

ABSTRACT

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Epilepsy or Indonesian people call it “*Ayan*” is one of many diseases in developing countries such as Indonesia. A few percent of patients do not get any treatment at all. The attacks which come suddenly and do not recognize time and place provide medical and psychological impact for the patient. Many sufferers feel depressed and isolate themselves. Coupled by the stigma attached to the current Indonesian people is mistaken about epilepsy that epilepsy is not a disease, but it is the results of supernatural power, curse, possessed, moreover often associated with mental illness or a condition with the low intelligence makes the sufferers experience social isolation with the result that all those impacts make them disturb their happiness. In fact, happiness essentially have an important role for the sick, which provide long life and prevent the arrival of other diseases.

Based on this background, this study aims to understand the happiness on People With Epilepsy (ODE) and find out what are the factors that affect the happiness on People With Epilepsy (ODE).

This study uses a qualitative case study approach. Participants in this study are two people who have epileptic and uniqueness. The method used in the data collection is the semi-structured interviews type of in-depth interviews and observation. The results in-depth interviews are then made in the form of transcripts, coded and analyzed, so that encountered the points of happiness and the factors influencing it.

The result showed differences in the meaning of happiness felt by both participants, although basically two participants feel happiness through the satisfaction with the past, happiness in the present and optimism for the future. It is influenced by various factors, like a social support, emotional, character, mind set and so on. Factors that refer to Seligman’s theory had been felt by all participants, with the exception of education, climate, race and gender. For the first participant did not affect the happiness because it basically depends on themselves. Other factors out of Seligman's theory were for the first participant’s factors came from family and occupation, whilst the second participant’s factors were dream, community and reading materials. In happiness reach, both participants through several stages, it is denial, anger, bargaining, depression, acceptance and reconstruction of happiness. For ODE participants preferably continue to provide positive energy and as a model for all people, especially other ODE

Kata Kunci : Happiness, ODE