

THE EFFECT OF ANXIETY FACING COVID-19 AND SOCIAL SUPPORT ON THE INDONESIA BATIK TRUSMI MSMEs PERFORMANCE

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine and analyze (1) the effect of anxiety facing Covid-19 on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance; (2) the effect of social support on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance; (3) the effect of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support simultaneously on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance. The research method used is a quantitative research method. The population in this study was Batik Trusmi craftsmen. The sample is Batik Trusmi craftsmen in Cirebon Regency, Indonesia. By using accidental sampling technique, the sample size was 33 craftsmen were taken. The data obtained from distributing questionnaires analyzed using multiple regression analysis to test the hypothesis. The results showed (1) anxiety facing Covid-19 has a positive and significant effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance; (2) Social support has no effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance; (3) Anxiety in facing Covid-19 and social support simultaneously have a significant effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance. Partially, social support has no effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance, which is an interesting finding, so it is recommended that in recruiting craftsmen, entrepreneurs can pay more attention to the anxiety of facing Covid-19 factor for applicants than the social support factor.

Keywords

Anxiety, Covid-19, Social Support, Organizational Performance.

Background

At the end of 2019 there was Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) which first appeared in Wuhan, China and was announced by WHO as a global pandemic. This virus is growing rapidly throughout the world and

difficult to control. More than 213 countries were recorded as positive for Covid-19. This pandemic has spread anxiety in everyone, including workers (Syafrida and Hartati, 2020; Xiao et.al., 2020).

Currently the Covid-19 outbreak has a major impact on public services so that government intervention for the public interest aimed at improving the welfare of the community is given in the form of a law so that there are no confusion and hesitation to act. Meanwhile, the existence of social institutions in people's lives is needed to facilitate community needs such as food procurement, physical needs, religion, education, and justice for self-defense, because people cannot meet their own needs. Therefore, social control is very necessary to break the chain of the virus as an effort to self-control (Buana, 2020).

In an effort to combat and decide the spread of the Corona virus, the role of community members is of course very necessary. This pursued by maintaining social distance, locking the area, maintaining health and environmental cleanliness, providing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The simplest and most effective way to suppress and stop the spread of this virus is not to leave the house, maintain social distance, wear a mask when in public or in crowds, wash hands frequently, and get enough rest so that the immune system is maintained (Rohmah, 2020).

The Indonesian government issued 3 (three) regulations to combat Covid-19. First, there is a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2020 concerning Financial Policy and Financial System Stability in Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic and/or Facing Threats That Endanger Economic Stability and/or National Financial System. Second, the issuance of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 that concerning Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of accelerating the handling of Covid-19. Third, the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 11 of 2020 that concerning Determination of the Covid-19 Public Health Emergency. The basis for the issuance of these three regulations is from Law Number 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine.

The current situation makes people feel restless and tired of facing this pandemic condition because the corona virus is a dangerous and deadly virus, especially for people who work in hospitals and who are in direct contact with the public (Abro et al., 2015; García-Herrero et al., 2017). Although anxiety is commonly viewed as a negative psychological condition, previous studies suggest that under certain circumstances anxiety may also function as an adaptive mechanism that increases vigilance, alertness, and preparedness in responding to threats and environmental uncertainty. In crises, individuals experiencing higher levels of concern may become more proactive in seeking information, adjusting their behavior, and maintaining their performance. Anxiety encourages people to seek help and support for socialization in the surrounding community (Putra and Susilawati, 2018; Adnyaswari and Adnyani, 2017).

Based on research findings by Wang et al (2020) which involved 1,210 respondents from 194 cities in China, there were 53.8% of respondents' answer that the psychological impact they felt was heavy. Then 16.5% of respondents reported moderate to severe depressive symptoms. Total 28.8% of respondents reported their anxiety level was moderate to severe. The remaining 8.1% of respondents reported stress levels at moderate to severe levels. It also known that women are more prone to stress, anxiety and depression. This study is in line with the research of Li et al. (2020) conducted with a survey of 17,865 active users of weibo (social media in the form of micro blogging) with a machine-learning model. There was an increase in anxiety and stress (negative emotions) and judgment, while happiness and life satisfaction (positive emotions) decreased. Meanwhile in Indonesia, the results of the survey by

Iskandarsyah and Yudiana (2020) showed 78% of participants were anxious about the spread of Covid-19 and 23% felt unhappy or in a state of distress.

