis, G. (2007). The Interrelationships between Entrepreneurship and Religion. *The International Journal of Entrepreneurship and Innovation*, 8(2), 93–104. <https://doi.org/10.5367/000000007780808066>

Eatough, V., & Smith, J. A. (2017). Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis. In C. Wilig & W. Stainton-Rogers (Eds.), *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative research in Psychology (2nd ed)* (pp. 194–221). SAGE Publications.

Effendy, N., & Widiantinganti, L. T. (2020). Peran Meaning dan Personal Growth Initiative (PGI) pada Pandemi Covid-19 (Tatanan Dunia Baru). *Buletin Psikologi*, 28(2), 166. <https://doi.org/10.22146/buletinpsikologi.60210>

Ekwonye, A. U., Hearst, M., & Howard, H. (2021). Reducing the impact of COVID-19 Pandemic using meaning-based coping strategies: Voices of Somali, Karen and Latinx Immigrant and Refugee Communities in the Twin Cities, Minnesota. *Journal of Immigrant and Refugee Studies*, 0(0), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15562948.2021.1996672>

Ekwonye, A. U., & Truong, N. (2022). Searching and making meaning of the COVID-19 pandemic: Perspectives of African Immigrants in the United States. *Journal of Humanistic Psychology*, 62(1), 79–103. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00221678211022442>

Ferguson, S. J., Taylor, A. J., & McMahon, C. (2017). Hope for the future and avoidance of the Present: Associations with well-being in older adults. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 18, 1485–1506. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-016-9787-0>

FioRito, T. A., Routledge, C., & Jackson, J. (2021). Meaning-motivated community action: The need for meaning and prosocial goals and behavior. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 171(October), 110462. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2020.110462>

Frankl, V. E. (2018). *Man's searching for meaning*. Jakarta: Mizan Publiko.

Fredrickson, B. L., Tugade, M. M., Waugh, C. E., & Larkin, G. R. (2003). What good are positive emotions in crisis? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 84(2), 365–376.

Fridayanti. (2013). Pemaknaan hidup (meaning in life) dalam kajian psikologi. *Psikologika*, 18(2), 189–198.

Gall, T. L., Charbonneau, C., Clarke, N. H., Grant, K., Joseph, A., & Shouldice, L. (2005). Understanding the nature and role of spirituality in relation to coping and health: A conceptual framework. *Canadian Psychology*, 46(2), 88–104. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0087008>

Greeff, A. P., & Loubser, K. (2008). Spirituality as a resiliency quality in Xhosa-speaking families in South Africa. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 47(3), 288–301. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10943-007-9157-7>



Gugus Tugas Percepatan Penanganan COVID-19. (2020). Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan Republik Indonesia nomor 9 athun 2020. Retrieved August 22, 2020, from <https://covid19.go.id/p/regulasi/permenkes-no-9-tahun-2020-tentang-pedoman-psbb-dalam-rangka-percepatan-penanganan-covid-19>

Hanggoro, A. Y., Suwarni, L., Selviana, S., & Mawardi, M. (2020). Dampak Psikologis Pandemi Covid-19 pada Tenaga Kesehatan: A Studi Cross-Sectional di Kota Pontianak. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Indonesia*, 15(2), 13. <https://doi.org/10.26714/jkmi.15.2.2020.13-18>

Henley, A. (2017). Does religion influence entrepreneurial behaviour? *International Small Business Journal: Researching Entrepreneurship*, 35(5), 597–617. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0266242616656748>

Humphrey, A., & Vari, O. (2021). Meaning matters: Self-perceived meaning in life, its predictors ,and psychological stressors associated with the covid-19 pandemic. *Behavioral Sciences*, 11(4). <https://doi.org/10.3390/bs11040050>

International Labour Organization. (2020). MSME Day 2020: the COVID -19 pandemic and its impact on small business. Retrieved September 7, 2020, from [https://www.ilo.org/empent/whatsnew/WCMS\\_749275/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/empent/whatsnew/WCMS_749275/lang--en/index.htm)

Janoff-bulman, R. (1989). Assumptive Worlds and the stress of traumatic events: application s of the schema construct. *Social Cognition*, 7(2), 113–136. <https://doi.org/10.1521/soco.1989.7.2.113>

Jong, E. M. De, Ziegler, N., & Schippers, M. C. (2020). From shattered goals to meaning in life : Life crafting in times of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Front. Psycho.*, 11(October), 2648. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.577708>

Kahija, Y. La. (2017). *Penelitian Fenomenologis: Jalan Memahami Pengalaman Hidup*. Sleman: PT Kanisius.

