



Legal Protection for Foreign Students at Universitas Negeri Padang Based on the Principles of Certainty and Justice in Islamic Law

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Abstract

Legal protection and certainty for foreign students in higher education have become global concerns. Even former U.S. President Donald Trump's policy on the presence of foreign students at Harvard University sparked international controversy. This highlights the importance of legal protection and certainty for international students in all countries that serve as destinations for higher education. Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) has hosted foreign students since 2016, and their numbers continue to grow in line with the university's rising popularity and global ranking. The presence of international students must be supported by guaranteed legal protection and certainty so that they can pursue their studies under a clear legal framework. This study aims to explore the forms of legal protection provided to foreign students at Universitas Negeri Padang, Indonesia. The research adopts a qualitative case study approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with eleven informants, including the head of the International Office and foreign students from Malaysia and Myanmar, selected through purposive sampling. To strengthen the interview data, the researcher also conducted document analysis using a normative juridical approach relevant to the research topic. The data were analyzed thematically using Miles and Huberman's interactive model. The findings reveal that legal protection for foreign students is implemented in several forms: (i) ensuring safety, security, and health; (ii) providing excellent administrative services throughout the academic process; and (iii) guaranteeing the right to practice their faith and religion. These findings serve as a preliminary reference for future researchers to further investigate this topic in different contexts and objectives. As a globally reputable university, Universitas Negeri Padang has fulfilled the standards, requirements, and key elements of legal protection in accordance with both global and Islamic principles.

Keywords: Legal Protection; Foreign Student; Islamic Principle; Work Class University

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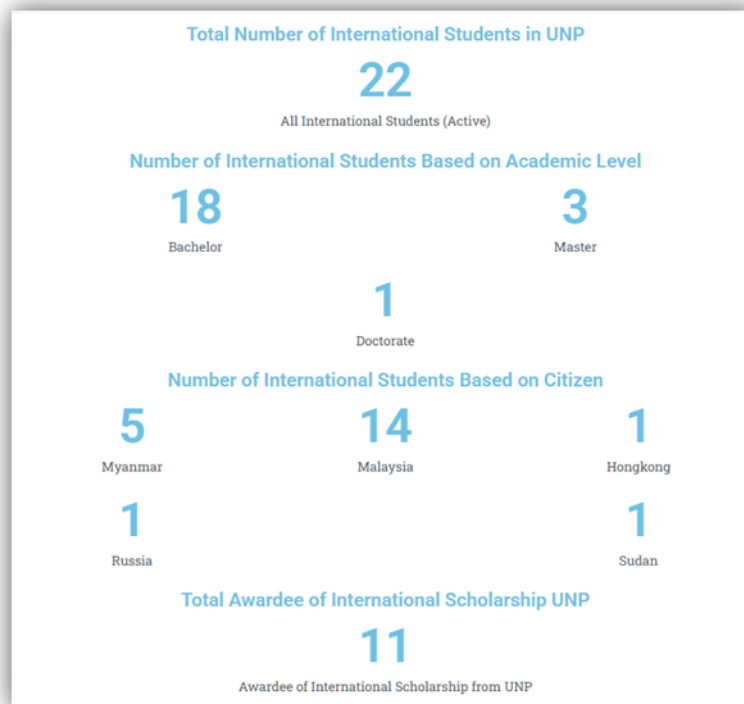
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Introduction

Universities in the era of globalization need innovation, such as an event for promotion both at home and abroad (Lay et al., n.d., p. 323). The existence of international students has a strategic potential to become national public relations, which will have an impact on the universities where they study and are known to the world (Mali, 2020, p. 71). UNP is one of the leading universities in Indonesia with PTNBH status based on PP No. 114 of 2021 concerning Higher Education Legal Entities, Padang State University. UNP Chancellor, Ganefri in a press release said that UNP will continue to make various breakthroughs and innovations to catch up and realize the

institution's vision as "The University of Dignity and International Reputation" (UNP, 2022). Therefore, to strengthen its existence as a World Class University, increasing UNP's network with various prestigious universities abroad is one of the important incentives, one of which is holding an admission program for foreign students.

The number of foreign students is one of the five main components used to assess the performance of universities in Indonesia (Samarinda, 2017). Padang State University (UNP) is one of the universities that accept foreign students if they meet the requirements by the provisions of the legislation. This is stated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 114 of 2021 Article 71 paragraph (3) and Article 17 paragraph (1) concerning State Universities as Legal Entities, Padang State University. The number of foreign students at UNP is increasing every year, this is based on data from the 2020-2024 UNP Strategic Plan.



Source: Total Number of International Students in UNP (<https://io.unp.ac.id/index.php/statistics/>)

The large number of foreign students studying at UNP is a strategic target, one of which aims to improve the quality of student affairs. Following UNP's vision to "Become a Dignified and Internationally Reputable University" (UNP, 2022), legal protection for foreign students is one of the priorities so that UNP's reputation as a PTNBH campus in the eyes of the international community will be better, UNP will become a safe campus for foreign students. attracted many foreign investors to cooperate.

The existence of foreign students at UNP aims to support the achievement of world-class UNP and welcome the era of change towards superior

universities. Thus, UNP should provide legal protection to foreign students who are studying. This is in line with Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution "Every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity". So every Indonesian citizen, including foreign nationals, must have legal certainty it and provide a sense of justice.

Through the decision of the Chancellor of UNP No. 3509/UN35/HM/2017 dated August 11, 2017, regarding UNP Foreign Student Admission Service Standards, only the components of security and safety guarantees are limited to services. The component states that the campus provides facilities for facilitating administrative processes at the faculty and university levels. There is no specific regulation issued by UNP regarding the legal protection of foreign students. Along with this, it is not uncommon for the security of foreign students to clash with certain situations. For example, when there is a Covid-19 pandemic that has a global impact, foreign students are involved in criminal acts or immigration.

Foreign students need to be given legal protection in obtaining equal treatment to achieve justice in Indonesia (HAM, 1999), especially UNP, and ensure that UNP is a campus that is welcoming to world competition and safe for foreign students. This study contributes to the draft proposal in formulating legal protection policies for foreign students at UNP based on certainty and justice which are not only contained in positive law but also in principles of certainty and justice in Islamic law.

Method

The data that has been collected through field research and library research with *yuridis-sociologic (empiris)* method are then analyzed qualitatively, namely collecting and selecting the data obtained based on the quality of their truth and by the problems being studied, then processed systematically and connected with theories and provisions of laws and regulations in the field positive law and Islamic law. The research also adopts a qualitative case study approach. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with eleven informants, including the head of the International Office and foreign students from Malaysia and Myanmar, selected through purposive sampling. The research results obtained are described descriptively, namely explaining or describing an actual situation in the field, so that the research can provide an overview or understanding that can provide conclusions from the existing problems (Moleong, 2004).

This type of research uses doctrinal research, based on normative juridical research methods, namely a theoretical approach through literature study based on legislation Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (hereinafter referred to as the Immigration Act) especially those that regulate protection law for foreigners, one of which is foreign students. As well as other laws and regulations governing foreign students, theories or opinions of legal experts related to the writing material to be discussed. The data is elaborated by an empirical study with data sources derived from interviews by conducting

direct questions and answers with sources and related parties regarding developing legal phenomena.

Result

The purpose of the State in the 1945 Constitution is to protect all Indonesian people and all of Indonesia's territory. Legal protection for citizens should also apply to Foreign Citizens in Indonesia. Legal protection is always related to the role and function of law as a regulator and protection of the interests of society (Shadiqin, 2019, p. 562).

The concept of legal protection for people in the Western world is based on the concept of *Rechtstaat* and Rule of The Law (Kadaryanto, 2018, p. 101). The principle of legal protection for government actions is based on and derived from the concept of recognition and protection of human rights (Hadjon, 1987, p. 38). The protection provided by law is also related to the existence of human rights and obligations to make legal decisions (Naibaho, 2011). In other words, protection can be said to be legal protection if it contains elements of government protection, guarantees of legal certainty, related to citizen rights, and sanctions for violators (Rai Yulianti & Sudika Mangku, 2020, p. 1398).

Foreign students in Indonesia are currently regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of National Education of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2007 Concerning Requirements and Procedures for Foreign Citizens to Become Students at Indonesian Universities. This Regulation of the Minister of National Education states that foreign students are foreign citizens who are studying at universities in Indonesia. In addition, it is also contained in Law No. 6 of 2011 Concerning Immigration and the Citizenship Law which is a manifestation of the principle of the rule of law and shows Indonesia's obedience in complying with international law in terms of protecting foreign nationals, both those who are temporarily or permanently residing (Nana, 2016, p. 4).

One of the criteria for assessing a world-class university is the presence of foreign students, this is a component that must be possessed by world-class universities today. Foreign students are also a sign that a university has been recognized internationally (Dirgantari, 2012). Foreign students can potentially violate the law such as criminal acts of misuse of residence permits or immigration, disturbing public order, endangering the country, and running away. Foreign students also have the potential to become victims of crime, racial discrimination, and unfair treatment. In fact, every human being has basic rights or fundamental rights since birth into this world, so that no human being or party can take away these rights. Human rights are universally recognized as stated in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the UN in 1948. Thus, all countries in the world are morally required to respect, uphold and protect these rights (Maku, 2017, p. 67).

Through the principle of certainty and justice in legal protection, where legal certainty requires certainty in relations between people in society (Acar & Sudrajat, 2018, p. 438). This means that the law must come from a source that has legitimate authority and is therefore obeyed and binding (Rahardjo, 1990, p. 81). After legal justice is achieved, the next thing that must be fulfilled is legal certainty. Without legal certainty, society never understands whether the actions taken are right or wrong and will cause various problems, namely the emergence of unrest in society (Putri & Arifin, 2018, pp. 149–150). Although legal certainty is closely related to justice, law is not identical to justice. Law is general, binding on everyone, is equalizing, while justice is subjective, individualistic, and does not equalize (Mertokusumo, 2008, p. 13).

Based on the research results, it was found that Padang State University has implemented several forms of legal protection for foreign students, as stated in the decision of the UNP Chancellor No. 3509/UN35/HM/2017 dated August 11, 2017 concerning the UNP Foreign Student Admissions Service Standards. In the Chancellor's Decree, there is a security and safety guarantee component that states that the campus provides facilities to facilitate processes, one of which is administrative matters at the faculty and university levels.

Legal protection provided by UNP includes:

1. Administrative Protection

Provision of residence permit services and legal assistance related to immigration issues. In this case UNP provides easy administrative processes including guarantees of assistance related to immigration issues such as several residence permit documents and others. Legal protection for Indonesian students abroad refers to the protection of citizens abroad as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution and Article 28G of the 1945 Constitution, Law Number 12 of 2006 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, and Law Number 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) states the following:

- 1) No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.
- 2) Everyone has the right to legal protection against such interference or attacks.

This article emphasizes that every individual has the right to privacy and protection from acts that violate his private life and reputation, and underlines the importance of legal protection in cases of violation of these rights. Which means that everyone has the right to legal protection against various forms of interference, interference and attacks (Maruli & Situmeang, 2021, p. 43).

Furthermore, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, it is expressly stated that one of the aims of sending a (diplomatic) mission is to represent the sending country in the receiving country. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 expressly states that one of the

aims of sending a diplomatic mission is to represent the sending country in the receiving country.

In addition, the objectives of sending diplomatic missions as stated in Article 3 of the Vienna Convention include:

- 1) Representing the sending country in the receiving country.
- 2) Protecting the interests of the sending country and its citizens in the receiving country within the limits permitted by international law.
- 3) Conducting negotiations with the government of the receiving country.
- 4) Obtaining legitimate information regarding conditions and developments in the receiving country and reporting it to the government of the sending country.
- 5) Fostering friendly relations between the sending country and the receiving country and developing economic, cultural, and scientific relations.

