



Determinants of Domestic Direct Investment in Indonesia: Islamic Economic Approach

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyse the influence of Domestic Direct Investment (DDI) to Economic Growth in Indonesia (GDP) with Capital Expenditures as moderating variable. We use panel data with 9 years of observation (2010-2018) and 30 provinces in Indonesia, based on purposive sampling, secondary data and analyzed by MRA (Moderated Regression Analysis). The results indicate that, DDI actually gives negative effect on economic growth in Indonesia it was because of them is worth the investment in the country is still low when compared with foreign investment and investment out of the country, and greater fluctuations in value realization of these investments annually. Capital expenditure has proved to strengthen and change the direction of the relationship between the DDI to the GDP, due to the realization that capital spending is focused in the development of infrastructure.

Key words : Domestic Direct Investment, Moderated Regression Analysis, Steady Growth.

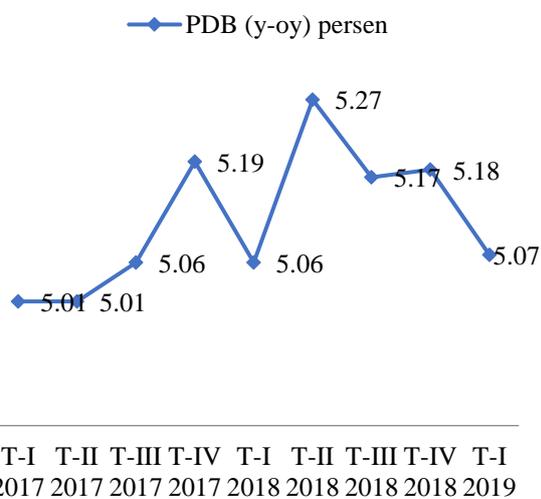
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INTRODUCTION

Economic growth is the key policy issues for economic research (Thurik, Wennekers, 1999).

Indonesia's long-term economic growth has been the subject of several studies (Eng, 2010; Dick et al., 2002; Booth, 1998). Sundrum (1986) states, during the first fifteen years after independence, Indonesia's growth performance was considered very bleak.



Source: BPS (2019)

Figure 1. Indonesia's Economic Growth through GDP

Indonesia was described as chronic drop-out' of world growth. Based on the data (BPS, 2019), Indonesia's economic growth in quarter-I 2019 compared with first-quarter 2018 (yoy) grew 5.07% increase compared to the previous achievements which stood at 5.06%, where the growth was supported by all business sectors such as services, information, transport, trade and so on, in terms of the production of the highest growth by business sector services Company amounted to 10.36%. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current price reaches Rp.3782,4 trillion while at constant price reaches Rp.2650 trillion. Indonesia as a developing country basically there during the growth and development

both in terms of infrastructure, education, health, and others included in the economic sector.

The increase of economic growth is characterized by an increase in real national income and reflect the increased purchasing power, consumption, production to meet consumption needs that improve people's living standards (Jaeni, et.al, 2016). Increase production activities to meet the needs of the community, becoming one of the characteristics of economic growth, economic growth is explained by Harrod Domar revealed that the conditions necessary to ensure that every year a country's ability to generate will continue to rise is the capital formation that is good for realize steady economic growth, or is said to be in a state of growth stedy growth (Sukirno, 2015).

Capital requirements of each country not only be met from the government budget obtained from national income, although Indonesia itself often experience the actual budget deficit could hamper economic growth. Therefore, other sources that support the capital requirements including the private sector that can be realized in the form of investment, both private investment domestic (DDI) and or foreign private investment (FDI) should continue to be encouraged by the government, especially Indonesia, to mengisis gap of capital that happened (Rizky, et al., 2016).

Both types of investment mentioned above, as a whole is growing from year to year. In the realization of the investment reported by the news website, the hard work of the government in encouraging foreign investment and domestic sector got good results. Throughout the year 2018 realized investment grew 4.1% to Rp.721,3 trillion from the previous year amounted to only Rp.678,8 trillion, although this amount only reached 94.3% target, amounting to Rp.765 trillion. In detail DDI grew by 25.3% to Rp. 328.6 billion from the previous year, the number reached 114% of the target, amounting to Rp.287 trillion. While FDI declined by 8.8% to Rp 392.7

trillion from the previous year and only touched the figure of 82.35 from Rp 477.4 trillion targeted (BPS, 2019).

