

# Communication Process in Empowering The Disabled Group of Argodadi Pinilih in Sedayu, Yogyakarta

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**Abstract.** This research aims to comprehend the communication process in empowering a disabled group, including extension and training activities. This research employed a qualitative paradigm and a descriptive method. Hence, the data were analyzed in a descriptive qualitative way. The descriptive qualitative method began with collecting data and drawing conclusions or general characteristics. In-depth interviews and triangulation procedures were applied to gather information from the disabled group members, comprising 12 key informants, until the information was saturated. The study revealed that the communication process in Sedayu's socialization activities for empowering the disabled group members generally came under the "extremely effective" category. The category of communication process varied. The communication process of many informants fell into the "moderately effective" category, and only one belonged to the "less effective" category. It was determined that the communication process for the "training process" indicator in the empowerment training of the disabled group fell into the "extremely effective" category. In general, the "implementation effectiveness" of the communication process of mentoring activities after training was "less effective". Following the training, intensive assistance should be provided to sustain the acceptance of innovation by the disabled group in Sedayu.

## 1 Introduction

People with disabilities are those with long-term physical, intellectual, mental, or sensory impairments. When dealing with their social surroundings, those with disabilities may find it difficult to participate effectively with other community members. Comparatively, they do not receive the same rights as other communities. In general, community members are not attentive to the unique constraints of disabled people—those with speech, listening, and movement restrictions. Due to their limitations, they are frequently undervalued by the community.

Data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2020 revealed that the number of people with disabilities was quite high, at 22.5 million or around 5 percent. However, people with disabilities do not interact much in the social environment. It is caused by several factors, one of which is the attitude of those who continue to discriminate or look down on others.

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Numerous families of disabled people are hiding, and no one even knows where they are. Many individuals believe that disabled people are a disgrace to their families.

Following the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities, it intends to establish efforts to improve the social welfare of people with disabilities based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution; thus, every person with disabilities has equal opportunities in all aspects of life and livelihood [1].

The enactment of the Law on Persons with Disabilities, Law No. 8 of 2016, has not been able to encourage the development of policies that accommodate people with disabilities, although they should have equal access to all government-sponsored public services. In 2019, only 12 provinces had regional legislation about persons with disabilities, one of which being the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Nonetheless, implementation on the ground, particularly in rural regions, has not been maximized [2]. Through disability-friendly village planning and the establishment of cooperative business groups, it is vital to promote knowledge, participation, and care for people with disabilities.

The concept of empowerment is derived from the word strength or ability. Traditional social science focuses on the relationship between power, influence, and control [3]. The first step toward empowering the community is recognizing that every individual possesses untapped potential [4]. Rangkuti [5] has claimed that the current development paradigm is undergoing a transformation in which development, often known as human development, prioritizes empowerment (people-centered development). The development program aspires, among other things, to promote quality human development; hence, "society's participation is essential," and transparency is the key to achieving active community involvement in development [6]. Certain groups who endure prejudice in a society, such as those from lower socioeconomic classes, ethnic minority groups, women, the elderly, and those with disabilities, are powerless, and it is crucial to pay attention to them.

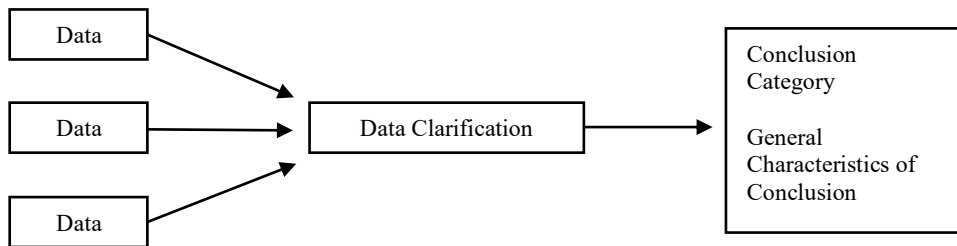
The empowerment of the community must highlight the participation of every member with disabilities in every empowerment activity. According to Wulan et al. [7], group business is one of the tactics used by social institutions to enable low-income households to raise their income through economically productive activities. Capability building of members (human resources) should highlight the enhancement and participation of various group activities and training. Furthermore, in this study, the active participation of disabled members in group activities is crucial for developing their independence.