This convention establishes the basic rules of diplomatic relations and provides immunity and privileges for diplomats in carrying out their duties. or to protect the interests of the sending country and its people in the receiving country with limitations permitted by international law (Waha, 2024). The constitution itself, namely in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution, expressly states that one of the goals of the Indonesian State is to protect the entire Indonesian nation.

Specifically, legal protection in other countries is stated in Articles 18, 21, and 22 of Law 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations. Furthermore, Article 21 of Law 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations states that in the event that Indonesian citizens are threatened with real danger, the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to provide protection, assist, and gather them in a safe area, and try to repatriate them to Indonesia at the expense of the state. From here it can be seen that protection including the repatriation of citizens to their country of origin is the responsibility of the government and the costs are fully borne by the state. If there is war or diplomatic relations in another country, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 of Law 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations, the Minister or other official appointed by the President, coordinates efforts to secure and protect national interests including Indonesian citizens.

Based on the above, Indonesia, especially universities that accept foreign students as subjects of international law, should protect as stated in the constitution and several conventions as a form of compliance with international legal regulations. UNP as a university in Indonesia has and will always provide legal protection for all its students, especially foreign students, by the applicable rector's regulations.

2. Academic Protection

Foreign students will have access to an academic advisor who will provide academic guidance, help plan their study program, and provide academic advice (Internasional, 2024). Guarantee of equality in access to education, academic guidance, and rights as students. Based on the results

of the interview conducted with Mr. Rusnardi Rahmat, Ph.D Eng as the Head of the International Office, he explained that the form of legal protection in the academic field provided by universities to foreign students generally includes the following important aspects:

- 1) Guarantee of Equal Access to Education
Foreign students are given the same rights to access academic facilities, including libraries, laboratories, and research centers. There is no discrimination in taking courses or study programs.
- 2) Protection of the Right to Academic Freedom
Foreign students have the right to express their opinions and participate in academic discussions without pressure or discrimination. Freedom to choose research topics and other academic activities.
- 3) Academic Guidance and Mentoring
The university provides academic supervisors who understand the cultural background and language barriers of foreign students. There is an academic orientation program to introduce the education system in Indonesia.
- 4) Protection against Academic Discrimination
There are regulations that prohibit all forms of discrimination based on nationality or country of origin in academic assessments and lecture activities. Foreign students are protected from harassment or discrimination by teaching staff or fellow students.
- 5) Language Services and Learning Support
Indonesian language learning program for foreign students to facilitate understanding of lecture material. Additional academic assistance if there are difficulties in understanding the material due to language barriers.
- 6) Complaint and Dispute Resolution Mechanism
The university provides an official complaint channel to report discriminatory actions or violations of academic rights. An advocacy team or international service unit is formed to handle foreign student problems professionally.

At UNP, academic legal protection for foreign students is usually accommodated through:

- 1) International Office as a center for information and advocacy for foreign students.

As we can see on the UNP international office page Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP) always welcomes International Students from around the world; therefore, to open more opportunities for international students to study and continue pursuing their degrees at UNP, two scholarships are offered by UNP for International Students. The green campus and friendly and rich-in-culture environment make Universitas Negeri Padang the best campus for not only local but also international students to continue their studies. The objectives of the International Office are also in line with the goals that UNP has achieved, namely to implement good quality service for its cooperation partners (Office, 2025).

- 2) Internal regulations that ensure equal treatment in the teaching and learning process.

These regulations are usually stated in the form of official documents or internal campus policies (Indonesia, 2021). Here are some examples of these forms of regulations, such as Rector's Regulation or Rector's Decree (SK), which regulates the rights and obligations of foreign students in academic and non-academic activities. Affirms equal access to campus facilities, academic services, and the right to participate in lecture activities. Example: Rector's Decree on Campus Internationalization Policy or Protection of Foreign Students. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) related to academic services for foreign students, including course registration, academic consultation, and final assignment guidance. SOP is also used for resolving academic problems involving foreign students. Therefore, the Student Code of Ethics and Rules of Procedure Guarantees no discrimination based on nationality in assessments, lecturer-student interactions, and other academic activities. Regulates sanctions for parties who commit discriminatory acts or violate the rights of foreign students. Academic Guidelines and Student Handbook are guidelines that include information on the rights of foreign students in attending lectures, exams, and complaint filing procedures. Usually also contains information related to academic assistance and other support services. Last, the International Cooperation Agreement contains a document of agreement between UNP and foreign universities that ensures academic protection for foreign students. Guarantees equal treatment in terms of credit transfer and degree recognition. This international cooperation can be seen in the UNP International Partnership list (UNP, 2025).

