

REFLECTION ON ACCOUNTABILITY IN NYADRAN CULTURE

Eny Zuhrotin Nasyi'ah, Umi Nandiroh

Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, Universitas Islam Malang, Malang
Jl. MT. Haryono 193, Malang, East Java, 65144, Indonesia

Corresponding.eny_zu@unisma.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the understanding of accountability within the Nyadran tradition in Karangsari Village, Ngawi District, East Java Province. The research adopts a qualitative approach with a phenomenological method, focusing on gaining a deep understanding of the subjective experiences of the participants involved in Nyadran. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and document analysis, involving eight informants, including traditional leaders, religious figures, and active participants in the Nyadran ceremony. The findings reveal that accountability in Nyadran is reflected in the transparency of resource management, active participation, and collective responsibility throughout the ritual process. Additionally, the concept of accountability in Nyadran encompasses social, cultural, and spiritual dimensions, where the community feels responsible not only to one another but also to their ancestors and God. The study also highlights the importance of open communication, collaboration, and deliberation in ensuring the smooth execution of Nyadran. Suggestions for future research include expanding the study of accountability in other traditional cultures and exploring the role of technology in enhancing transparency and participation in cultural practices in the modern era. Future studies may also examine the younger generation's understanding of accountability in local traditions and their adaptation to changing times.

Keywords: Accountability, Nyadran, Cultural Tradition, Social Participation, Phenomenology

INTRODUCTION

Accountability is a fundamental element in social and cultural life, serving as a tool to ensure that actions and decisions taken by individuals and groups can be accountable to the public or interested parties. In the social context, accountability supports the creation of transparency, fairness, and trust between stakeholders, as well as strengthening relationships between individuals in society (Bovens, 2021). In culture, accountability reflects the collective values that underlie traditional practices and social norms, which govern behavior and interactions within communities. As argued by Keohane (2023), cultural accountability can ensure that individuals' actions align with societal expectations, thereby fostering a sense of collective responsibility. Therefore, accountability not only includes individual responsibility but also plays an important role in maintaining the integrity and continuity of cultural traditions, as well as ensuring that any action taken does not deviate from the norms that have been agreed upon (Cameron, 2020).

Accountability in the context of Nyadran culture refers to the obligation of the individual or group involved in the implementation of this tradition to account for every aspect of the activity to the community and ancestors. In Nyadran, which is a tradition often carried out as a form of respect for the spirits of ancestors, accountability is reflected in the way participants ensure that each ritual, both in terms of implementation and use of resources, runs transparently and in accordance with the values believed in by the community. As stated by Sullivan (2021), such cultural practices demand adherence to social expectations, ensuring both the spiritual integrity and communal solidarity of the participants. This includes responsibility for the smooth running of the procession, honesty in the management of funds or donations collected, as well as commitment to the social and spiritual values embodied in the tradition (Bourdieu, 1991). Accountability also serves as a mechanism to maintain the sacredness of the event and avoid deviations, ensuring that every step in Nyadran can be morally and socially accountable to the wider community (Geertz, 1973).

Phenomenology is a qualitative research approach that aims to understand human experience in depth by exploring the meanings contained in phenomena experienced by individuals or groups. This approach focuses on the ways in which individuals give meaning to their experiences in the context of everyday life, without assuming or relying on pre-existing theories (Moustakas, 1994). In phenomenology, researchers seek to understand phenomena from the perspective of the research subject, by describing the experience directly and analyzing it to uncover its essences (van Manen, 1990). This approach is particularly useful in cultural research, as it allows researchers to delve into deep and often unexpressed aspects of social and cultural practices. For example, in the Nyadran tradition, phenomenology provides a way to explore the cultural and social meanings through the direct experiences of the practitioners, uncovering the significance of rituals, symbols, and interactions that may not be immediately apparent (Giorgi, 2009).