The success of a group effort primarily depends on the ability of human resources of group members with disabilities to make various decisions regarding the execution of their activities. Effective communication is necessary for the interaction between members and management regarding the economic activities they engage in and the many decisions made for each activity. The communication process describes how a message or piece of information might travel from the sender (communicator) to the destination (receiver) [8]. The development communication process will broadly influence if it is conducted methodically and sustainably [9]. As social beings, humans rely on others to fulfill their wants, are curious about their surroundings, and even want to know what is happening within them. Curiosity motivates people to communicate. It also applies to people with restricted communication skills, such as groups of people with disabilities.

Therefore, this study intends to unveil how the communication process in empowering people with disabilities occurs within the disabled group of Argodadi Pinilih in Sedayu. The communication process crucial to comprehend in this study pertains to the decision-making process of business actors and the communication network developed in the economic activities of the disabled group. Each business actor's decision-making process and the resulting communication network must lead to the business independence of the disabled group members.

## 2 Method

This research using a qualitative paradigm and a descriptive method. According to Krisyantono [10], a qualitative method seeks to understand events as thoroughly as possible through data collecting, emphasizing the data quality more than the quantity. This study applied a qualitative method to acquire specific information regarding the communication process in empowerment activities for a disabled group in Sedayu. The data were examined in a descriptive qualitative manner. The application of the descriptive qualitative method began with collecting various research data, followed by drawing conclusions or general characteristics [11]. Figure 1 illustrates this method.



**Fig. 1.** Descriptive Analysis Method Chart

This research was conducted from July to October 2021 in Argodadi Village, Sedayu District, Bantul Regency. Information was collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation and documentation (recording, taking pictures, and photocopying documents). Informants are persons with disabilities who are members of the Argodadi Pinilih disability group. In-depth interviews are sufficient when no new information is found related to the topic being studied, namely information on the communication process in empowerment activities for disabled groups. Information was taken from September 2 to December 30, 2021.

## 3 Result

The communication process describes how a message can be transmitted from the communicator to the recipient. Communication is the creation, transmission, and interpretation of ideas, facts, views, and emotions [12]. Thus, only through the communication process are pertinent ideas, attitudes, emotions, information, and actions shared and enforced [13]. The transmission of information, thoughts, or emotions from the sender to the recipient can be formed through verbal and nonverbal means [14]. This study discovered that the communication process in the socialization activities of the disabled group in Sedayu, particularly in oyster mushroom cultivation, ran smoothly and was classified as “extremely effective”. The value or norm growing within the disabled group was “a strong sense of gratitude”, especially when outsiders paid attention to or assisted them. During the socialization activities, no substantial barriers were discovered. It is crucial for farmers with disabilities in the subsequent process relating to the adoption of innovations. Socialization activities preceded the adoption of innovations by disabled group members. Previous studies of foreign countries have depicted various findings. Governments and institutions in Africa should train more extension workers, given their major impact on agricultural technology uptake and productivity [15]. Catherine Ragasa and John Mazunda [16] disclosed that agricultural extension was heavily pushed in the 1970s and 1980s by installing large-scale training programs and visits. The government of

Pakistan has adopted a strategy of providing agricultural extension services to improve agricultural production through disseminating relevant knowledge and technology to farmers [17].