3. Social Protection: Support in adapting to the local social and cultural environment.

Based on an interview with the head of the UNP International Office, Rusnardi Rahmat, Ph.D Eng in addition to the Rector's Decree, foreign students are prohibited from living outside the UNP campus. UNP provides special dormitories for foreign students, so there is a guarantee of security of residence while foreign students study at UNP.

However, there are several obstacles in implementing this legal protection, such as differences in understanding between foreign students and the campus regarding rights and obligations, as well as limited access to legal information. In addition, the lack of socialization regarding immigration regulations and Islamic law is also a challenge.

A. Principle of Legal Certainty in the Protection of Foreign Students

The principle of legal certainty is part of the characteristics of a state of law. Legal certainty is also closely related to the principle of legality. This means that laws that aim to regulate society must be known to the public. As one aspect of legal life, legal certainty requires certainty in relations between people in society. For that purpose, what is closely related to the problem of legal certainty is where the law comes from (Rahardjo, 1990, p. 81). This

means that the law must come from a source that has legitimate authority and is therefore obeyed and binding.

Legal certainty is also closely related to the principle of legality. This means that the law, the purpose of which is, among other things, to discipline society, must be clearly known by the public so that if there is a prohibition in the law, the things that are prohibited are clear, and if there are sanctions for the prohibition, they are also stated explicitly. The principle of legal certainty in Islam as stated by Allah SWT QS. Al-Qasas Verse 59:

وَمَا كَانَ رَبُّكَ مُهْلِكَ الْقُرَىٰ حَتَّىٰ يَبْعَثَ فِي أُمِّهَا رَسُولًا يَتْلُوا عَلَيْهِمْ أَيْنَمَا وَجَدْنَا مُهْلِكِي الْقُرَىٰ إِلَّا وَأَهْلُهَا ظَالِمُونَ

"Your Lord will not destroy countries until He sends a messenger in their capitals who recites Our verses to them. We have never (also) destroyed (the inhabitants of) countries, unless their inhabitants were in a state of injustice."

Based on Tafsir Tahlili, this verse explains that by His sunnah, Allah never destroys a city, unless He first sends an apostle to that city to recite to its inhabitants Allah's verses which contain the truth. The apostle was assigned to call and warn them so that they would believe in Allah, but they did not heed it. Allah's Word: وَمَا كُنَّا مُعَذِّبِينَ حَتَّىٰ يَبْعَثَ رَسُولًا We will not torture you until We send a messenger. (al-Isrā'/17: 15) After Allah sends the apostle to guide the people of the city to the straight path, guiding them to the truth, but they continue to commit injustice and lie to the apostle, denying His verses, then He will destroy the city and its inhabitants. The massive destruction of the people, as had happened to previous peoples, did not happen to the Prophet Muhammad's people. He is the last prophet sent to the whole world so that destruction will no longer happen. There is only partial or local destruction, such as disease, natural disasters, earthquakes, tsunamis, and so on. Sending Muhammad Saw as the last prophet means that Allah will not send any prophet or apostle after him. Meanwhile, the duties of preaching and the responsibility to warn the people lie on the shoulders of the ulama.

Where it is stated that the law that originates from Allah SWT as the highest authority in the Islamic perspective can be applied in society and must be clearly communicated to society to be used as a guideline and implemented in their lives. The principle of certainty in Islamic law can also be found in the QS. Al-Israa verse 15, QS. Al-Baqarah Verses 35-36, and QS. Al-A'raf Verse 19. From the provisions of these verses, Islamic legal experts established the basic rule, "There is no law for the actions of an intelligent person before there is a text or provisions."

The principle of legal certainty in Islamic law also emphasizes the clarity of rules and their permanent validity. At Padang State University, this principle is implemented through the provision of guidelines and regulations related to the legal status of foreign students. However, there are still gaps in the

implementation of policies, especially in terms of coordination between the campus and immigration agencies.

The principle of certainty of Islamic law in legal protection for foreign students at UNP is reflected in the regulation in the form of Rector's Decree No. 3509/UN35/HM/2017 concerning UNP Foreign Student Admission Standards. This means that the law comes from a source that has legal authority so it must be obeyed and is binding.

B. Principle of Justice in the Protection of Foreign Students

The importance of the principle of justice in law in general, Islamic law in particular, so it is necessary to understand what the word justice really means. Moreover, doing justice is a commandment of Allah SWT to humans, according to QS. Al Maidah verse 8:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا
إِعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

“O you who believe, be you upholders of (the truth) for Allah (and) witnesses (who act) fairly. Don't let your hatred of a people encourage you to act unfairly. Be fair because (fair) is closer to piety. Have faith in Allah. Indeed, Allah is very careful about what you do.”

This verse commands believers to carry out their deeds and work carefully, honestly, and sincerely for the sake of Allah, both work related to religious matters and work related to worldly life matters. Only then can they be successful and get the results or rewards they hope for. In their testimony, they must fairly explain what is true, regardless of who the person is, even if it will benefit their opponents and harm their friends and relatives. This verse is in the same vein and in tune with Surah an-Nisā'/4:135, namely that it both explains someone who acts fairly and honestly in testimony. The difference is that in this verse the obligation to act fairly and honestly in testimony is explained even though the testimony will be detrimental to oneself, mother, father and relatives, whereas in this verse it is explained that hatred towards a people should not encourage someone to give unfair and dishonest testimony, even against an opponent. Furthermore, in a broad and comprehensive manner, Allah commands believers to act justly, because justice is needed in all things, to achieve and obtain peace, prosperity and happiness in this world and the hereafter. Therefore, acting justly is the closest way to achieving the goal of being pious to Allah.

In the Qur'an as the main source of Islamic law, the word justice is mentioned more than 1,000 times, occupying the third highest position, after the words Allah and knowledge (Ria & Zulfikar, 2015, p. 200). Because of the many words of justice mentioned in the Qur'an, experts call it a very important principle in Islamic law (Ernawati, 2018, p. 3). Because of that, the principle of justice can be said to be the basis of all the principles of Islamic law.

The Encyclopedia of Islamic Law explains that etymologically *al adl* means "not one-sided, not taking sides, or equating one with another (*al musawah*)" (Suadi, Islam, & Ampel, 2021, p. 1839). M. Quraish Shihab wrote: *"Equality" which is the original meaning of the word justice is what makes the perpetrator "impartial", and also someone who only "sides with the right" because both right and wrong must get their rights. Thus, he does something "proper" and "not carelessly"* (Manurung, 2023, p. 5).

Islamic law upholds the principle of justice, namely giving rights to anyone regardless of origin or citizenship status (Fatikhin, 2017, p. 307). In the context of foreign students at Padang State University, this principle is reflected in the granting of equal rights in academic and non-academic activities. However, there are challenges in maintaining the consistency of the application of this principle, especially when there is a conflict between campus policies and immigration regulations. The principle of justice in Islamic law in legal protection for foreign students at UNP, the existence of an attitude of mutual tolerance between religious communities among foreign students who are not all Muslim, and religion is not an obstacle in the field of education.

Based on interviews with several foreign students at UNP from Malaysia, Vietnam, and Cambodia, they received justice in the form of equal treatment both before others and before the law. Examples of getting equal opportunities and treatment are no discrimination, no discrimination based on ethnicity, getting college grades according to ability, and no bullying.