The phenomenon of anxiety facing Covid-19 as mentioned above has also occurred in Batik Trusmi MSMEs. During the pandemic, craftsmen experienced uncertainty regarding business continuity, declining market demand, production activities, and income stability. However, anxiety during crises does not necessarily lead to lower performance. In highly uncertain conditions, anxiety may encourage craftsmen to become more vigilant, adaptive, and responsive in maintaining their businesses. Concerns regarding business survival may motivate entrepreneurs to improve product quality, develop innovative batik designs, explore alternative marketing channels, and respond more quickly to changes in consumer demand. Therefore, anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic may not only represent a psychological burden but may also function as a motivating factor that influences MSMEs performance and business resilience.

Batik Trusmi Cirebon craftsmen need social support from all stakeholders to overcome the challenges arising from this pandemic. The existence of this social support will make employees feel more at ease and relieved so that they can reduce anxiety. Xiao et al. (2020) defines social support as a social relationship function that describes the general level and quality of interpersonal relationships that will protect individuals from the consequences of anxiety and even stress.

Nahum-Shani et al. (2011) and Stapleton et al. (2015) stated that social support could reduce individual anxiety so that motivation and innovation can be increase again. In addition, according to Chou (2015) and Iswanto and Agustin (2016), social support provided by significant others in the form of attention, emotions, instrumental assistance, information, and self-assessment can help individuals facing the dangers of Covid-19 manage perceptions of anxiety, fear, and worry while maintaining their effectiveness at work during the pandemic.

Problem Statement

The problem to be discussed in this research based on the previous background description as follows:

1. What is the effect of anxiety facing Covid-19 on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs?
2. What is the effect of social support on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs?
3. What are the simultaneous effects of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs?

Theoretical Review

Anxiety

Spielberger defines anxiety as a form of emotion based on symbols, alertness, and uncertain elements. Furthermore, it explained that the concept of threat is a negative judgment from others so that it threatens the individual. Anxiety is also a condition in which behavior patterns represented by emotional states resulting from unpleasant thoughts and feelings (Purnamarini et al., 2016).

Calhoun and Acocella (2015) state that anxiety is fear that is not real, a feeling of being threatened as a response to something that is actually not threatening. In the traditional sense, anxiety is defined as an unpleasant emotional state characterized by feelings of tension, apprehension, and increased physiological

arousal in response to perceived threats or uncertainty (Barlow et al., 2025). According to Edelmann (1992) anxiety is:

“Anxiety is a personality characteristic of responding to certain situations with a stress syndrome of response. Anxiety states are then a function of the situations that evoke them and the individual personality that is prone to stress”.

Rosenberg and Caplan (2016) state that anxiety is a condition in which a person experiences feelings of restlessness or anxiety and the activity of the autonomic nervous system in response to an unclear and non-specific threat.

Although anxiety is generally associated with negative psychological consequences, contemporary organizational and behavioral studies suggest that anxiety does not always produce detrimental outcomes. Under certain conditions, especially during periods of uncertainty and crisis, anxiety may function as an adaptive psychological mechanism that encourages individuals to become more vigilant, responsive, and proactive in dealing with environmental challenges. Individuals experiencing moderate levels of anxiety tend to monitor risks more carefully, seek relevant information, and take preventive actions to avoid potential losses.

This perspective is supported by the Yerkes-Dodson Law, which explains that an optimal level of psychological arousal can enhance individual performance. According to this theory, moderate levels of anxiety may increase alertness, concentration, motivation, and problem-solving efforts, whereas extremely low or excessively high anxiety may reduce performance. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, anxiety may encourage MSME owners and workers to strengthen business resilience, improve product quality, adopt adaptive business strategies, and actively seek opportunities to maintain business sustainability under uncertain conditions. Therefore, anxiety can be viewed not only as a psychological burden but also as a motivating factor that stimulates adaptive behavior and organizational survival during crisis situations.