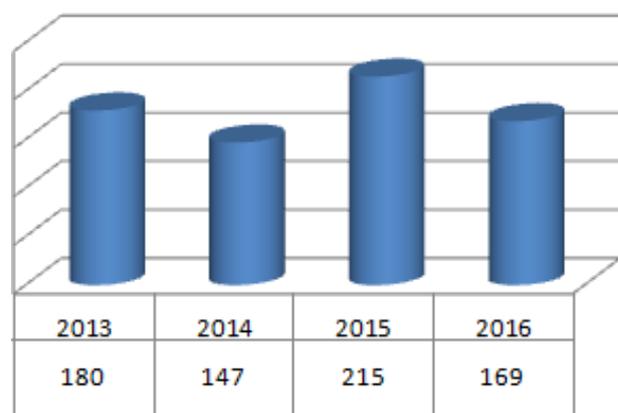
Domestic Direct Investment(DDI) has an important role in supporting economic growth in Indonesia alone. The investment objectives stated in Law No. 25 Year 2007 Article 3, paragraph (2) states that the implementation of investment among others; increase national economic growth; create jobs; promote sustainable economic development; improve the competitiveness of national business world; increase the capacity and capability of national technology; encourage the development of community economy; The potential economic processes into real economic power; and improve social welfare.

The investment climate in Indonesia does not always work well. This can be demonstrated by the emergence of various cases of violations of investment in Indonesia that are hindrances or obstacles to benefit from these investments. Some cases including, Google, which is defined as business entities (BUT), but refuses to pay taxes since 2011 to the detriment of the state trillions of rupiah. Freeport cases mentioned have tax evasion through the inclusion of heavy equipment through special channels and the lack of stock ownership by Indonesian Freeport Indonesia is very detrimental itself as the owner of the resource Freeport. Another case noted that as of March 2016 there were about 2.

Another case related to the removal of PT Semen Indonesia's operational permit in Rembang, Central Java, due to a case related to the EIA of establishing a factory with local residents. Non-compliance of investors in the submission of the Investment Obligation Report (LKPM) which must be reported periodically but which ultimately results in the cancellation of the cancellation of thousands of Approval or Principle License (SP / IP).

Through the positive and negative impacts of this investment, Indonesia needs to maintain its economic conditions so that the investment climate remains stable. The financial condition of Indonesia established urgently needed to support the investment climate so as to keep well and are likely to continue to increase, so will have a positive impact on economic growth in Indonesia alone, this can be done by analyzing the formation of the state budget that is effective, so that state spending is not only spent in one period without as the country's consumption without profit or not worth the investment. State expenditure that can bring long-term benefits including the capital expenditure, where expenditure is allocated for capital expenditures; building infrastructure.

Capital expenditures in Indonesia decreased and increased from year to year are quite volatile. Data is accessed from (Indonesian Ministry of Finance, 2019) on the financial statements of the central government (LKPP) illustrates the Indonesian state capital outlay every year, here are the data capex in Indonesia:



Source: Indonesian Ministry of Finance, 2019

Figure 2. Graph of Central Government Capital Expenditures

As one of the factors driving investments in Indonesia, a decrease and an increase in capital expenditure, a significant portion of each year, also indicated affect investment relations toward

Indonesia's economic growth. Therefore, the government must determine the exact proportion of capital expenditure so that it can have a positive influence on economic growth in Indonesia.

Solow (1957) is an early investigator that offer growth theory (Khaliq and Noy, 2007). According Arsyad (2010), economic growth is a process that increases the per capita income in a given time period, which is characterized by an increase in the gross national product or the real national income, which increased the production capacity to increase output in real terms, (Jaeni and Anggana, 2016), (Adisasmita, 2014).

Growth model Harrod-Domar simply states that the rate of economic growth (GDP) is determined by the ratio of national savings and capital ratio of national output, without direct intervention from the government or the growth of national income will be positively related to the savings ratio (the greater part of the GDP of the economy that can saved and invested, the greater the GDP growth, and inversely or negatively with economic output capital ratio, namely (capital economic output), lower GDP growth (Todaro, 2011).

The theory of economic growth is defined as an effort to increase production capacity to reach additional output, as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the national level and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the regional level. The theory of regional growth / regional level covering various aspects such as sectoral aspects, spatial locational aspects, natural resources, exports, income distribution imbalances in growth and disparities between regions (Adisasmita, 2013).

Therefore, Government expenditures are fiscal policies that promote economic prosperity, in which the government expenditure in question is a capital expenditure. (Ismail, et.al, 2014). The capital

expenditure is expenditure made to increase fixed assets or investments that already exist so that will provide benefits in the future (Jaeni and Anggana, 2016).

The capital expenditure is expenditure made in the context of purchasing / procurement or construction of tangible fixed assets which have the benefit of long-term value for use in government operations. The capital expenditures are categorized into five categories, including capital expenditures of land, machinery, buildings and buildings, roads, irrigation and tissue, and spending other physical capital in the form of fixed assets that are expected to provide benefits in the future (Wertianti and Dwiranda, 2013)

Act No. 25 of 2007 on Investment in Chapter I General Provisions Article I 2 and 5 explain that domestic investment is to do business in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia by a domestic investor using domestic capital, and done well by Indonesian citizens, enterprises, state-owned enterprises as well as areas planted in the territory of Indonesia.

Investment in the country has great significance for the economic development of countries, including Indonesia, in accordance with the principle of self-reliance in national development outlined in the Constitution and the provisions of its implementation in the form of laws and crustaceans. Government to mobilize capital through various ways and means, so that domestic investment in national development can be maintained and improved (Sihombing, 2009).

Benefits of domestic investment in them is; able to save foreign exchange; reduce dependence on foreign products; pushing the domestic industry; contribute to the efforts of labor. So to create a healthy investment climate and creating these benefits, the direction of government policy in domestic capital investment to be done is (Sihombing, 2009):

(Reducing the high economic costs at each stage of investment), (Fixing the investment policy,

formulate a system of incentives in the investment policy, as well as institutional reform investment), (Fixing the harmonization of Some factors that may affect investment including, interest rates, inflation, government expenditure (Sasana, 2008), infrastructure development (Posumah, 2016), political stability, investment climate, demographics, natural resources, the availability of the domestic market, capital expenditures embodied in the development of infrastructure (Rizky, et. al, 2016). The existence of external factors that individually can affect investment has also become one of the factors the impact of investment in the country within a country.

In Act No. 25/2007 on investment for the purpose of investment in Article 3 paragraph (2) Investment Act, namely: (Improving national economic growth.), (Creating Employment), (Promote sustainable economic development.), (Improving the competitiveness of the national business community), (Increasing the capacity and capability of national technology), (Encourage the economic development of the people), (Improving the economic potential into economic power by using funds from both domestic and overseas.), (Improve social welfare)

Dewi and Wardani (2017) state that Partially, three independent variables have a significant positive effect and simultaneously influence on 88.9%. They used data of 33 provinces in Indonesia from 2013-2015. Bakari (2017; 2018) used 46 observation for the Impact of Domestic Investment on Economic from Algeria conclude that In the short term have an impact DDI (-) on economic growth while while in the long-term impact (+). In the long term, the export and import of impact (+) on economic growth increased by (0.3 and 0.2)% of GDP. While in the short

term, only affecting imports (+) on economic growth.

Rizky, et.al (2016) state that independent variables have a positive effect on Indonesian economic growth partially. FDI affects economic growth driven by healthy Indonesian economy, political stability, favorable investment climate, infrastructure spending and capital expenditures were realized in economic development. They used data of 33 provinces in Indonesia from 2011-2013.

Mohamed, et.al (2013) state that there is a causal relationship bilateral between DI with economic growth, where it is triggered by the presence of foreign investors, while foreign investors to invest in the country, the local investor is required to invest in raw materials, spare parts and manufacturing. The data in the study in this paper uses VECM with the data used is FDI, DI and Malaysia's GDP from the year 1970-2008. Nugroho and Rohman (2012) state that (1) Capital expenditure was significantly negative effect directly on the financial performance. (2) Capital expenditures were significantly positive indirect effect on financial performance through local revenue. He used descriptive statistics analysis techniques Using the method of PLS and 35 counties and cities in Central Java.

