

## DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- Agusta, Y. N. (2015). Hubungan antara orientasi masa depan dan daya juang kesiapan kerja. *eJournal Psikologi Fisip Unmul*, 3 (1), 369-381.
- Brinkmann, S., & Kvale, S. (2015). Interviews learning the craft of qualitative research interviewing. New York: Sage Publications.
- Britania, B., & Anggono, A. H. (2014). Analyzing the factors affecting business performance of *startup* companies in digital creative industry in indonesia. *Business Strategy and Social Sciences* (pp. 566-576). Malaysia: PAK Publishing Group
- Budiman, A. (2016, April 27). Jokowi "pusing" perkembangan "*startup*" Indonesia tertinggal dari negara lain. *Kompas Online*. Diakses dari <http://bisniskeuangan.kompas.com/read/2016/04/27/114500026/Jokowi.Pusing.Perkembangan.Startup.Indonesia.Tertinggal.dari.Negara.Lain>
- Bungin, B. (2001). Metodologi penelitian sosial . Surabaya: Airlangga University Press.
- Cope, J. (2011). Entrepreneurial learning from failure: an intrepretative phenomenological analysis. *Journal of Business Venturing*, 26, 604-623.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). Qualitative inquiry & research design choosing among five approaches (2nd ed.). California: Sage Publications.
- Everett, J., & Watson, J. (1998). Small business failure and external risk factors. *Small Business Economics*, 11, 371-390.
- Fathin, C. A., Achidsti, A., & Priambodo, D. I. (2016). Analysis of three actors: roles of government; private sector, and university toward *startup* growth in yogyakarta. *Jurnal Kebijakan & Administrasi Publik*, 20, 38-55.
- Fredland , E., & Morris, C. (1976). A cross section analysis of small business failure. *American Journal of Small Business*, 1, 7-18.
- Harbison, N. (2014, Agustus 6). *Startups* and depression: the dark side of entrepreneurship. *The Guardian Online*. Diakses dari: <https://www.theguardian.com/technology/2014/aug/06/entrepreneurship-startups-depression>
- Hasanah, H. (2010). Hubungan antara adversity quotient dengan prestasi belajar siswa SMUN 102 Jakarta Timur. *Skripsi*.
- Herdiansyah, H. (2015). Metodologi penelitian kualitatif untuk ilmu psikologi. Jakarta: Salemba Humanika.
- Huovinen, J., & Tihula, S. (2008). Entrepreneurial learning in the context of portfolio entrepreneurship. *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 14, 152-171.

- Hurlock, E. (1980). Psikologi perkembangan . Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Kure, E. (2016, Oktober 7). 2020, Jumlah *startup* di Indonesia capai 13.000. *Berita Satu Online*. Diakses dari: <http://www.beritasatu.com/pelangi-ramadan-2016/digital-life/391066-2020-jumlah-startup-di-indonesia-capai-13000.html>
- Markman, G., & Baron, R. (2003). Person–entrepreneurship fit: why some people are more successful as entrepreneurs than others. *Human Resources Management Review*, 13, 281-301.
- Merlina, N. (Tanpa Tahun). Apa itu UKM & UMKM? Bagaimana perkembangannya di Indonesia?. Diakses 15 April 2017 dari <http://goukm.id/apa-itu-ukm-umkm-startup/>
- Moleong, L. J. (2002). Metodologi penelitian kualitatif. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya.
- Moon, K., Brewer, T., Januchowski, S., Vanessa, A., & Blackman, D. (2016). A guideline to improve qualitative social science publishing in ecology and conservation journals. *Journal Ecology Society*, 21, 17 - 36.
- Nawanglupi, C. B., Pawitan, G., Gunawan, A., Widyarini, M., Bisowarno, B. H., & Iskandarsjah, T. (2015). Global entrepreneurship monitor 2014 Indonesia report. Bandung: UNPAR Press.
- Nugrahanto, P. (2015, Oktober 31). Irzan Raditya: cerita anak band yang kini tawarkan "asisten". *Tech in Asia Online*. Diakses dari: <https://id.techinasia.com/founder-story-yesboss-irzan-raditya>
- Overall, J., & Wise, S. (2016). The antecedents of entrepreneurial success:. *Jorunal of Enterprising Culture*, 24, 209-241.
- Prasetyo, B. (2017, Januari 3). Yansen Kamto dan mimpi lahirkan 1.000 *startup*. *Tempo Online*. Diakses dari <https://m.tempo.co/read/news/2017/01/03/072832095/yansen-kanto-dan-mimpi-lahirkan-1-000-startup>
- Sari, F. D., & Sitepu, S. N. (2016). Peran faktor internal dan faktor eksternal pada keberlangsungan *startup* bisnis kota Surabaya. *Jurnal Manajemen Teori dan Terapan*, 9, 12-22.
- Seligman, M. (2006). Learned optimism: how to change your mind and your life . New York : Random House.
- Shohib, M. (2013). Adversity quotient dengan minat entrepreneurship. *Jurnal Ilmiah Psikologi Terapan*, 1, 32-39.
- Shontell, A. (2013, April 4). The story of a failed *startup* and a founder driven to suicide. *Business Insider Online*. Diakses dari: <http://www.businessinsider.com/jody-sherman-ecomom-2013-4?IR=T&r=US&page=3>

- Sine, W., Haveman, H., & Tolbert, P. (2005). Risky business? Entrepreneurship in the new independent power sector. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 50, 200-232.
- Stoltz, P. G. (2000). Adversity quotient mengubah hambatan menjadi peluang. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Sugiyono. (2008). Metode penelitian kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Thi, E. L. (2007). Adversity quotient in predicting job performance viewed through the perspective of the big five (*master thesis*). Tersedia dari Duo Research Archive. (URN NBN no 17573)
- Ucbasaran, D., Shepherd, D., Lockett, A., & Lyon, J. (2013). Life after business failure: the process and consequences of business failure for entrepreneurs. *Journal of Management*, 39, 163-202.
- Watson, J., & Everett, J. E. (1996). Do small business have high failure rates? Evidence from Australian retailers. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 34, 45-62.
- Yusuf, O. (2016, April 6). *Startup* banyak yang gagal, Bekraf siapkan BEK-UP. *Kompas Online*. Diakses dari: <http://tekno.kompas.com/read/2016/04/06/09454647/Startup.Banyak.yang.Gagal.Bekraf.Siapkan.BEK-UP>