### 3.1 Communication Process in Extension Activities

Research findings about the communication process in counseling activities for the disabled group, Argodadi Pinilih, show that there is a diversity of categories in the communication process. The importance of accessibility to information and communication in enabling persons with disabilities to fully enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms is recognized by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) [18]. The study of the communication process in extension activities includes parameters: gratitude, sense of responsibility from the extension worker, relaxed socialization atmosphere, use of verbal and nonverbal symbols according to disabled conditions, increasing knowledge, understanding oyster mushroom cultivation, and the respondents' belief that they can cultivate oyster mushrooms. independently. The research findings are grouped into three categories, namely: A) Very effective, if most (5 - 7) parameters show progress towards improvement in the respondent, B) Quite effective, if some (2 - 4) parameters show progress towards improvement. the direction of improvement in the respondent and C) is less effective, if a small portion (0 - 1) of the parameters indicates progress towards improvement in the respondent. Most of the research findings on the communication process in outreach activities to disabled groups are categorized as "very effective". In detail, it was found that there were 8 farmers whose communication process was classified as very effective, there were 3 farmers who were classified as "fairly effective" and 1 farmer whose communication process in extension activities was included in the "less effective" category.

**Table 1.** Communication Process in Extension Activities on Empowerment of the Disabled Group in Sedayu

No.	Informant Name	Description of the Communication Process in Extension Activities	Communication Process Category
1.	Waris	In socialization activities, respondents felt grateful for getting attention from outsiders, a sense of social responsibility from agents of change, a relaxed socialization atmosphere, and the use of verbal and nonverbal symbols according to the capacity of persons with disabilities. As a member of the disabled group, the respondent feels an increase in knowledge. Respondents believe that they understand all communication messages, especially about oyster mushroom cultivation, and respondents believe that they can cultivate independently.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
2.	Sareh	Respondents were happy with the extension. The extension agent or change agent who organizes the event has a good sense of social responsibility. A pleasant social atmosphere also occurs. Respondents feel that their knowledge has developed. Communication is simple because the language is acceptable. Respondents are confident in their ability to grow oyster mushrooms independently. Respondents appreciated this extension. Extension agents or change agents show a strong sense of social responsibility in their communication by using simple verbal and nonverbal symbols.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>

No.	Informant Name	Description of the Communication Process in Extension Activities	Communication Process Category
3.	Ika	Respondents thanked the extension workers for their assistance in the counseling activities. They have a strong sense of social responsibility. The atmosphere of socialization was relaxed but serious. Respondents felt that there was an increase in knowledge and the use of language symbols was appropriate for the respondents. Respondents were grateful for the outreach activities. Respondents have received attention from outsiders. The speakers have a high sense of responsibility, so that respondents understand and increase their knowledge. Speakers use language that is easy to understand. God willing, I (respondent) and my friends can cultivate on their own through this counseling.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
4.	Wagilah	Respondents and friends are grateful for the attention of change agents. The resource persons who come here have good responsibilities, so the socialization atmosphere is relatively relaxed. Now the respondent feels more insightful because the speaker speaks well, adjusting the respondent's abilities during the activity. To be honest, the respondents did not understand everything. When respondents practice planting, respondents must be accompanied so as not to make mistakes. He is not sure of mastering oyster mushrooms and not sure that he can be independent. Respondents are happy for the outside extension. Again, the resource person has a strong responsibility to expand the respondent's knowledge, because the change agent's communication skills can adapt to the respondent's circumstances.	<b>Moderately Effective</b>
5.	Mutmainah	Respondents are grateful to receive attention from strangers in the form of this extension. In general, extension workers have good social responsibilities, so that socialization runs smoothly. Respondents were able to understand and increase their knowledge because the extension workers showed good communication skills according to our abilities during the activity. Respondents understand how oyster mushroom cultivation should be done. Respondents are also grateful for this extension. Extension workers have good social responsibility, and information is presented in easy-to-understand language. Thus, respondents understand and increase knowledge.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
6.	Sartilah	Respondents are grateful for help from others. There is a sense of responsibility from the party providing the socialization, so as to create a relaxed socialization atmosphere. Now, respondents get new knowledge. They convey it in a way that is easy to understand. Respondents are grateful for the extension. Extension workers are very responsible for providing additional knowledge for persons with disabilities. The instructors were quite clear in their delivery. God willing, respondents and friends can try their own cultivation.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
7.	Supri	This socialization assistance should be grateful for the respondents. It was felt that the resource persons were	<b>Less Effective</b>