C. Implications for Campus Policy

Implications for campus policies regarding the protection of foreign students can include several important aspects that aim to increase the sense of security, fairness, and comfort of foreign students in the academic environment. Here are some implications that may arise based on the results of the interview conducted with Mr. Rusnardi Rahmat, as the Head of the International Office UNP:

- 1) Strengthening the Policy for the Protection of Foreign Students' Rights
Campuses need to update internal regulations to be more accommodating to the needs of foreign students, especially regarding academic and non-academic rights, and implement clear and transparent service standards in handling cases of discrimination or unfair treatment of foreign students.
- 2) Establishment of Special Units or Enhancement of the Role of the International Office
Special Service Unit as a center for information, advocacy, and legal consultation for foreign students. Then, Inter-Unit Coordination: Strengthen coordination between the International Office, Academic Bureau, and Legal Bureau in handling foreign student issues.
- 3) Improving Education and Policy Socialization
Training and Workshops are regular socialization of campus policies, both to foreign students and campus staff, to improve understanding of

rights and obligations. The Foreign Student Guidebook is essential because providing a guide that includes foreign student rights, complaint procedures, and conflict resolution steps.

4) Increased Access to Legal Aid

Providing access to legal aid through campus legal clinics or cooperation with legal aid institutions. Establishing the International Student Advocacy Team is creating a team ready to provide advocacy in cases of rights violations or discrimination.

5) Policy Monitoring and Evaluation

Establish a Foreign Student Satisfaction Survey, and conduct regular surveys to determine how effective the protection policy is. After that Evaluation and Improvement which conduct periodic policy evaluations to adjust to the dynamics of campus internationalization.

The study's results indicate that Padang State University's legal protection of foreign students needs to be improved by formulating more comprehensive and fair policies. The campus must play an active role in educating foreign students about their rights and obligations and improving coordination with related agencies.

To find out the rights and obligations of foreign students, we can see an example at Airlangga University (Unair) which states that foreign students their status as students who are not Indonesian citizens have the same rights and obligations as students in general (Prasetyaningtyas, 2012, p. 55). In the PP Unair BHMN, it is stated that students are obliged to: a. Develop their potential to have academic abilities b. Share the costs of organizing education, except for students who are exempt from educational costs c. Comply with all regulations in force at the University and Faculty d. Maintain and protect the name of the university.

Judging from the obligations above, there is no difference in the obligations of students who are foreign citizens and students who are Indonesian citizens. Foreign students studying at Unair have rights that must be given by the University as support for student learning activities. Student rights are regulated in Article 47 of PP Unair BHMN, including: Participating in all academic and academic support activities at the University, using all academic and academic support facilities at the university, and becoming a member and leading a student organization at the university. Similar to obligations, student rights are also not differentiated between foreign students and Indonesian students. Foreign or International Student Responsibilities (Internasional, 2024):

- 1) Open Communication: Communicate openly and honestly with your academic advisor about your goals, needs, and academic challenges.
- 2) Attendance and Meetings: Attend scheduled meetings with your academic advisor and use the time to discuss your academic progress.
- 3) Regular Consultations: Hold regular consultations with your academic advisor to discuss changes to your study plan or any academic issues that may arise.

- 4) Personal Responsibility: Being responsible for personal academic development, including attending lectures, completing assignments, and complying with university regulations.
- 5) Actively Participating in Programs: Participating in orientation programs, seminars, and events organized by the university to support foreign students in adapting to campus life and local culture.

With a responsive and humanist campus policy, protection for foreign students can be better guaranteed. This is important not only to maintain the campus's image internationally but also to uphold the principles of certainty and justice in Islamic law.

Conclusion

Based on this study, it can be concluded that Padang State University has attempted to provide legal protection for foreign students through various policies and services. However, the implementation of the principles of certainty and justice in Islamic law has not been fully optimized, especially in terms of coordination and socialization. The main challenges include the lack of understanding of regulations by foreign students, limited access to information, and differences in legal interpretation between the campus and related agencies. Therefore, efforts are needed to improve coordination between the campus and immigration authorities and optimize the socialization of policies to foreign students. Thus, fair and certain legal protection for foreign students can be realized more optimally.

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