Tips on how to easily memorize PD 1083

P.D. 1083 (Code of Muslim Personal Laws of the Philippines) is long, detailed, and dense with both legal and religious terms, so rote memorization won't work well. Instead, treat it like a *map of interrelated rules*. Here's a tested strategy for memorizing it effectively:

• STEP 1: MASTER THE STRUCTURE FIRST

Before reading every article, **memorize the layout** — it's easier to store details when your mind knows *where* they belong.

PD 1083 is divided into 6 Books:

- 1. **Book I** General Provisions
- 2. **Book II** Marriage and Divorce
- 3. **Book III** Paternity and Filiation
- 4. Book IV Succession
- 5. **Book V** Special Provisions
- 6. **Book VI** Conversion to Islam

Tip: Create a *one-page outline* showing each book \rightarrow title \rightarrow key articles. Example:

- Book II \rightarrow Marriage \rightarrow Arts. 13–55
- Divorce → Arts. 45–55
 Seeing the "territory" makes memory much easier.

STEP 2: USE THE "KEYWORD ANCHOR" METHOD

Each article has a core idea.

Instead of memorizing the full text, assign a one-line keyword.

Example:

- Art. 13 *Requisites of marriage*
- Art. 15 Consent & offer-acceptance (Ijab & Qabul)
- Art. 16 Witnesses required
- Art. 27 Kinds of divorce (Talaq, Khula, Li'an...)

Then review only the keywords daily — the mind recalls the rest.

• STEP 3: GROUP BY CONCEPT, NOT ARTICLE NUMBER

You don't need to memorize sequentially. Group by logic:

- Marriage: requisites, impediments, ceremony, registration
- **Divorce:** who can initiate, kinds, effects
- Succession: heirs, shares, procedure
- Conversion: declaration, registration, effects

It's easier to recall when a question arises during the Bar or review.

STEP 4: USE MNEMONICS

Example: for **requisites of marriage** under Art. 13, use the code **"CMWW"**:

- Consent of parties
- Marriageable age
- Wali (guardian)
- