

# Review of: "Rush Farming of Konjac (*Amorphophallus Muelleri*) Among Novice Farmers In West Java, Indonesia: A Descriptive Study"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Review manuscript Qeios ID: qeios-PBYIOW

Title: Rush Farming of Konjac (*Amorphophallus Muelleri*) Among Novice Farmers In West Java, Indonesia: A Descriptive Study

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Preprint server: QEIOS, London, United Kingdom

Date: 18 August 2023

This research paper presents a comprehensive and insightful analysis of the phenomenon of rush farming of konjac among novice farmers in the West Java province. The study effectively addresses the factors driving this rush farming, its implications for rural economies, and potential responses to ensure sustainable agricultural practices. The clarity of presentation, rigorous methodology, and rich findings contribute to the scholarly understanding of this unique agricultural trend.

The study's methodology, including the triangulation method and the involvement of 37 farmers in the survey, enhances the credibility of the research outcomes. The paper meticulously outlines the triggers of rush farming, which encompass financial appeal, easy access to information, minimal skill requirements, and a sizable market. This clear delineation provides a comprehensive picture of the complex interplay of factors leading to the adoption of konjac farming. To strengthen its literature study, consider including some references involving pranata mangsa in the context of sustainable agriculture, such as <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/14/15/9632> and <https://arxiv.org/abs/2204.13893>.

The research effectively underscores the dual nature of konjac cultivation, highlighting that it can be pursued without shade for smallholder farmers with limited resources and as an intensive, shaded farming option for those with higher capital. This distinction not only provides valuable insights for farmers but also offers practical recommendations for sustainable agricultural practices based on varying capacities.

The paper's contribution is not limited to the immediate context but also extends to broader economic and policy considerations. The study adeptly discusses the positive impact of konjac cultivation on rural economic growth, attracting attention from the central government and investors. However, the research also appropriately addresses the potential

threats posed by the replacement of other crops with konjac, emphasizing the importance of mapping suitable crops throughout the region to ensure a diverse and sustainable agricultural landscape.

The paper's conclusion aptly synthesizes the findings and offers practical recommendations for future agricultural development. The dual-method approach proposed for konjac cultivation is particularly noteworthy as it caters to the diverse needs and capacities of farmers while ensuring optimal production.

In summary, this research paper represents a commendable contribution to the field of agricultural studies. The clarity of writing, robust methodology, and insightful findings make this study a valuable reference for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners seeking to understand and address rush farming phenomena and promote sustainable agricultural practices.