The aim of this research is to explore and understand how accountability is reflected in Nyadran culture, as well as to identify the meanings contained in the practice through a phenomenological approach. This research aims to provide a deeper insight into the role of accountability in preserving cultural traditions that are still relevant to the social and spiritual values of the community. The urgency of this research lies in the importance of strengthening the understanding of how accountability, which is often considered a concept more related to the formal or administrative sector, can also be applied in the context of a local culture rich in collective values. Through this research, it is hoped that a more holistic understanding of the relationship between culture and accountability can be produced, as well as how traditions such as Nyadran can be a forum to create transparency, responsibility, and justice in people's social lives.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Accountability in social and cultural contexts refers to the obligation of an individual or group to account for the actions, decisions, or resources managed to the wider public, be it the community, society, or other groups affected (Bovens, 2021). In the social sphere, accountability involves transparency in information management, fair decision-making, and mechanisms to correct or account for actions that have been taken, with the aim of maintaining trust and harmonious relationships between members of society (Bovens, 2021; Roberts, 2021). Meanwhile, in the cultural context, accountability serves as a reminder that cultural practices, traditions, and values maintained by the community must remain in line with mutually agreed norms, and can be accountable both to ancestors, future generations, and society as a whole (Keohane, 2023). Therefore, accountability includes not only moral and ethical dimensions, but also social aspects that support the creation of balance and integrity in society (Cameron, 2020).

Accountability in various other traditions and cultures is often reflected through the social practices that govern relationships between individuals, groups, and communities, where every action or decision must be accountable to the wider community (Bovens, 2021). For example, in indigenous cultures, such as in some tribes in Indonesia, accountability is manifested in the form of a system of mutual cooperation or deliberation to achieve fair and transparent joint decisions. Each member of the community has a responsibility to maintain common welfare, both in terms of resource management and in the implementation of customs (Tsing, 2005). Within religious traditions, such as in Islam or Christianity, accountability is often associated with the concept of spiritual accountability before God, in which individuals are watched over by religious norms to ensure that their behavior conforms to the teachings believed (Miller, 2023). Likewise, in the financial or political tradition, accountability functions as a mechanism to supervise the management of public funds or resources so that they can be accountable to the community (Roberts, 2021). Overall, although each culture has a different way of expressing accountability, the essence remains the same, which is to ensure that the actions taken are in line with shared values and can be held morally, socially, and legally accountable (Keohane, 2023).

The Nyadran tradition is a form of traditional ceremony carried out by the Javanese people, especially in the Central Java and East Java regions, as a form of respect for the spirits of ancestors and as a means to ask for blessings and salvation (Geertz, 1960). The origins of this tradition are related to the Hindu-Buddhist teachings that developed in the archipelago, although it is now more closely linked to Islamic traditions that include prayers for the spirits of ancestors and are held before the month of Ramadan or at certain other times (Teeuw, 1995). Nyadran is usually held at ancestral graves, where people carry out various activities such as cleaning the grave, holding prayers together, and providing offerings as a form of gratitude and prayer to be kept away from danger (Ricklefs, 2021). The practice of Nyadran not only maintains cultural continuity but also strengthens the bonds of community and spirituality, highlighting the cultural syncretism that has evolved over centuries in Java (Pemberton, 1994).

This tradition is not only a spiritual ritual, but it also has an important social dimension, where citizens interact with each other and strengthen community bonds (Geertz, 1960). Along with the times, the implementation of Nyadran is increasingly diverse, but still maintains the essence of respect for ancestors and social accountability in its implementation (Ricklefs, 2021). The series of activities in the Nyadran tradition generally includes a series of rituals carried out by the community as a form of respect for the spirits of their ancestors and asking for safety and blessings for themselves and their families (Teeuw, 1995). These rituals serve to reinforce collective identity, ensuring continuity of cultural values and shared social responsibility within the community (Bourdieu, 1991).

The process begins with cleaning the graves of ancestors, which is part of a form of respect for the deceased (Geertz, 1960). In addition, offerings in the form of rice, side dishes, and fruits are prepared and placed on the tomb as a symbol of offerings and prayers (Ricklefs, 2021). The next activity is a joint prayer led by religious leaders or community leaders, with the hope that the spirits of the ancestors will be given a good place by God's side and that the people who are still alive will be given protection (Teeuw, 1995). In addition, Nyadran is also colored by the tradition of processions, where community members walk together to the graves of their ancestors, strengthening social ties between community members (Pemberton, 1994). In some places, these events are also followed by local cultural exhibitions, such as traditional art performances or folk markets, which add a social dimension to the series of Nyadran activities (Bourdieu, 1991). This tradition not only serves as a spiritual means but also as a reminder of the importance of maintaining social relationships and preserving cultural values (Geertz, 1960; Pemberton, 1994).