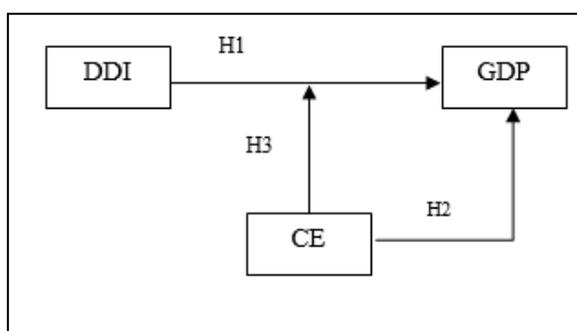


Figure 3. Theoretical Framework

Hypothesis

H1: DDI have a significant effect on economic growth in Indonesia

H2: Capital expenditures have a significant impact on economic growth in Indonesia

H3: The capital expenditure moderates the relationship DDI to economic growth in Indonesia.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach to investigate the unidirectional causality where we not only gauge the impact of one or more variables. Instead, we also show the directional relationship between the

dependent and independent variable as well as the causal relationship (Kuncoro, 2011). We use secondary data collected using purposive sampling from 2010-2018 as these years are regarded as the time period with stable economic conditions and free from the influence of crisis '98 and '08 because researchers really just want to see the effect of the DDI is the dependent variable in this study with Capex as moderating relationship. Three types of variables available in our research: independent a.variabel DDI; b. the dependent variable, namely the Indonesian Economic Growth which proxy to use (GDP); c. Capex moderating variable is to affect (amplify / attenuate) DDI relationship with the GDP.

Table 1. Definition of Concept and Variable Operations

Variables	Dimension	Indicator	Measurement Scale
Free / Independent (X1)	Realized FDI per province	Investment Realization Value	ratio
DDI			
Law No.25 of 2007 concerning Domestic Investments	Realization of Capital Expenditures by Province	Total Realized Capital Expenditure by province	ratio
Moderation variable (X2)			
Treasury			
Treasury No.Per-33 / NT / 2008 on the guidelines for the use ACCOUNTS for revenue, personnel expenses, expenditures and capital expenditures in accordance with the Chart of Accounts Chart of Accounts Standards or Standards (BAS)			
Bound variables / Dependent (Y2) (Indonesian economic growth) Classical Theory of Economic Growth by Harood-Domar	Economic growth area	Gross Domestic (GRDP) Regional Product	ratio

Source: Research document

Analysis Method: at the stage of the analysis conducted in this study is that the formulation of the model using analytical techniques such as Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) (Ghozali, 2011), and then we select the best model among Common Effect, Fixed Effects and Random Effects, the coefficient of determination, test the suitability of the model (test F), t test, and hypothesis testing. MRA method is done by multiplying the hypothesized variables with a moderating variable and independent variables. Then the equation is formed:

$$Y_{it} = a + b_1 X_{1it} + b_2 X_{2it} + b_3 X_{3it} + e_{it}$$

Y = Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP)

a = intercept

X₁ = Realsasi of DDI per province (Ivestasi Value in US \$)

X₂ = Moderating Variables (Capex per province)

b = Regression coefficient

e = Variable disturbance or error terms

i = FDI cross section units by region

t = Time series units in 2010-2018

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 2. Chow test
(Redundant Fixed Effects Test)

Effects Test	statistics	df	Prob.
Cross-Section F	7.110710	(29.237)	0.0000
Cross-Section Chi-square	169.015913	29	0.0000

Source: secondary data, processed in 2018

Based on the results shown in the above table can be seen that the prob. The resulting Chow test is 0.0000, which means less of a (0.05) or 0.0000 < 0.05. Thus it can be concluded from these results is the best model to choose between the models are CE and FE FE models.

Ho: Ce

Ha: Fe

Hausman test is done to choose the best model among models Fixed Effects (FE) and models Random Effects (RE), with provisions; if prob. generated through the test > a then the best model is the model of RE, but if prob. < a then the best model is the model FE.

Table 3. Hausman test
(Correlation Random Effects - Hausman Test)

Test Summary	Chi.Sq. statistics	Chi.S q. df	Prob.
Cross-section Random	13.654444	3	.0034

Source: secondary data, processed in 2017

Based on the results of Hausman test described in Table above shows the results of that prob. < A or 0.0034 < 0.05, it can be concluded that the best model was chosen between RE and FE models are models of FE.

The same results were shown in two trials to select the best model that with the election of the FE models as much as 2 times the test Lagrange Multiplier (LM) which is used to select between RE and CE models do not need to be done.