Based on the definitions above, anxiety can be understood as an emotional response to uncertainty, perceived threats, and future risks. While anxiety is often associated with discomfort and psychological distress, it may also serve as a motivating force that enhances vigilance, preparedness, adaptability, and performance. In the context of business crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic, anxiety may encourage entrepreneurs and workers to become more responsive, innovative, and committed to maintaining organizational performance and business continuity.

Social Support

The definition of social support by Nichols and Jenkinson (2015) is “...as the presence of others, or the resources provide by them, prior to, during and following a stressful event”. The definition of social support is also defined as the support given by the closest people. Including the support of family, friends and support from important people around the individual (Zimet et al., 1988).

Johnson and Johnson (2015) define social support as the existence of other people who can be counted for help, encouragement and acceptance when individuals have experience difficulties. According to Sears and Freedman (2017) social support can be defined as interpersonal relationships in which individuals provide assistance in the form of empathy, motivation, providing information, rewards or individual assessments.

The social support that a person gives to others will give strength and trust to give rise to confidence in a person to take an action.

Based on the notions of social support put forward by the experts above, it can be concluded that social support is a source of encouragement that provides a sense of comfort, calmness, and positive change through relationships with parents, family members, teachers, friends, partners, and community groups. It is because every individual need support both morally, materially, and socially to motivate them to become better than before.

Social support is useful in helping individuals cope with stressful situations by creating a sense of safety, comfort, and psychological well-being. Individuals who receive adequate support tend to feel valued, cared for, and connected to others, which may strengthen their ability to overcome challenges and maintain their functioning during difficult circumstances. Convenience occurs because individuals feel cared for, valued, and supported by others (significant others) as part of a social network that helps each other with mutual welfare.

Organizational Performance

Organizational performance is defined as the work achieved in the organization's operations and the use of opportunities (Hasibuan, 2015). In other words, organizational performance can be achieved by someone in his skills according to predetermined standards and criteria in carrying out tasks, experience, sincerity. Meanwhile, according to Simamora (2015) states that to achieve an organization that works effectively and in accordance with organizational goals, the organization must have good performance by carrying out reliable implementation.

From the explanation of the theory above is that an organization or company can run according to targets and function effectively and efficiently. The organization/company must have employees who have good performance, namely those who have the ability to carry out their duties reliably.

According to Robbins (2015) organizational performance is the amount of effort that individuals put into their work. Performance is what employees do and do not (Mathis and Jackson, 2015). Organizational performance according to Harsuko (2016) is a multi-dimensional concept that includes aspects of attitudes, abilities, and achievements. Organizational performance is the extent to which a person plays a role in implementing organizational strategies in achieving certain goals related to individual roles and by demonstrating competencies relevant to the organization.

In the context of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), organizational performance reflects the ability of a business to maintain productivity, product quality, innovation, customer satisfaction, and operational continuity despite environmental challenges. During crisis situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic, organizational performance becomes an important indicator of business resilience and the capacity of entrepreneurs to adapt to changing market conditions.

Framework

The following is a framework that describes the relationship between research variables based on the problem formulation and theoretical basis that has been stated previously.

The framework illustrates the proposed relationships among anxiety facing Covid-19, social support, and the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. Based on the theoretical review, anxiety may function as an adaptive psychological response that encourages vigilance, innovation, and business resilience during crises, while social support provides emotional, informational, and instrumental resources that may contribute to organizational performance. Therefore, both variables are expected to influence the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs either individually or simultaneously. The conceptual framework is presented in Figure 1.