The role of Nyadran in society is very significant, both in social, cultural, and spiritual contexts (Geertz, 1960). Socially, Nyadran functions as a place to strengthen relationships between community members. This activity gathers various groups in a joint ceremony, which strengthens family ties and social solidarity among them (Teeuw, 1995). In addition, this tradition also provides an opportunity for individuals to interact with others, renew social relationships, and help each other in carrying out activities, such as cleaning tombs and preparing offerings (Bourdieu, 1991). These communal actions foster a sense of shared responsibility and unity, reinforcing the social fabric of the community (Pemberton, 1994).

Culturally, Nyadran is a way to maintain ancestral traditions and heritage, maintain existing traditional values, and introduce the younger generation to the importance of maintaining and respecting local culture. Spiritually, Nyadran has a function to strengthen the relationship between the living and the dead, with the belief that the prayers offered will bring blessings and protection to all members of the community. Thus, Nyadran is not only a religious ritual, but also a means to strengthen community identity and maintain cultural continuity.

Based on previous research, there are several studies that discuss accountability in the context of traditions and cultures relevant to Nyadran culture. Paranoan (2015) in her research on Accountability in Funeral Traditional Ceremonies found that accountability in

the Aluk Rambu Solo' (ARS) tradition in Toraja includes loving, socio-cultural, and physical accountability that must be accounted for to maintain the relationship between humans and God and others. Meanwhile, research conducted by Sundawa and Wadu (2021) on the Implementation of Religious Character Values in Village Clean Traditions shows how traditional traditions also have accountability values, both in the context of gratitude to God and respect for ancestors, which are similar to the purpose and implementation of Nyadran in a religious and social context. Furthermore, research Arinda (2023) on Earth Alms (Nyadran) as a Convention of Javanese and Islamic Traditions stated that Nyadran in Sratujejo, Bojonegoro, has the purpose of expressing gratitude and respect for ancestors, as well as strengthening solidarity between citizens, which reflects the importance of social accountability in the tradition. All of these studies underscore that accountability is not only limited to administrative aspects, but also has social, cultural, and spiritual dimensions that are intertwined in local traditions such as Nyadran.

In addition, research conducted by Purnamawati (2023) on *the Dimensions of Accountability and Disclosure in the Nampah Batu Tradition* is also relevant, although the focus is on different traditions. His research shows how fund management in the Nampah Batu tradition in Bali is done openly, although disclosure of liability and efficiency is still a challenge. Although they differ in cultural contexts, these findings provide a perspective on how accountability in local traditions involves aspects of transparency and resource management that must be accounted for by communities. Furthermore, research by Putra and Muliati (2020) on *the Spirit of Balinese Local Wisdom in Traditional Village Accountability* shows that accountability in Balinese traditional villages is carried out by integrating local values such as *Tri Hita Karana* which includes the harmonization of relationships between humans, God, and nature. It reflects the application of the principle of accountability in social life which is also relevant to how society manages traditions and rituals such as Nyadran, with due regard to the sustainability of cultural and spiritual values. Other research by Randa and Pasoloran (2023) on *the Transformation of Cultural Values in Building Organizational Accountability of Local Government* also provides important insights into how local cultural values can be integrated into accountability practices in organizational governance, which share the same principles with the management of the Nyadran tradition that prioritizes participation and shared responsibility in the community. All of these studies provide a broader picture of how accountability in local traditions and cultures includes not only administrative aspects, but also deep moral and social dimensions, reflecting the collective and spiritual values that are respected in society.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods to explore the subjective experiences of individuals involved in the Nyadran tradition and how they give meaning to accountability in practice. Phenomenology was chosen because of its focus on a deep understanding of the meaning given by the perpetrator to the phenomenon they experience, in this case accountability in Nyadran. This approach allows researchers to explore individual perceptions of social, cultural, and spiritual responsibilities within the tradition. Thus, phenomenology provides insight into how accountability is understood and applied in cultural contexts, as well as how the social and spiritual values embodied in Nyadran shape relationships between community members and influence the preservation of traditions.

This research was conducted in Karangsari Village, Ngawi District, Ngawi Regency, East Java Province, which is known as one of the villages that still preserves the Nyadran tradition on a regular basis. The uniqueness of this location lies in the sustainability of the implementation of Nyadran which is used as a means to honor ancestors and ask for blessings after harvest, as well as to strengthen social ties between residents. Karangsari Village has a population that is mostly involved in agricultural activities, making the Nyadran tradition a form of expression of gratitude for the abundant produce. This location is relevant for accountability-related research because the practice of Nyadran in this village not only

serves as a spiritual ceremony, but also as a social mechanism that regulates transparency in the management of donations and citizen participation. In addition, the people of Karangasari Village have a deep understanding of the importance of shared responsibility in the implementation of this tradition, which makes it a great example to examine accountability in the context of local culture.