Table 4. Regression Test Results

Dependent Variable (Y): GRDP				
Variables	coefficient	Std Error	t-statistic	Prob.
Constants	8.235420	0.319113	25.80724	0.0000
DDI (X ₁)	-1.91E-07	9.42E-08	-2.027067	0.0438 **
Capital Expenditure (X ₂)	0.000155	5.52E-05	2.809223	0.0054 **
Moderation	0.241560	0.024157	9.999744	0.0000 *
R-square				0.820516
Adj. R-square				0.796282
F-Statistics				33.85782
Prob (F-statistics)				0.000000 *

Source: secondary data, processed in 2019

Ket: moderasi = X₁ * X₂

* Very significant

** significant in a = 5%

*** significant in a = 10%

From the results if the multiple linear regression test data shown in the table (4) above, can be established model of multiple regression equation as follows:

$$Y = 8235 - 1.91 (DDI) + 0.00015 (BM) + 0.24156 (Moderation) + e$$

The above equation shows that, simultaneously, DDI, Capital Expenditure and moderating variables have an influence on economic growth and be able to explain the factors of the Economic Growth.

Table 5. Model Conformance Test Results (FTest)

Model	F-Statistic	Prob.
Regression	33.85782	0.0000
Residual Total		

Source: secondary data, processed in 2019

F-statistical analysis is done by looking at the value of the F-statistic and significance tests, which show the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable. So we can conclude that; independent variables simultaneously (DDI, Capital Expenditure and Moderation significant positive effect on economic growth

(GDP), and if prob. <a then formed the strong influence or significant.

According to the table above, it can be shown that the F-statistic 33.85782 and prob. (0000) <a (0.05), it can be inferred from models created that, simultaneously independent variables significant positive effect on the dependent variable, it can be interpreted that the increase in the independent variable will affect the increase in the dependent variable.

Table 6. Results Coefficient of Determination

R-square	0.820516
Adj. R-square	0.796282

Source: Data Secondary, processed in 2019

Based on table above Adjusted R₂ value of 0.79682 and may imply that 79.63% change in the GDP can be explained by variables, DDI, CapEx, and Moderation while the remainder, amounting to 20:37% influenced or explained by factors or other variables outside the model established in this study.

Table 7. Individual Test Results Parameter Significance (T test)

Model	Coef.	Std.Error	t-statistics	Prob.	Decission (5%)
C	8.235420	0.319113	25.80724	0.0000	
DDI (X ₁)	-1.91E-07	9.42E-08	-2.027067	0.0438 **	reject Ho
Capital Expenditure (X ₂)	0.000155	5.52E-05	2.809223	0.0054 **	rejectHo
moderation	0.241560	0.024157	9.999744	0.0000 *	reject Ho

Source: secondary data, processed in 2019

Ket: moderasi = X₁ * X₂

* Very significant

** significant in a = 5%

*** significant in a = 10%

Partial assay results DDI influence to GDP can be seen t-statistics obtained at -2.02 and obtained p-value or prob.0,0001 smaller than a = 0.05 (0.0438 < 0.05), then these results shows partially contained a significant negative influence between DDI and the GDP, with a coefficient of 1.9. (H₁ accepted)

Partial assay results of the effect of the Capital Expenditure to GDP can be seen t-statistics obtained with 2.81 and p-value obtained or prob.0,0000 smaller than a = 0.05 (0.0054 < 0.05), the results this shows the partially contained significant positive effect between CapEx and the GDP, showing the coefficient value of 0.000155 (H₂ accepted).

The test results influence DDI * Capital Expenditure to GDP seen from 4.95 t-test with p-value < a (0.000 < 0.05) and compared with the test DDI to GDP individually produce sifnifikansi 0.0438 level, and their changes in the direction of the relationship, if earlier DDI negative effect it can be said that the level of significance in relation to the GDP DDI moderated by the stronger capital spending (0.000 < 0.0438). (H₃ accepted)

From the results if the data that has been done can be interpreted that the increase in DDI Rp.1, - will degrade or affect the slowdown

of economic growth (GDP) of Rp.1,91, -. From the test results of the t-statistic, which was done before it was concluded that the partial DDI negative effect on the GDP. The results are consistent with recent research in Bakari (2017; 2018), the growth of investment realization fluctuating just shows that the lack of public confidence in investing, then the factors that led to the DDI fluctuating include infrastructure governance and government communication as well as entrepreneurs which is still not good. Contrary to Rizki, et al (2016), where DDI significant positive effect on economic growth is due to the availability of market share of the domestic market.