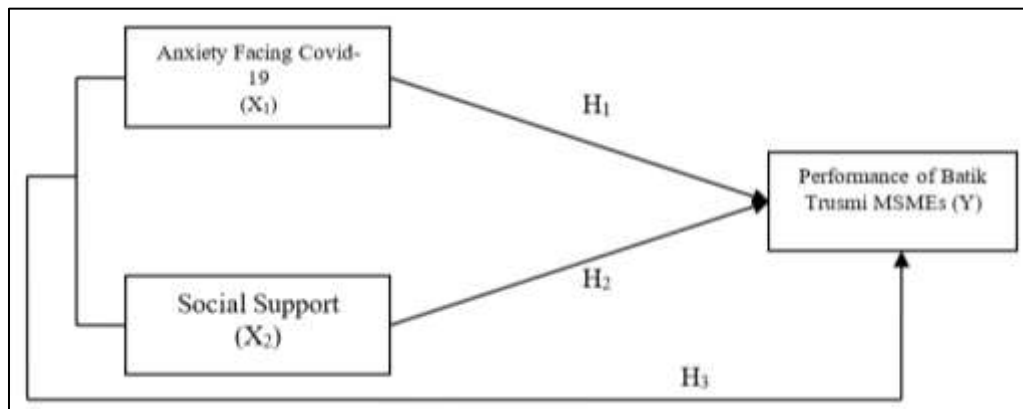


Figure 1: Framework (Source: Developed by Author)

The conceptual framework of this study grounded in the Yerkes-Dodson Law, which suggests that moderate levels of anxiety may increase performance by stimulating vigilance, adaptability, and motivation. In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, anxiety is expected to encourage MSMEs owners and craftsmen to adopt proactive strategies to maintain business performance. Social support is included as a complementary factor that may help individuals cope with stressful conditions and maintain productivity.

Note:

- H1: The effect of anxiety facing Covid-19 on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance.
- H2: The effect of social support on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance.
- H3: The effect of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support simultaneously on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance.

Hypothesis of Research

Based on the theoretical review and conceptual framework, the hypotheses of this study are formulated as follows:

- H1: Anxiety facing Covid-19 has a positive and significant effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance.
- H2: Social support has a positive and significant effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance.
- H3: Anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support simultaneously have a significant effect on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance.

Research Method

This study aims to examine and analyze the effects of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support as independent variables on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs as the dependent variable. This research classified as explanatory research because it seeks to explain the causal relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variable through hypothesis testing (Sekaran, 2013).

Population is defined as a group of objects or subjects that possess certain characteristics determined by researchers for investigation and generalization purposes, while a sample represents a subset of the population (Sugiyono, 2017). The population in this study consisted of Batik Trusmi craftsmen located in Cirebon Regency, Indonesia.

This study employed an accidental sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2017), accidental sampling is a sampling technique based on chance, whereby individuals who happen to meet the researcher and meet the study criteria can be selected as respondents. A total of 33 Batik Trusmi craftsmen participated in this study and constituted the final sample.

The use of accidental sampling was primarily due to limited access to respondents during the Covid-19 pandemic. Although this approach facilitated data collection under restrictive conditions, it may introduce selection bias because respondents were selected based on accessibility rather than probability-based procedures. Consequently, the findings should be interpreted with caution and may have limited external validity beyond the sampled population.

The relatively small sample size was influenced by the limited accessibility of respondents during the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted cautiously, particularly with regard to their generalizability to the broader population of Batik Trusmi craftsmen and other MSMEs sectors. Before distributing the questionnaire, the research instrument was evaluated using validity and reliability tests. The validity test was conducted using Pearson Product-Moment Correlation, while reliability was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The data were processed using SPSS version 15 for Windows.

An item was considered valid if its corrected item-total correlation exceeded the minimum acceptable threshold. Reliability was evaluated using Cronbach's Alpha, where a coefficient value greater than 0.60 indicates acceptable internal consistency (Ghozali, 2012). These procedures were conducted to ensure that the research instrument adequately measured the constructs of Anxiety Facing Covid-19, Social Support, and MSMEs Performance before hypothesis testing was performed.

This study employed Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) to examine the effects of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA) was selected because the primary objective of this study was to examine the direct effects of two independent variables on a single dependent variable. Given the exploratory nature of the study and the limited sample size available during the Covid-19 pandemic, MRA was considered an appropriate and practical analytical technique. However, more advanced approaches such as Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) may provide a more comprehensive assessment of measurement and structural relationships and should be considered in future research. The empirical model was intentionally limited to two independent variables, namely Anxiety Facing COVID-19 (X_1) and Social Support (X_2), to focus on psychological and social factors affecting MSMEs performance (Y) during the pandemic. However, the

exclusion of other potentially relevant variables should be considered when interpreting the findings. The regression equation expressed as follows:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Where,

Y = Batik Trusmi MSMEs Performance

X₁ = Anxiety Facing Covid-19

X₂ = Social Support

α = Constanta

β₁, β₂ = Coefficient

ε = Error Term (Disturbance Variable)

The coefficient of determination (R²) measures the extent to which the independent variables explain the variation in the dependent variable. The value of R² ranges from 0 to 1. A low R² value indicates that the explanatory power of the independent variables is limited, whereas a value approaching 1 indicates that the independent variables explain a substantial proportion of the variation in the dependent variable (Ghozali, 2012).

The t-test was used to examine the partial effects of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. Meanwhile, the F-test was used to examine the simultaneous effects of anxiety facing Covid-19 and social support on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs.

To ensure consistency in measurement, the variables used in this study were operationally defined based on relevant theories and translated into measurable indicators.

Table 1: Operational Definition of Variables		
Variable	Operational Definition	Indicators
Anxiety Facing Covid-19 (X ₁)	Psychological response to uncertainty and perceived threats caused by Covid-19	Fear of future uncertainty, panic, difficulty concentrating, loss of confidence
Social Support (X ₂)	Perceived assistance and encouragement from family, colleagues, and community	Community support, health protocol guidance, peer support, family support
MSMEs Performance (Y)	Ability of MSMEs to maintain business outcomes during the pandemic	Quality, innovation, timeliness, production stability, market adaptation, environmental friendliness

All variables were measured using a Likert scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree).

Results and Discussion

Validity Test Results

The results of the validity test from the anxiety facing Covid-19 variable (X₁), social support variable (X₂) and Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance variable (Y) with the help of the SPSS program can be seen at Table 2 in the next page.

From Table 2, it can be seen that all indicators of the Anxiety Facing Covid-19 variable (X_1) and the Performance variable (Y) exceed the critical value and are therefore considered valid. For the Social Support variable (X_2), three indicators exceeded the critical value, while one indicator (“I received guidance regarding health protocols to stay safe at work in this pandemic condition”) produced a correlation coefficient of 0.308, which is slightly below the recommended critical value for a sample size of 33 respondents ($r \approx 0.344$ at $\alpha = 0.05$).

Nevertheless, the item was retained because it represents an important aspect of social support during the pandemic and its removal did not substantially improve the overall reliability of the construct. Therefore, the Social Support variable was considered adequate for further analysis, although the result should be interpreted with caution.

Table 2: Validity Test

No	Indicator	Correlation Coefficient Value	Critical Value Limits	Validity
Anxiety Facing Covid-19 (X_1)				
1	I'm afraid to predict the future of my job because of the Covid-19 pandemic	0.7	0.3	Valid
2	I feel panicked when I leave the house to work because of the danger of Covid-19	0.814	0.3	Valid
3	Since the Covid-19 pandemic I've had a hard time concentrating	0.814	0.3	Valid
4	Since the Covid-19 pandemic I have lost confidence	0.684	0.3	Valid
Social Support (X_2)				
1	I have the support of the community where I live to keep working in this pandemic condition	0.652	0.3	Valid
2	I received guidance regarding health protocols to stay safe at work in this pandemic condition	0.308	0.3	Valid
3	I got support from fellow craftsmen to keep producing in this pandemic condition	0.405	0.3	Valid
4	I always have support from my family to keep producing in this pandemic condition	0.72	0.3	Valid
Performance (Y)				
1	In order to survive, Batik Trusmi MSMEs must produce good quality	0.752	0.30	Valid
2	Batik Trusmi MSMEs are required to be innovative and creative in creating new batik designs	0.639	0.30	Valid
3	Batik Trusmi MSMEs are required to complete orders on time	0.571	0.30	Valid
4	The production capacity or quantity of Batik Trusmi MSMEs must be maintained stable	0.676	0.30	Valid
5	Batik Trusmi MSMEs are required to follow the tastes of the consumer market	0.628	0.30	Valid
6	Batik Trusmi MSMEs are required to be environmentally friendly	0.651	0.30	Valid

Reliability Test Results

In Table 3 the results of the reliability test of this study can be seen. From Table 3 in the next page, it can be seen that all variables have Cronbach's Alpha values greater than 0.60, indicating acceptable reliability according to the criteria suggested by Nunnally as cited in Ghozali (2012). Therefore, all questionnaire items were considered sufficiently reliable for further analysis.