The main informants in this study consisted of traditional leaders, religious leaders, and active participants in the Nyadran tradition in Karangasari Village, who were selected to provide in-depth insights into accountability practices in the tradition. The number of informants involved in this study was 8 people, who were selected based on their direct involvement in the implementation of Nyadran and their deep understanding of the meaning and implementation of the tradition. The criteria for selecting informants include individuals who have direct experience in various stages of the implementation of Nyadran, both in planning, implementing ceremonies, and managing resources, such as funds and community donations. In addition, the selected informant must also have knowledge of the spiritual and social values contained in Nyadran and how accountability is maintained in the context of the culture. The selection of informants who have a central role in the community is expected to provide a richer and deeper perspective related to the reflection of accountability in the Nyadran tradition.

The phenomenological analysis approach used in this study involves several stages to understand the meaning of the participants' experiences in the Nyadran tradition. The first stage is data reduction, which is the process of filtering and simplifying information obtained from interviews and observations, to ensure that only relevant data is used in the analysis. After that, the search for important themes is carried out by identifying patterns or elements that often appear in data related to accountability, such as social responsibility, transparency, and community involvement. The coding process is then carried out to organize the interview and observation data into categories or codes that describe the phenomenon of accountability in Nyadran, such as "resource management", "community participation", or "spiritual value". Furthermore, a thematic analysis was conducted to look for the main themes that emerged from the data, which relate to how accountability is understood and applied in the Nyadran tradition, as well as how social and cultural values influence the implementation of the tradition. With this approach, researchers can explore the deep meaning of the experiences of Nyadran perpetrators related to accountability in their cultural and spiritual contexts.

RESULTS

Reflection on Accountability in the Practice of Nyadran

In the context of the implementation of Nyadran in Karangasari Village, accountability is seen as a shared responsibility that is not only limited to the administrative or resource management aspects but also includes social and spiritual dimensions (Bovens, 2021). Nyadran actors, be they traditional leaders, religious leaders, or participants, are aware of the importance of transparency and active involvement in every stage of the implementation of this tradition (Teeuw, 1995). Accountability in Nyadran is reflected in the management of funds or donations received from the community, where the collection and use of funds is done openly, and every decision related to the purchase or provision of offerings is discussed in deliberation (Geertz, 1960; Ricklefs, 2021). This open approach to decision-making and resource management ensures that the values of fairness, collective responsibility, and community solidarity are upheld throughout the ritual process (Pemberton, 1994).

Accountability is also seen in the aspect of time and energy management, where everyone involved has a clear role and is expected to carry out their responsibilities well. Spiritually, accountability in Nyadran is understood as accountability to ancestors and God, with the aim of maintaining harmony and smooth implementation of traditions as a form of gratitude and respect. This shows that accountability in Nyadran is more than just resource

management, but is also an integral part of the cultural and spiritual values that underlie the tradition.

The role of individuals, groups, and communities in maintaining accountability for Nyadran culture is essential to ensure that these traditions are kept in place with transparency and in accordance with the values that have been passed down by the ancestors. At the individual level, every actor, be it traditional leaders, religious leaders, or participants, has a responsibility to carry out their roles with full awareness and integrity. They are expected to ensure that their actions during the Nyadran process, from preparation to implementation, are always based on the principles of honesty and a sense of responsibility, both towards their fellow citizens and towards their ancestors and God.

At the group level, accountability is maintained through effective collaboration and communication between group members involved in Nyadran, such as groups responsible for tomb cleaning, offering offerings, or fund management. Each group has certain responsibilities that must be accountable to other groups and society. For example, the group that manages the donation fund must ensure that the funds are used in accordance with mutually agreed goals.

At the community level, accountability is reflected in deliberation and mutual cooperation, where all community members play an active role in the implementation of traditions. Decisions related to the implementation of Nyadran are usually taken through deliberation involving various elements of society, which reflects transparency and openness in decision-making. The community also plays an important role in maintaining the continuity of tradition by ensuring that these values of accountability are passed on to the next generation, both through informal education and direct involvement in cultural activities. Thus, accountability in Nyadran is not just the responsibility of a specific individual or group, but a shared obligation that involves the entire community to maintain and defend existing cultural values.

