ABSTRACTION

The banking sector can not be separated from the provision of credit, because credit is one source of income for banks. In making loans, banks typically require collateral, one of which a thing is not moving, the ground. Now this former customary lands that have not been registered can be used as collateral, so that the people of his land is still a proof of girik, petuk, and others can use their land as collateral to obtain credit in the bank, in conjunction with the provision of the guarantee application for land registration. But it is a problem, the former customary land ownership is still less evidence of a stronger and more easily forged so that it can be a land claimed by some people. So it becomes very interesting to discuss the security implications of the former customary lands that have not registered it, because it is related to the security of the bank itself. For that goal in writing this thesis is to analyze the security implications of land rights under customary law that conversion has not been implemented by basing on the provisions of BW (Burgerlijk Wetboek), law no. 5 of 1960 on basic rules of agrarian subjects, and law no. 4 of 1996 on mortgage of land with objects relating to land.

Thus, this thesis may be useful and add insight and expand knowledge of the collateral.