No.	Informant Name	Description of the Communication Process in Extension Activities	Communication Process Category
		less responsible in the counseling process, the atmosphere of the counseling was not pleasant. Respondents felt they did not get additional knowledge. The speaker is not clear in the delivery of the counseling material. Unfortunately, respondents can only attend briefings, so many respondents do not know about oyster mushroom cultivation.	
8.	Basuki	Respondents are very grateful for this extension. Extension workers are very responsible. Activities usually run in a relaxed atmosphere. Respondents can understand and improve their knowledge because extension workers have good communication skills and can adapt to the conditions here. Respondents believed that they could do their own cultivation. We are always grateful for this activity. The trainers are full of responsibility so that respondents can better understand and increase their knowledge because they can communicate with us effectively.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
9.	Dalijo	Respondents were grateful for the counseling for persons with disabilities. Because they are responsible, activities run smoothly. Respondents' knowledge will increase if the instructor conveys the material well. However, I couldn't attend all the outreach activities, so there were some things I didn't understand.	<b>Moderately Effective</b>
10.	Wagiyo	Respondents are grateful for this external extension. The extension workers who come here have a good sense of responsibility. They create a relaxed atmosphere during activities. The instructor uses language that is easy to understand, thereby increasing the respondent's knowledge. God willing, respondents can try their own cultivation. The important thing is that all the ingredients (planting media) and oyster mushroom seeds are there. Likewise, the respondents were grateful for this outreach activity.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
11.	Fitri	Respondents are grateful for this extension. Extension workers have good responsibilities. Respondents can also take part in the extension at a leisurely pace. Respondents can understand better because the instructor can explain well. Respondents felt that they could cultivate their own oyster mushrooms. Respondents are also grateful for the extension. All of the respondents' friends with disabilities felt that their knowledge had increased. Extension workers have good communication skills during activities.	<b>Extremely Effective</b>
12.	Astuti	The respondent's friends are grateful for the extension. Extension workers have a sense of responsibility so that respondents can participate in activities in a relaxed atmosphere. Respondents' knowledge can increase if the extension worker can explain the information more clearly. However, there were some things that I didn't understand because I didn't follow all the activities. Respondents hope that the instructor can be more clear in delivering the material so that respondents can gain knowledge in the future	<b>Moderately Effective</b>

The disabled group members believed that strangers who conducted empowerment activities for them demonstrated a high level of social responsibility. The communication process was “extremely effective” because the communicators (source persons) used simple verbal and non-verbal symbols easily understood by people with disabilities. The communicators (resources, change agents, funders, technical team, and local village facilitators) utilized language compatible with the capacity and capability of those with disabilities. Messages in the communication process tended to be interactive, particularly in extension efforts. In addition, most disabled group members came from farming families, making the topic of commodity agriculture familiar. Oyster mushroom cultivation has been a part of the daily field experience of disabled farming families. Three members of the disabled group were found to have “moderately effective” communication processes during extension activities.

Several disabled members could not fully participate in activities, thus, not receiving all communication messages. Farmers did not fully receive the primary communication message on the oyster mushroom cultivation. There was also the case of an informant (Supri) who fell into the “less effective” category when communicating about oyster mushroom cultivation in the extension activities. It turns out that this informant was only present for a short time throughout the activities. Hence, he missed much information, communication and access issues. Ineffective communication has significant impacts for disabilities[19].

