

INTISARI

PENGARUH MITOS TERHADAP PENGENDALIAN HAMA TIKUS SAWAH (*Rattus argentiventer*): Studi Kasus di Kabupaten Sleman

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Hama tikus sawah (*Rattus argentiventer*) masih menjadi kendala utama produksi padi di Kabupaten Sleman. Upaya pengendalian sering kali terkendala oleh faktor non-teknis, yakni masih kuatnya kepercayaan petani terhadap mitos dan tradisi lokal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi petani terhadap mitos tikus, menganalisis pengaruh mitos terhadap perilaku pengendalian, serta merumuskan strategi pengendalian yang selaras dengan sosial budaya masyarakat. Penelitian dilakukan di Kapanewon Moyudan, Minggir, dan Godean dengan metode survei terhadap 60 responden petani. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kuantitatif menggunakan indeks persentase pada aspek kognitif, afektif, dan konatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya dualisme sikap pada petani. Secara kognitif, penerimaan petani terhadap metode pengendalian ilmiah (POPT) tergolong sangat tinggi dengan indeks rata-rata **82,00%**, sedangkan tingkat kepercayaan terhadap mitos berada pada kategori sedang sebesar **44,40%**. Namun, pada aspek konatif (niat perilaku), ditemukan bahwa keputusan petani sangat dipengaruhi oleh konformitas sosial atau tekanan kelompok (**66,67%**), di mana petani cenderung mempertahankan cara tradisional demi menjaga keharmonisan kelompok meskipun secara pribadi meyakini metode ilmiah. Kesimpulannya, mitos tikus telah bergeser fungsi dari kepercayaan sakral menjadi norma sosial. Oleh karena itu, strategi pengendalian hama tidak dapat hanya mengandalkan pendekatan teknis, melainkan harus melalui pendekatan budaya (*cultural bridging*) dan intervensi berbasis kelompok tani untuk mengubah norma sosial yang berlaku.

Kata kunci: Tikus sawah, Mitos, Perilaku Petani, Konformitas Sosial, Pengendalian Hama Terpadu (PHT).

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF MYTHS ON THE CONTROL OF FIELD FIELD RATS (*Rattus argentiventer*): A Case Study in Sleman Regency

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*Rice field rats (*Rattus argentiventer*) remain a major constraint to rice production in Sleman Regency. Control efforts are often hindered by non-technical factors, specifically the farmers' strong adherence to local myths and traditions. This study aims to determine farmers' perceptions of rat myths, analyze the influence of myths on control behavior, and formulate control strategies that align with the community's socio-cultural values. The research was conducted in Moyudan, Minggir, and Godean sub-districts using a survey method with 60 farmer respondents. Data were analyzed using quantitative descriptive methods focusing on percentage indices of cognitive, affective, and conative aspects.*

*The results indicate a dualism in farmers' attitudes. Cognitively, farmers' acceptance of scientific control methods (POPT) is very high, with an average index of **82.00%**, while belief in myths falls into the moderate category at **44.40%**. However, in the conative aspect (behavioral intention), it was found that farmers' decisions are heavily influenced by social conformity or peer pressure (**66.67%**), where farmers tend to maintain traditional methods to preserve group harmony even though they personally believe in scientific methods. In conclusion, rat myths have shifted in function from sacred beliefs to social norms. Therefore, pest control strategies cannot rely solely on technical approaches but must employ cultural bridging and group-based interventions to transform prevailing social norms.*

Keywords: Rice field rat, Myths, Farmer Behavior, Social Conformity, Integrated Pest Management (IPM).