Mohamed (2013) states that there is a causal relationship bilateral anatara DI with economic growth, where it is triggered by the presence of foreign investors, while foreign investors to invest in the country, the local investor is required to invest in raw materials, spare parts and manufacturing.

Domestic investment realization in Indonesia itself is still relatively low, and the ratio between FDI and DDI nearing 2.5: 1 then it is normal that the realization of the investment in the country remains to be improved to give effect to the economic growth

of Indonesia. Some factors that may be the reason why domestic investment in Indonesia is lower compared to foreign investment include the inability of the community to participate in the investment.

The inability of people to invest one caused by the condition of Indonesian people are still many who are still classified into poor communities, such as data reported by (BPS, 2017), From the 2010-2017 average of poor people in Indonesia still stands at 12.7 million, or 11.5% of the total population of Indonesia. The ability to invest on a large scale as required by BKPM not been met.

The Indonesian government itself encourages people to participate more in the running of SMEs or home industry as one of them is shaping government policy packages associated KUR (Kredit Usaha Rakyat). Through this policy package that allows the government provide SMEs obtain low-interest loans from 22-23% to 12%.

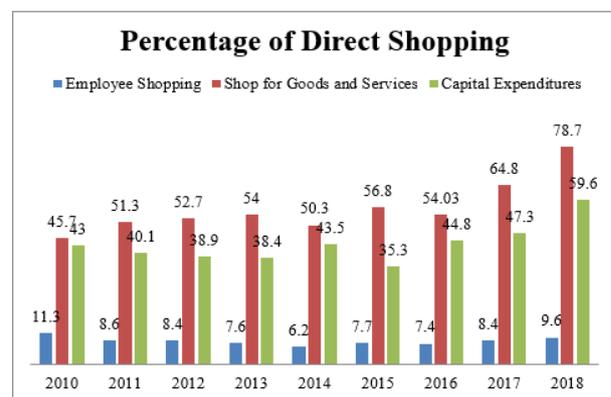
Based on statistical calculation has been done before can be interpreted that the increase in CapEx amounted to Rp1, - will increase or affecting an increasing economic growth (GDP) of Rp.0,00015, significantly.

The results are consistent with the results of research conducted by Rizky, et.al (2016) which gives the reason why capital spending significant positive effect on economic growth, such as government capital expenditures executed well in the construction of public infrastructure. Fasoranti (2012) the government should control the infrastructure spending that government expenditure targets can be achieved.

However, different results with Hasnul (2016) which states that government spending is negatively correlated with economic growth, and only government spending on housing and construction sectors that contribute to economic growth. Apriana and Suryanto (2010), capital expenditure has no effect on economic growth and this suggests that local governments

have yet to manage resources effectively and efficiently, with the allocation of funds is decreasing every year and there are many areas that have not been optimally provide public facilities.

From the research that researchers do indicate that the relationship between capital spending and economic growth, although the relationship is categorized into a weak association was not statistically significant due. Factors that might cause such a relationship is weak, the lack of capital expenditure portion compared to other government spending. Described in the following graph, the portion of capital expenditure is still lower than the spending on goods and services, but as we know that the capital expenditure is an expenditure of assets which are often categorized as an investment that will bring benefits in the future.



Source: secondary data, processed in 2019

Figure 4. Percentage Jump Shopping

Based on the picture above can be seen that the portion of the government's overall capital expenditures (all provinces) from 2010 to 2018 is still small when compared with spending on goods and services. If viewed from the benefits brought about government spending, it is clear who has the capital expenditure longest useful life for their own capital expenditure is often categorized as government investment, which will bring benefits in the future. So in this case the government needs to continue to

increase the share of capital spending to stimulate economic growth.

Based on the results of the statistical t-test analysis and test of significance were done before, it can be concluded that, Shopping DDI able to moderate the effect of capital to GDP or in other words the increase in Capex is able to increase the influence of FDI to GDP.

The results are consistent with research conducted by Wahyuning and Rakasiwi (2014) one of the low investment in infrastructure and facilities the country is still low, the availability of quality roads will facilitate investors in the transport modes so that the production process will increase, to then be able to drive the welfare of society and Sondakh, et al (2017) in a study revealed that the higher the government in the allocation of capital expenditure will increase investment and reduce unemployment.