Table 1 describes the communication process in extension activities aimed at empowering the disabled group in Sedayu, along with the communication process categories for each informant. The disabled group members did not have difficulties understanding the communication messages. Some members lacked the motivation to participate in extension activities. The responses of several informants who were unable to attend the full extension on oyster mushroom cultivation, as well as the responses of an informant who just attended the briefing, demonstrated their low motivation.

They used their physical limits as an excuse for their inability to properly adhere to the extension. There were some reasons for not attending the extension, such as not having a motorcycle, no one could drive them to the extension site, the uncertainty that attending the extension would improve their lives, and the embarrassment of doing geographic mobility (going to the extension site). Concerning their physical health, feelings of humiliation connected to the physical state of disabled informants were not limited to those who did not fully or briefly participate in the study. However, it was also felt by the informants who had participated fully in the extension activities for oyster mushroom cultivation. They could compel their full presence out of respect for the extension workers diligently assisting them. Based on the responses of the informants, the communication process in extension activities for oyster mushroom cultivation was typically classified as “extremely effective”. It is essential for the future development of the Argodadi Pinilih disabled group to provide its members with guidance on how to increase their motivation to participate in various community empowerment initiatives. Members with disabilities must be able to be stronger than their mental aspects while interacting with the outer world. They must be able to be at peace and deepen their gratitude despite their physical limits. Moreover, they should believe that Allah’s decrees are wise. Physical restrictions are not flaws; they are God’s decree to exalt people with disabilities.

### **3.2 Communication Process in Training Activities**

The findings of the research on the communication process in training activities for oyster mushroom cultivation include two indicators, namely indicators of the training process and indicators of implementation effectiveness. Furthermore, the research findings on each

indicator are grouped into three categories, namely A) very effective, if most of the parameters indicate an improvement towards progress in the respondent, B) quite effective, if some parameters indicate an improvement towards progress in the respondent, and C) less effective, if none or a few parameters indicate an improvement towards progress in the respondent. In the indicators of the training process, all informants expressed their high appreciation for the attention of outsiders who sincerely and wholeheartedly want to help increase the independence of the disabled community in Sedayu. The findings indicate opportunities for increased empowerment, whether driven by the deliberate efforts of development practitioners or brought about by non-intentional, organic means through the collaborative work of various actors [20].

**Table 2.** Communication Process in Training Activities for the Empowerment of People with Disabilities in Sedayu

No.	Respondent Name	Parameter	Description of the Communication Process in Training Activities	Communication Process Category
1.	Waris	Training Process	Respondents were grateful for the attention from outsiders in the form of training. The coaches have a sense of social responsibility. Respondents have become experts in oyster mushroom cultivation. Trainers use verbal and nonverbal symbols according to the capacities of persons with disabilities. They also provide adequate (quite complete) training materials and equipment.	Extremely Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	After the training, the respondents experimented on their own with oyster mushroom cultivation. The cultivation of oyster mushrooms is small and only for the respondent's own vegetable needs. The trainers occasionally checked the respondent's cultivation and asked if it could be continued.	Moderately Effective
2.	Sareh	Training Process	Respondents were grateful for the training. The trainers have a strong sense of responsibility throughout the activity. Respondents have acquired new skills. Trainers can effectively communicate their knowledge to Respondents, and training equipment is acceptable.	Extremely Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	Respondents still cultivate oyster mushrooms today, but the yield is low, and respondents cook it themselves. Occasionally, trainers check and motivate respondents. Respondents hope to continue working on oyster mushrooms. Coach never comes after training.	Moderately Effective
3.	Ika	Training Process	Respondents were happy with this training activity. The trainers are	Extremely Effective