The Meaning of Accountability in Nyadran Culture

The findings of the study show that the understanding of the people of Karangsari Village towards accountability in the Nyadran tradition is closely related to the social, cultural, and spiritual values contained in the practice. The community sees accountability not only as a moral obligation to carry out traditions with transparency, but also as a form of accountability to ancestors and God. Most of the informants revealed that accountability in Nyadran is manifested in the management of donation funds received from residents, which are used for the purchase of offerings, grave care, and the implementation of other ceremonies. The use of these funds is always carried out openly through deliberation, where every decision related to fund management is discussed together and agreed upon by all residents involved.

The community's understanding of accountability also includes the importance of individual participation in carrying out their duties during the Nyadran procession. Everyone involved, be it in the cleaning of the tomb, the provision of offerings, or the management of other resources, feels a personal responsibility to ensure that each stage is carried out properly and in accordance with existing norms. Furthermore, accountability in the Nyadran tradition is also understood as a form of social solidarity, where each individual helps and supports each other in carrying out the tradition, to ensure the smooth and sacred nature of the event.

The community believes that accountability in Nyadran is not only accountable to humans, but also to ancestors and God. They believe that every action in this tradition has a spiritual impact, which will affect their well-being and safety. Therefore, the performance of Nyadran is considered a form of accountability that involves a very deep spiritual dimension, connecting them with the ancestors and God through the process of prayer and offerings. These findings illustrate that the community's understanding of accountability in Nyadran

is a combination of social, cultural, and spiritual aspects that are interrelated in maintaining the sustainability of the tradition.

The relationship between social, spiritual, and cultural values in the context of accountability in the Nyadran tradition is very close and interdependent. Socially, accountability is reflected in the interaction between citizens who work together to carry out this tradition with transparency and shared responsibility. Each individual has an obligation to ensure that resources, such as funds and offerings, are managed wisely and used in accordance with mutually agreed purposes. These social values underlie a strong sense of solidarity between the members of the community, in which they are not only responsible for their personal duties, but also for the smooth running of the entire procession.

Spiritually, accountability in Nyadran is understood as a form of accountability to one's ancestors and God, where every action and offering is considered a symbol of gratitude and respect, as well as an effort to gain blessings and protection. This spiritual value links the practice of tradition with religious beliefs and belief in higher powers. Meanwhile, cultural values also play an important role in shaping the way people carry out accountability in Nyadran, as this tradition is part of the cultural heritage that is passed down from generation to generation. The community believes that maintaining accountability in the implementation of Nyadran is not only important to honor the ancestors, but also to preserve the culture that is their identity. Thus, accountability in Nyadran is a manifestation of a deep and mutually supportive integration of social, spiritual, and cultural values.

Social Dynamics in the Implementation of Nyadran

In the Nyadran tradition, the role of communication, participation, and transparency is essential to maintain the smooth and accountable implementation of this ritual. Communication is the main tool to unite various elements of the community involved, ranging from traditional leaders, religious leaders, to participating residents. Through open communication, every decision related to the implementation of Nyadran, such as the division of tasks, fund management, and determination of offerings, can be mutually agreed. This communication also allows for the exchange of information between the young and old generations, so that traditional values can be maintained and understood well by all parties.

Participation in Nyadran is not only limited to physical presence, but also includes the active contribution of each individual in various aspects of the procession, such as cleaning the tomb, providing offerings, and assisting in the management of the event. This participation ensures that traditions are carried out by involving all members of the community, each of whom has a clear role and responsibility. The higher the community participation, the stronger the sense of responsibility and accountability in this tradition.

Transparency in Nyadran is reflected in the way donations and funds are managed to support the event. Every transaction and use of funds is done openly and reported to all members of the community, to avoid misuse and ensure that resources are used appropriately in accordance with a common goal. This transparency strengthens the sense of trust between community members and maintains the integrity of tradition by ensuring that no party feels harmed or unaccounted for. Thus, communication, participation, and transparency play a role in ensuring that Nyadran is carried out with high accountability, as well as maintaining the social and cultural values contained in it.

The sustainability of the Nyadran tradition and the value of accountability maintained in the Karangsari Village community reflect the integration between inherited cultural practices and adaptation to the times. The Nyadran tradition that is carried out every year is an integral part of the cultural and spiritual identity of the community, with values such as gratitude to God, respect for ancestors, and maintaining mutual relationships between community members. The value of accountability in this tradition, both in terms of fund management, participation, and ritual implementation, continues to be maintained through

open communication and transparency mechanisms involving all members of the community. The deliberative process in determining the use of funds or resources, as well as a clear division of tasks in the event, ensures that each individual is responsible for his or her role, which in turn maintains the integrity of the tradition.