Table 3: Reliability Test				
No	Variable Aspects	Cronbach's Alpha	Critical Value/ Standard	Reliability
1	Anxiety Facing Covid-19 (X ₁)	0.747	>0.6	Reliable
2	Social Support (X ₂)	0.642		
3	Batik Trusmi MSMEs Performance (Y)	0.761		

The reliability coefficients obtained were 0.747 for Anxiety Facing Covid-19, 0.642 for Social Support, and 0.761 for MSMEs Performance. These values indicate that the instrument possesses acceptable internal consistency and measures the intended constructs. Combined with the validity test results, the findings provide evidence that the measurement instrument met the minimum requirements for construct measurement in this study.

Regression Analysis Results

Table 4 shows the results of the regression analysis of this study

Table 4: Regression Analysis					
Coefficients ^a					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	13.558	4.605		2.944	0.006
X ₁	0.784	0.177	0.719	4.418	0
X ₂	-0.180	0.383	-0.076	-0.469	0.642
a: Dependent Variable: Y					

The following is the regression equation of this study.

$$Y = 13.558 + 0.784X_1 - 0.180X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Information:

Y = Performance

X₁= Anxiety Facing Covid-19

X₂= Social Support

The positive coefficient of Anxiety Facing Covid-19 (0.784) indicates that an increase in anxiety is associated with an increase in Batik Trusmi MSMEs performance. Conversely, the coefficient of Social

Support (-0.180) indicates a negative relationship; however, as shown in the hypothesis testing results, this relationship is not statistically significant.

Results of the Analysis of the Coefficient of Determination

The basic weakness of the coefficient of determination is the bias towards the number of variables included in the model. Therefore, many researchers recommend using the R^2 value when launching the best regression model. The results of SPSS data processing are shown in table 5.

Table 5: Coefficient of Determination				
Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.679 ^a	0.461	0.425	2.56130
a: Predictors: (Constant), X ₂ , X ₁				

Based on the summary output of the regression model shown in Table 5, the R Square value is 0.461, while the Adjusted R Square value is 0.425. The R Square value indicates that 46.1% of the variation in the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs can be explain by the independent variables, namely Anxiety Facing Covid-19 and Social Support. Meanwhile, the Adjusted R Square value of 0.425 indicates that after adjusting for the number of predictors included in the model, 42.5% of the variation in MSME performance remains explained by the regression model. The remaining 53.9% is explained by other variables outside the scope of this study.

Hypothesis Testing Results

The Effect of Anxiety Facing Covid-19 on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs Performance: From Table 4, the probability significance value (p-value) is 0.000, which is lower than 0.05. Furthermore, the regression coefficient is positive ($\beta = 0.784$). Therefore, Hypothesis 1 is accepted that indicating of Anxiety Facing Covid-19 has a positive and significant effect on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs.

This finding indicates that anxiety experienced during the Covid-19 pandemic may have functioned as an adaptive psychological response rather than solely as a negative emotional condition. The positive regression coefficient suggests that craftsmen who experienced higher levels of concern regarding the pandemic tended to become more alert, responsive, and proactive in maintaining their business activities. Under uncertain conditions, anxiety may have encouraged craftsmen to improve product quality, maintain customer relationships, explore alternative marketing strategies, and adapt more quickly to changes in market demand.

The findings of this study can be explained by the Yerkes-Dodson Law, which proposes that moderate levels of psychological arousal or anxiety can enhance performance by increasing vigilance, concentration, and motivation. In crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic, anxiety may stimulate individuals to take preventive actions, develop adaptive strategies, and strengthen business resilience. Therefore, anxiety should not always be interpreted as a detrimental psychological condition; under certain circumstances, it may act as a motivating factor that supports business survival and performance improvement.

These findings are consistent with previous studies that reported psychological pressure, work-related challenges, and uncertainty can encourage individuals to improve their effort and performance in achieving

organizational goals. However, the studies conducted by Sholehatusya'diah (2017), Sumbogo (2017), Pangendaheng (2018), and Mogot (2019) did not specifically examine Covid-19-related anxiety because they were conducted before the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic. Therefore, these studies use as analogous evidence regarding the relationship between psychological challenges and performance rather than as direct evidence of Covid-19 anxiety.