No.	Respondent Name	Parameter	Description of the Communication Process in Training Activities	Communication Process Category
			very responsible for helping Respondents develop oyster mushroom cultivation skills. They can communicate according to the respondent's capacity. The training equipment is adequate.	
		Implementation Effectiveness	This cultivation is actually quite good and can save money. I can cook vegetables without purchasing them. The trainers once asked me whether I still cultivated oyster mushrooms. I still cultivate them now. But, yeah...it just goes on, just like that. The yield of oyster mushroom cultivation is small.	Moderately Effective
4.	Wagilah	Training Process	We should be glad for the training. The trainers were responsible. The purpose was for people with disabilities to have certain competencies. The trainers had good communication skills and provided suitable equipment.	Moderately Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	I was unable to fully participate in the training. Some cultivation methods are beyond my comprehension. The wood bags were distributed, but the oyster mushrooms were black (dead).	Less Effective
5.	Mutmainah	Training Process	We should be thankful for the training activities. The trainers had good social responsibilities so that we could have new skills. They explained the information effectively, and the training equipment was complete.	Moderately Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	I could not attend the whole training activities. The oyster mushrooms, given in wooden bags, have died.	Less Effective
6.	Sartilah	Training Process	We appreciate the training activities. The trainers had a strong sense of social responsibility. We have gained new abilities due to their excellent explanation skills and suitable training equipment.	Extremely Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	I was able to attend the entire training activities. The oyster mushrooms given in wooden bags were dead.	Less Effective
7.	Supri	Training Process	We should be grateful for this training because the trainers had a sense of responsibility by teaching us new skills. They could explain	Less Effective

No.	Respondent Name	Parameter	Description of the Communication Process in Training Activities	Communication Process Category
			the information properly, and the training equipment was complete.	
		Implementation Effectiveness	I could understand the information given during the training. But, I was only there once. I am unsure how to care for the oyster mushrooms in the wooden bags handed to me. I placed the wooden bags next to my house, and the oyster mushrooms went black (dead).	Less Effective
8.	Basuki	Training Process	We are grateful for obtaining skills training assistance. The trainers had a sense of responsibility, helping us develop oyster mushroom cultivation skills. The trainers could communicate based on the conditions of the disabled members here, and the training equipment was also adequate.	Extremely Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	It was not easy because I had a lot of stuff to do. But, I kept an eye on the oyster mushrooms given in wooden bags and took care of them. It will not be good if I do not set an example as chairman. The oyster mushrooms have been harvested and sold multiple times. The trainers sometimes reminded me that mushrooms must be treated regularly to produce a great yield.	Extremely Effective
9.	Dalijo	Training Process	We should be grateful for the training support. The trainers had a social responsibility to help us become proficient because they could explain the information clearly, and the training equipment was suitable.	Moderately Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	Everything was clear when explained during the training. We were instructed and directed during the training. Following that, everyone was urged to look after themselves. However, most of us paid little attention when asked to look after ourselves. As a result, the oyster mushrooms in the wooden bags died.	Less Effective
10.	Wagiyo	Training Process	We are thankful for the training. The trainers had a strong sense of social responsibility. We have gained new skills because the trainers could explain the information appropriately following our conditions. The training	Extremely Effective

No.	Respondent Name	Parameter	Description of the Communication Process in Training Activities	Communication Process Category
			equipment was adequate. After training, there was no assistance.	
		Implementation Effectiveness	Oyster mushrooms in wooden bags, handed to all trainees, were actually simple to care for. But, I forgot to take care of them, so they died. Following the oyster mushroom training, there is no mentoring.	Less Effective
11.	Fitri	Training Process	We are grateful for the training provided. The trainers had a strong sense of social responsibility. We have gained new skills. The trainers had strong communication skills and comprehensive training materials and equipment.	Extremely Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	We all learned how to cultivate oyster mushrooms during the training. However, following training, we were requested to plant each. I was not paying attention to the bags, so the oyster mushrooms were dead. The trainers did not monitor my cultivation.	Less Effective
12.	Astuti	Training Process	We are grateful for the training. The trainers had a strong feeling of social responsibility. We have gained new abilities. The trainers had strong communication skills and provided adequate training materials and equipment.	Extremely Effective
		Implementation Effectiveness	Following unsupervised training, the mushrooms have prospered, and they have been harvested. It was delicious. After that, I forgot to take care of them, and they died.	Less effective