Karataş, Z., Uzun, K., & Tagay, Ö. (2021). Relationships between the life satisfaction, meaning in life, hop,e and COVID-19 fear for Turkish adults during the COVID-19 outbreak. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12(March), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.633384>

Kauanui, S. K., Thomas, K. D., Sherman, C. L., Waters, G. R., & Gilea, M. (2008). Exploring entrepreneurship through the lens of spirituality. *Journal of Management, Spirituality and Religion*, 5(2), 160–189. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14766080809518698>

Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. (2020). Situasi COVID-19. Retrieved August 22, 2020, from <https://www.kemkes.go.id/index.php>

Klein, N. (2017). Prosocial behavior increases perceptions of meaning in life. *Journal of Positive Psychology*, 12(4), 354–361. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17439760.2016.1209541>

Lightsey. (2006). Resilience , meaning , and well-being. *The Counseling Psychologist*, 34(1), 96–107. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000005282369>



Liu, Y., Kuo, R., & Shih, S. (2020). ScienceDirect COVID-19 : The first documented coronavirus Q5 pandemic in history. *Biomedical Journal*, (May), 2–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.bj.2020.04.007>

Mackenzie, D. (2020). *COVID-19: The pandemic that never should have happened and how to stop the next one*. New York: Hachette Books.

Marks, D. F., & Yardley, L. (2004). *Research Methods for Clinical and Health Psychology*. London: SAGE Publications.

Minza, W. M., Faturochman, F., Muhiddin, S., & Anggoro, W. J. (2022). Adaptasi individual dan kolektif: Respons masyarakat Indonesia menghadapi pandemi COVID-19. *Jurnal Psikologi Sosial*, 20(1), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jps.2022.03>

Neimeyer, R. A. (2000). Searching for the meaning : Grief therapy and the process of reconstruction. *Death Studies*, 24(December 2014), 541–558. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07481180050121480>

Nortajuddin, A. (2020). The World's Biggest COVID-19 Worries. Retrieved June 6, 2020, from The Asean Post website: <https://theaseanpost.com/article/worlds-biggest-covid-19-worries>

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (2020). *Coronavirus ( COVID-19 ): SME Policy Responses*. Retrieved from <http://www.oecd.org/coronavirus/policy-responses/coronavirus-covid-19-sme-policy-responses-04440101/#section-d1e251>

Ostafin, B. D., & Proulx, T. (2020). Meaning in life and resilience to stressors. *Anxiety, Stress, & Coping*, 33, 603–622. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10615806.2020.1800655>

Park, C. L. (2005). Religion and meaning. In R. F. Paloutzian & C. L. Park (Eds.), *Handbook of the psychology of religion and spirituality* (pp. 295–314). New York: The Guilford Press.

Park, C. L. (2008). Positive life change in the context of medical illness: Can the experience of serious illness lead to transformation? In C. L. Park, S. Lechner, M. H. Antoni, & A. Stanton (Eds.), *Overview of theoretical perspectives* (pp. 11–30). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Park, C. L. (2013). Spirituality and meaning making in cancer survivorship. In K. D. Markman, T. Proulx, & M. J. Lindberg (Eds.), *The Psychology of Meaning* (pp. 9–25). <https://doi.org/10.1037/14040-000>

Park, C. L. (2010). Making Sense of the Meaning Literature: An Integrative Review of Meaning Making and Its Effects on Adjustment to Stressful Life Events. *Psychological Bulletin*, 136(2), 257–301. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018301>

Park, C. L., & Helgeson, V. S. (2006). Introduction to the special section : Growth following highly stressful life events: Current status and future directions. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 74(5), 791–796. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-006X.74.5.791>



Park, N., Peterson, C., & Seligman, M. E. P. (2004). Strengths of character and well-being. *Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology*, 23(5), 603–619. <https://doi.org/10.1521/jscp.23.5.603.50748>

Passer, M. W., & Smith, R. E. (2009). *Psychology: The science of mind and behavior*. New York: McGraw-Hill Higher Education.

Prayoga, F. (2020). 5 Jenis UMKM yang Paling Terdampak COVID-19. Retrieved November 12, 2020, from <https://economy.okezone.com/read/2020/07/15/320/2246713/5-jenis-umkm-yang-paling-terdampak-covid-19>

Purnomo, B. R., Adiguna, R., Widodo, W., Suyatna, H., & Nusantoro, B. P. (2021). Entrepreneurial resilience during the Covid-19 pandemic: navigating survival, continuity and growth. *Journal of Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies*, 13(4), 497–524. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JEEE-07-2020-0270>

Rahman, R. (2020). 37,000 SMEs Hit by COVID-19 Crisis as Government Prepares Aid. Retrieved June 6, 2020, from The Jakarta Post website: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/16/37000-smes-hit-by-covid-19-crisis-as-government-prepares-aid.html>