The sustainability of this tradition is also influenced by the application of the values of accountability which are not only in the form of responsibility to others, but also to the spiritual values that underlie Nyadran. The community saw that by carrying out these traditions responsibly, they not only preserved the culture, but also safeguarded their spiritual well-being and that of future generations. Intergenerational education is key in ensuring this tradition remains relevant. Therefore, through the active involvement of the younger generation, the values of accountability, such as a sense of responsibility, mutual cooperation, and transparency, are maintained and continued, ensuring that Nyadran remains alive and valued as part of its sustainable cultural heritage.

Implications of Research Findings

From the Nyadran culture, there are several important lessons related to social accountability that can be applied in modern life. First, the importance of transparency and openness in the management of shared resources, such as donation funds for rituals and offerings. The Nyadran community manages funds openly through deliberation, where every decision about the use of funds is accountable to all community members. This teaches that clear and open accountability can build trust and avoid potential misuse of resources.

Second, the active participation of each individual in the Nyadran procession shows that social accountability does not depend only on a small group of people, but involves the entire community. Everyone has a clear role and responsibility in maintaining the smooth running of the tradition, which fosters a sense of shared responsibility. It teaches that collaboration and collective contribution are key in building and sustaining social well-being.

Third, the emphasis on the moral and spiritual values contained in Nyadran suggests that accountability is not only material, but also includes social and spiritual dimensions. Society sees accountability as a form of accountability not only to fellow humans, but also to ancestors and God. This teaches that holistic social accountability must include deeper values, such as integrity, honesty, and gratitude, which can strengthen social bonds and enrich community life. Overall, Nyadran culture provides a valuable lesson that social accountability is not just about resource or financial management, but also about maintaining relationships between individuals, building trust, and maintaining the cultural and spiritual values that bind communities together.

The relevance of the findings regarding accountability in Nyadran culture for the wider community is very significant, especially in the context of strengthening the social values that underlie community life. These findings teach that accountability is not only related to resource and financial management, but also involves deep moral, social, and spiritual aspects. In modern society, accountability practices are often focused on formal and administrative mechanisms. However, Nyadran points out that more comprehensive accountability which involves transparency, participation, and a sense of collective responsibility can be applied in a variety of social life contexts, from community environments to large organizations.

In addition, the findings are also relevant in building social trust in the wider community. Transparency in the management of resources found in Nyadran can be adapted to the financial practices of communities, social institutions, and even government organizations, to prevent misuse of funds and increase public trust. Through the value of mutual cooperation and deliberation applied in this tradition, the wider community can learn the importance of collaboration and open communication in achieving common goals, which are very important in maintaining social harmony.

Furthermore, the value of spiritual accountability in Nyadran reminds us that accountability is not only related to responsibility to fellow human beings, but also to higher powers. In an increasingly individualistic and materialistic society, this approach provides a new perspective on how the values of integrity, honesty, and gratitude can enrich social interactions and strengthen a sense of responsibility for the common well-being. Thus, these findings provide valuable lessons for the wider community to integrate accountability in various aspects of life, both socially, culturally, and spiritually, in order to build a more just, transparent, and harmonious society.

CONCLUSION

This research succeeded in exploring the understanding of accountability in the Nyadran tradition in Karangsari Village, which includes social, cultural, and spiritual dimensions. The results of the study show that accountability in Nyadran not only focuses on the transparency of resource management, but also involves the active participation of each individual and a sense of collective responsibility in carrying out this tradition. People see accountability as an obligation to maintain social harmony, respect ancestors, and be accountable to God. In addition, open communication, active participation, and transparency in every stage of the implementation of Nyadran play an important role in ensuring the smooth and sustainable of this tradition. The sustainability of the value of accountability in Nyadran shows that this tradition remains relevant in building strong social relationships and maintaining spiritual values in the midst of the times.

Further research can expand the scope of studies on accountability in other cultural traditions in Indonesia, focusing on how the values of accountability are applied in different cultural contexts. In addition, further research can explore the role of technology in increasing transparency and participation in traditions such as Nyadran, as well as the challenges faced in maintaining the values of accountability in the digital age. The research could also delve deeper into how young people view accountability in local cultures, as well as the ways in which they adapt to existing traditional practices. With a broader approach, the findings of this study can make a significant contribution to the understanding of accountability in a more complex and modern society.

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