As we know that investing in the country also have an impact on the growth of unemployment or employment, and to DDI itself, the average percentage of total employment is much higher when compared with the value of FDI reached 64.4% of the year 2010 -2016. So based on some previous studies and the results of this study, the higher allocation of expenditure the higher the government's capital investment in the country coming in and there will be more workers absorbed and increase the per capita income which will promote economic growth in Indonesia itself.

In the Islamic economic system at the time of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions, the state becomes an important factor in managing capital or capital owned by the community, or the state itself. The state's role is needed to maintain the fairness and stability of the economy. During this period the role of the state begins with the division of the spoils, public revenue and tax administration, keeping the dynamics of production factors such as; land, labor and capital, including

establishing a joint investment (Muhamad, 2017). From these explanations, the state is responsible for managing the economy and is responsible for stabilizing, enhance the country's economic growth so that people in the country can achieve prosperity.

The linkage in this study is the country's engagement in Indonesia, especially in collecting and managing of capital in the form of private investment is allocated in the project plan and the government itself. As the destination for private investment both from domestic and overseas aims to boost national economic growth, creating jobs and so forth, where the purpose set forth in the Investment Law in Indonesia in accordance with the principles and role of the state in the economic system of Islam on time of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions.

In the expansion of investment in Islamic economic principles known only at the level of instruments bought and sell it, such as a bond, or sukuk, shares, savings and time deposits. Islamic investment was distinguished with conventional investment system through a contract binding instruments and the investment itself. But actually, in the function and better benefits to be gained from investing activities of investing in the real sector, as in the days of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions, where the Apostle advocating to continue to improve the investment or capital increase derived from the spoils of war and zakat trade sector. Investment real sector will be directly related and may be perceived by society itself.

Related to this study we can see in terms of how much the number of workers absorbed from capital formation through private investment in Indonesia DDI as the following table:

Table 8. The Number of Workers Who Absorbed By FDI And DDI (2010-2016)

Year	Workers who Absorbed in DDI
2010	766 310
2011	1078509
2012	1070686
2013	1132326
2014	1.01241 million
2015	930 906
2016	951 939

Source: BKPM, processed in 2019

From the table, above it can be seen how many of TKI (Tenaga Kerja Indonesia) absorbed through investment into Indonesia, in principle, it is in line with the principles of Islamic economic growth system ie the principle of fairness and Adequate. Where Islam is not only set the characteristics of responsibility for the fulfillment of personal needs on economic growth but also the principle of justice and sufficient peck realized on responsibility in the ability of cover and ensure the realization of the adequacy of our fellow humans, where the responsibility is borne by the rich, relatives, people are given the ease and advantages, so that all this potential can overcome the problems of poverty (Huda, 2010)

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَايَ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ﴾

Meaning: Indeed, Allah orders justice and good conduct and giving to relatives and forbids immorality and bad conduct and oppression. He admonishes you that perhaps you will be reminded. (Surat an-Nahl [16]: 90)

In Islam itself the state's role is to manage the economy through the creation of fiscal policy and financial in an effort to capital formation through investment in order to avoid the accumulation of wealth so that the properties owned by every human being to be

more productive and profitable, so it will establish prosperity as in Al -qur'an (QS. Al-Hashr: 7)

مَا آفَاءَ اللَّهِ عَلَىٰ رَسُولِهِ مِّنْ أَهْلِ الْقُرَىٰ فَلِلَّهِ وَلِلرَّسُولِ وَلِذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَالْيَتَامَىٰ وَالْمَسْكِينِ وَابْنِ السَّبِيلِ كَيْ لَا يَكُونَ دُولَةً بَيْنَ الْأَغْنِيَاءِ مِنْكُمْ وَمَا آتَاكُمُ الرَّسُولُ فَخُذُوهُ وَمَا نَهَاكُمْ عَنْهُ فَانْتَهُوا وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ

Meaning: And what Allah restored to His Messenger from the people of the towns - it is for Allah and for the Messenger and for [his] near relatives and orphans and the [stranded] traveler - so that it will not be a perpetual distribution among the rich from among you. And whatever the Messenger has given you - take; and what he has forbidden you - refrain from. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is severe in penalty (Surat al-Hashr [59]: 7)