The Effect of Social Support on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs Performance: Table 4 shows that the probability significance value (p-value) is 0.642, which is greater than 0.05. The regression coefficient is -0.180. Therefore, Hypothesis 2 is not support. These findings indicate that Social Support does not have a statistically significant effect on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. Although the regression coefficient shows a negative direction, the relationship is not statistically significant and therefore should not be interpreted as evidence of a meaningful negative effect.

These findings suggest that business performance during the pandemic may have been influenced more strongly by internal adaptive factors, such as entrepreneurial vigilance, individual resilience, creativity, and business survival strategies, than by perceived social support. During the Covid-19 crisis, Batik Trusmi craftsmen faced direct challenges related to declining consumer demand, disruptions in tourism activities, and economic uncertainty. Under such conditions, performance may have depended more on the ability of craftsmen to adapt their production processes, develop new product designs, and identify alternative market opportunities than on the social support they received from family, colleagues, or the surrounding community.

From a theoretical perspective, social support is generally considered a protective factor that helps individuals cope with stress, anxiety, and psychological pressure (Johnson & Johnson, 2015; Sears & Freedman, 2017). However, the benefits of social support are often indirect rather than directly related to performance outcomes. Social support may enhance emotional well-being and psychological comfort, but these benefits do not necessarily translate into measurable improvements in organizational or business performance, particularly during periods of severe economic disruption.

In the context of Batik Trusmi MSMEs, social support may have helped craftsmen maintain emotional stability and reduce psychological distress during the pandemic. Nevertheless, business performance was likely determined more by market conditions, business innovation, production capacity, and the ability to respond to changing customer demands. Consequently, although social support remained important for psychological well-being, its direct contribution to MSMEs performance was not statistically significant in this study.

These findings are consistent with previous studies by Sumantri et al. (2017) and Syaifuddin (2017), which reported that social support does not always have a direct effect on performance outcomes. Instead, its influence may occur indirectly through other psychological or motivational variables. Therefore, the absence of a significant relationship in this study does not imply that social support is unimportant, but rather that its contribution to performance may operate through more complex mechanisms that were not examined in the present research.

The Effect of Anxiety Facing Covid-19 and Social Support Simultaneously on the Batik Trusmi MSMEs Performance: The results of the simultaneous significance test (Test F) using the SPSS version 15 program for windows in Table 6.

Table 6: Simultaneous Test Results (ANOVA)						
ANOVA ^b						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	168.101	2	84.051	12.812	0.000 ^a
	Residual	196.808	30	6.56		
	Total	364.909	32			
a: Predictors: (Constant), X2, X1						
b: Dependent Variable: Y						

From Table 6, it can be seen that the probability significance value (p-value) is 0.000, which is lower than 0.05. Therefore, Anxiety Facing Covid-19 and Social Support simultaneously have a significant effect on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs, supporting Hypothesis 3.

The results indicate that the combined influence of psychological and social factors contributes significantly to explaining variations in MSMEs performance during the Covid-19 pandemic. The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.461$) further indicates that 46.1% of the variation in MSME performance can be explained jointly by Anxiety Facing Covid-19 and Social Support, while the remaining 53.9% is explained by other factors not included in the model. This finding suggests that psychological and social conditions played an important role in shaping the business responses of Batik Trusmi craftsmen during the crisis period.

From a broader perspective, the Covid-19 pandemic created unprecedented uncertainty that required MSMEs actors to adapt rapidly to changing market conditions. The significant simultaneous effect found in this study indicates that psychological and social dimensions should not be view independently but rather as interconnected factors that influence business performance. While anxiety may have stimulated vigilance and adaptive behavior, social support may have provided emotional stability and coping resources that helped craftsmen endure difficult circumstances.