The study revealed that the “training process” indicator of the training activities of the Argodadi Pinilih disabled group fell into the “extremely effective” category on the whole. It is an indicator during the implementation of training activities for oyster mushroom cultivation, held as part of empowerment activities for the Argodadi Pinilih disabled group. During the training process for oyster mushroom cultivation, a Yogyakarta-based oyster mushroom company provided the trainers. The trainers had experience cultivating oyster mushrooms. During training, trainers provided lucid responses to several queries posed by members of the disabled group. Hence, participants could easily follow the training on oyster mushroom cultivation. The disabled group members encountered no difficulties during the training.

However, a problem appeared to impede the future sustainability of the cultivation. At the end of the training program, a question was posed to the participants, “Could you cultivate oyster mushrooms around your home independently?” All training participants responded “yes” to this question. However, the answer was “no” when asked, “Could you all independently cultivate oyster mushrooms in your home?” They became mute. None of them responded. Technically, members of the disabled group were capable of cultivating

oyster mushrooms independently, as demonstrated by the two questions. However, they were neither motivated nor hesitant to cultivate oyster mushrooms following the training. For the training in oyster mushroom cultivation to have a good effect on the incomes of the members of the Argodadi Pinilih disabled group, the agents of change must conduct additional research on this topic. This circumstance and environment appear to be consistent with the study's findings on the indicator of implementation effectiveness.

The study uncovered that the "implementation effectiveness" indicator for the Argodadi Pinilih disabled group's training activities was "less effective." Implementing oyster mushroom cultivation by the disabled group members was not solely a cultivation challenge. Technically, as the disabled group members asserted, they could cultivate oyster mushrooms on their own. However, in reality, oyster mushroom cultivation requires more than the technical cultivation skills of disabled people. They must consider additional factors if they are serious about increasing their family's income through oyster mushroom cultivation. They believed, at least, that their production of oyster mushrooms would be pretty high if they succeeded. Their primary concern was whether or not they could profit from oyster mushroom cultivation.

According to market research, oyster mushroom price per kilogram was fairly high. However, the question arose, "Could people with disabilities offer their products at a high price?". It would be problematic for the disabled group members to independently implement this plan for the future oyster mushroom cultivation (after the training on oyster mushroom cultivation was held). Doubts regarding their capacity to sell the oyster mushroom products also belonged to the "less effective" category of "implementation effectiveness". Farmers without specific needs (regular farmers) would be reluctant to plant a new crop if they have never conducted so. It indicates that additional support is required following oyster mushroom cultivation training. It is essential to help implement oyster mushroom cultivation training until members with disabilities can harvest oyster mushrooms.

For farmers to earn substantial income from their cultivation, it is necessary to provide further aid in marketing their products. Real experience (obtaining a high selling price) would instill the confidence necessary to adopt new technologies (oyster mushroom cultivation) and ensure the enterprise's continued sustainability. Even though the communication process in the socialization activities and training on the "training process" indicator both fell into the "extremely effective" category, it does not necessarily indicate that the implementation effectiveness of the communication process in mentoring activities will also be linear. The indicators of the success of the communication process implementation in mentoring activities following training fell into the category of "less effective." It is consistent with Lindsay C. Stringer's comment, "The importance of extension services in assisting smallholder farmers to address the many challenges of agricultural production cannot be "overemphasized" [21].

## **4 Conclusion**

In conclusion, the communication process in the socialization activities to empower members of the Argodadi Pinilih disabled group in Sedayu District was "extremely effective". Moreover, the communication process for the training activities, particularly the "training process" indicator, also fell into the "extremely effective" category. The "implementation effectiveness" indicator classified the communication process in post-training mentoring activities for empowering disabled group members as "less effective". After training, intensive assistance should be provided to sustain the innovation adoption.

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