The prohibition on a buildup of such property can also be interpreted as a command of God to continue memproduksi treasure we have. In principle, the investment into one of the roads that can memproduksi the treasure. Produktivikasi process through the investment property is not solely invest without regard to principles of Islamic investment in the regulated and established by God, therefore, investing in Islamic principles is also concerned with what the business sectors that will be invested. Allah says in the Qur'an surat Al-Baqarah: 261 explains about in terms of what we can invest, as follows;

مَثَلًا لِّذِينَ يُنْفِقُونَ أَمْوَالَهُمْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ كَمَثَلِ حَبَّةٍ أَنْبَتَتْ سَبْعَ سَنَابِلٍ فِي كُلِّ سَنَابِلَةٍ مِّائَةٌ حَبَّةٌ وَاللَّهُ يُضْعِفُ لِمَنْ يَشَاءُ وَاللَّهُ وَسِيعٌ عَلِيمٌ

Meaning: The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like a seed [of grain] which grows seven spikes; in each spike is a hundred grains. And Allah multiplies [His

reward] for whom He wills. And Allah is all-Encompassing and Knowing (Al-Baqarah: 261)

Sector is the sector that is in accordance with the principles of Islamic economics, which is projected to remain in the way of Allah. Wherein, the investment sector is a priority in Islam is an investment that can meet the basic needs of people, good food, clothing, shelter, health and education. Another sector is the sector that can provide the infrastructure for the public interest.

Referring to this, that the investment must be run in the way of Allah, and aims to meet the needs of the public, the DDI into investments that run in accordance with these principles, in which sectors the investment therein is largely an effort to meet the needs of the public, such as; food industry, textile industry, pharmaceutical industry and medicine, food crops and plantations, electricity gas and water, construction, housing, telecommunications, and other sectors that support any public needs (Aldin, 2019).

Once the importance of investing in our daily lives, to meet the necessities of life and also to continue memproduktifkan treasures in Allah also stated in the Quran surah Al-Jumuah: 10 that is the recommendation to continue to try and find, as follows:

فَإِذَا قُضِيَتِ الصَّلَاةُ فَانْتَشِرُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَابْتَغُوا مِنْ فَضْلِ اللَّهِ وَاذْكُرُوا اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Meaning: And when the prayer has been concluded, disperse within the land and seek from the bounty of Allah, and remember Allah often that you may succeed (Surah al-Jumu'ah [62]: 10).

Of the important role that investment, then investing in a country should be encouraged and improved, it is essential to meet the factors that can increase the investment

itself. In this study, the factors to be a catalyst for increased investment is a capital expenditure. The capital expenditure is proven to increase the effect of the investment on economic growth. At the time of Caliph Uthman bin Affan, where the construction of public facilities, such as roads, buildings, mosques, markets, ports, irrigation, plumbing and some other public sectors. The development also affect and benefit the commercial sector into the business genius of Uthman, (Muhammad, 2014).

CONCLUSION

Theoretically, our result help to minimize the differences of other previous studies since it provides additional evidence for some of those studies. In this regard, our investigation can be used as new reference on the pattern and implementation of both local investment and foreign investment in Indonesia in the form of DDI.

In practice, it was the realization of DDI there are still gaps in some areas, giving rise to local or regional industry pioneer, can lead to imbalances in economic growth and social welfare, in each region, so as to minimize the impact of inequality on investment is expected governmental can create policies to minimize inequality realization of investments in each region, as in the SEZ policy is based on the potential of each region. It is expected that after the success of the SEZ on 12 areas that run will continue at the SEZ program in parts of the rest of Indonesia, so that equity and equitable prosperity will be realized.

It is also necessary for the government to synchronize the national and local regulations so as to equalize the regional development process and minimize inequality. Aside from regulation, taxation was one factor that minimizes the benefit of DDI because as we mentioned in the previous chapter, there are

cases of tax evasion which of course can be harmful to the government.

Limitations of this study is, this study only focused on the realization of investments by location or region, and the implications for economic growth in the region itself in general. So for future research is expected to focus research on investment point of view both Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and DDI by business sector, and see which sectors are being pioneers, and what the implications for increased employment and reduction of unemployment and poverty, and how FDI and DDI can reduce the rate of inequality are quite high in Indonesia.

Apart from that factor that into the catalyst or moderation in this study is limited to the capital expenditure is expected in future studies can be developed such as the availability of human resources associated with certain educational qualifications, then reviewing or further deepen economic research analysis from the perspective of Islam.

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