Rakyat Merdeka. (2020). Smesco: UMKM Olahan Makanan Paling Terdampak Corona. Retrieved November 12, 2020, from <https://rmco.id/baca-berita/ekonomi-bisnis/33287/smesco-umkm-olahan-makanan-paling-terdampak-corona>

Ratten, V. (2020). Coronavirus (covid-19) and entrepreneurship: changing life and work landscape. *Journal of Small Business and Entrepreneurship*, 0(0), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/08276331.2020.1790167>

Ratunuman, R. A., David, L. E. V., & Opod, H. (2021). Dampak Psikologis Pandemi COVID-19 Pada Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Biomedik (Jbm)*, 13(2), 227. <https://doi.org/10.35790/jbm.13.2.2021.31836>

Rosso, B. D., Dekas, K. H., & Wrzesniewski, A. (2010). On the meaning of work: A theoretical integration and review. *Research in Organizational Behavior*, 30(C), 91–127. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.riob.2010.09.001>

Ryff, C. D., & Singer, B. (1998). Psychological Inquiry : An International Journal for the Advancement of psychological theory the contours of positive human health. *Psychological Inquiry*, 9, 37–41.

Shereen, M. A., Khan, S., Kazmi, A., Bashir, N., & Siddique, R. (2020). COVID-19 infection: Origin, transmission, and characteristics of human coronaviruses. *Journal of Advanced Research*, 24, 91–98. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jare.2020.03.005>

Singh, S., Corner, P. D., & Pavlovich, K. (2015). Failed, not finished: A narrative approach to understanding venture failure stigmatization. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 30(1), 150–166. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jbusvent.2014.07.005>



Smith, J. A. (2012). *Psikologi Kualitatif: Panduan Praktis Metode Riset*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Soetjipto, H. N. (2020). *Ketahanan UMKM Jawa Timur Melintasi Pandemi COVID-19*. Yogyakarta: K-Media.

Steger, M. F. (2021). Meaning in life. In C. R. Snyder, S. J. Lopez, L. M. Edwards, & S. C. Marques (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Positive Psychology (3th edition)* (pp. 960–966). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Steger, M. F., Frazier, P., Kaler, M., & Oishi, S. (2006). The meaning in life questionnaire: Assessing the presence of and search for meaning in life. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 53(1), 80–93. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0022-0167.53.1.80>

Steger, M. F., & Kashdan, T. B. (2007). Stability and specificity of meaning in life and life satisfaction over one year. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 8, 161–179. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10902-006-9011-8>

Subandi, M. A., Achmad, T., Kurniati, H., & Febri, R. (2014). Spirituality, gratitude, hope and post-traumatic growth among the survivors of the 2010 eruption of Mount Merapi in Java, Indonesia. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*, 18(1), 19–26. <https://doi.org/10.5055/jom.2022.0699>

Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Tamiolaki, A., & Kalaitzaki, A. E. (2020). "That which does not kill us, makes us stronger": COVID-19 and Posttraumatic Growth. *Psychiatry Research*, 289(April), 113044. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2020.113044>

Thompson, N. (2007). Spirituality: An existentialist perspective. *Illness Crisis and Loss*, 15(2), 125–136. <https://doi.org/10.1177/105413730701500205>

Trump, B. D., & Linkov, I. (2020). Risk and resilience in the time of the COVID - 19 crisis. *Environment Systems and Decisions*, 40(2), 171–173. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10669-020-09781-0>

United Nations Development Programme. (2020). COVID-19: Socio-economic impact. Retrieved June 6, 2020, from <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/coronavirus/socio-economic-impact-of-covid-19.html>

Varma, M. M., Chen, D., Lin, X., Aknin, L. B., & Hu, X. (2022). Prosocial behavior promotes positive emotion during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Emotion. Advance Online Publication*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1037/emo0001077>

Vazquez, C., Valiente, C., García, F. E., Contreras, A., Peinado, V., Trucharte, A., & Bentall, R. P. (2021). Post-traumatic growth and stress-related responses during the COVID - 19 Pandemic in a National Representative Sample : The role of positive core beliefs about the world and others. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, 22(7), 2915–2935.



World Health Organization. (2020a). *Addressing Human Rights as Key to the COVID-19 Response*.

Retrieved from <https://www.who.int/publications/item/addressing-human-rights-as-key-to-the-covid-19-response>

World Health Organization. (2020b). Archived: WHO Timeline - COVID-19. Retrieved

August 21, 2020, from <https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/27-04-2020-who-timeline--covid-19>

World Health Organization. (2020c). Rolling Updates on Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19):

Update 01 June 2020. Retrieved June 6, 2020, from <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/events-as-they-happen>

World Health Organization. (2020d). WHO COVID-19 global data. Retrieved August 22, 2020,

from <https://covid19.who.int/table>