These findings support previous studies emphasizing the importance of psychological and social resources in organizational performance during challenging situations (García-Herrero et al., 2017; Nahum-Shani et al., 2011). However, unlike previous studies that generally reported direct positive effects of social support on performance, the present study found that social support did not exert a significant individual effect. This suggests that, in the context of the Covid-19 crisis, social support may have functioned more as a complementary resource that strengthened overall resilience rather than as a direct determinant of performance. Therefore, the findings contribute to the growing literature on MSMEs resilience by highlighting the complex interaction between psychological pressure and social resources during periods of severe uncertainty.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion of this study, the following conclusions can be draw

- Anxiety Facing Covid-19 has a positive and significant effect on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. This finding indicates that higher levels of anxiety during the Covid-19 pandemic were associated with higher MSME performance. The results suggest that anxiety may have functioned

as an adaptive psychological response that encouraged craftsmen to become more vigilant, proactive, and responsive in dealing with business challenges during the pandemic. Consistent with the Yerkes-Dodson Law, moderate levels of anxiety may enhance motivation, awareness, and adaptive behavior, thereby supporting business resilience, innovation, and the sustainability of MSME operations under conditions of uncertainty.

- b. Social Support has no significant effect on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. Although the regression coefficient indicates a negative direction, the relationship was not statistically significant. Therefore, Social Support cannot be considered as a significant predictor of MSMEs performance in this study. This finding suggests that, during the Covid-19 pandemic, business performance was influenced more strongly by internal adaptive capabilities and business resilience than by external social support. While social support may contribute to emotional well-being and stress reduction, its direct impact on operational performance was not evident among Batik Trusmi craftsmen.
- c. Anxiety Facing Covid-19 and Social Support simultaneously have a significant effect on the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs. This result indicates that psychological and social factors jointly contribute to explaining variations in MSMEs performance during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Suggestions

Suggestions that can be provided based on the findings of this study for entrepreneurs, craftsmen, and future researchers are as follows.

- a. To maximize the performance of Batik Trusmi MSMEs, entrepreneurs are encouraged to strengthen craftsmen's ability to manage uncertainty and respond adaptively to business challenges. Training programs should focus on enhancing business resilience, innovation, crisis management, and entrepreneurial preparedness rather than solely reducing anxiety levels.
- b. Batik Trusmi entrepreneurs should pay attention to psychological factors that influence craftsmen's adaptability and resilience during periods of uncertainty. Efforts to improve business performance should emphasize developing proactive attitudes, problem-solving skills, and adaptive capabilities among craftsmen.
- c. Future researchers are encouraged to investigate additional factors that may influence MSMEs performance, such as entrepreneurial resilience, innovation capability, digital marketing adoption, organizational commitment, and business adaptability. Moreover, future studies should employ larger sample sizes and probability sampling techniques to improve statistical power and enhance the generalizability of the findings. In addition, future researchers are encouraged to examine additional variables that influence MSMEs performance and use more sophisticated analysis techniques, such as Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM), to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationships between the variables studied.

Limitations of the Study

This study has several limitations that should be considered when interpreting the findings. First, the sample size was relatively small, consisting of only 33 Batik Trusmi craftsmen. Although the sample reflected the accessibility of respondents during the COVID-19 pandemic, the limited number of observations may reduce statistical power and increase the possibility of Type II errors, particularly regarding the non-significant effect of social support.

Second, the use of accidental sampling may introduce selection bias because respondents were selected based on accessibility rather than probability-based sampling procedures. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted cautiously and cannot be fully generalize to all Batik MSMEs in Indonesia or other MSMEs sectors.

Third, the study focused only on Anxiety Facing COVID-19 and Social Support as explanatory variables. Although these variables were select based on the research objectives and theoretical considerations, MSME performance may also be influence by other factors such as entrepreneurial resilience, innovation capability, financial resources, digital adaptation, business experience, firm size, and government support. Since these variables were not included as control variables in the model, the possibility of omitted variable bias cannot be completely rule out.

Furthermore, the study only employed item validity and reliability testing and did not conduct more advanced construct validation procedures such as Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) or Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). Future studies are encouraged to apply more comprehensive measurement validation techniques to strengthen construct validity. In addition, this study employed Multiple Regression Analysis (MRA), which focuses primarily on direct relationships among variables. While this method was considered appropriate for the objectives of the study and the available sample size, it does not simultaneously evaluate measurement models and structural relationships as comprehensively as advanced techniques such as Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM). Future studies are encouraged to employ PLS-SEM or similar approaches to obtain a more robust understanding of the relationships among psychological and organizational variables. Future studies also are encouraged to employ larger sample sizes, probability sampling techniques, and additional explanatory variables to improve the robustness and generalisability of the findings.

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