

ABSTRACT

Transparency International has reported on the concerning situation of corruption growth in Indonesia, which is marked by a decline in the corruption perception index. In addressing this issue, research has been conducted with a focus on the growth of corruption cases in Indonesia. However, to avoid flawed conclusions due to arbitrary generalizations of theories, researchers acknowledge that relying solely on existing fraud theories is insufficient. Each theory cannot be applied indiscriminately to various social groups; hence qualitative research methods with a hermeneutic phenomenological approach were chosen. Researchers aim to emphasize the interpretation of experiences and understand the formation of meaning through the relationship between events and individuals. Consequently, this study seeks to provide a deeper understanding of the complex and multifaceted problem of corruption in Indonesia. Data for this research was obtained through interviews with four inmates involved in corruption cases, serving as representations of corruption perpetrators. The research findings led to an understanding of the factors critical to driving the growth of corruption cases, namely patogen, reservoir, and transmission. These three factors are interrelated, forming a constellation of corruption behavior transmission pathways. Thus, the research results offer profound insights into the etiology of corruption.

Keywords: Transmission of Corruption, Corruption Growth, Corruption Causes.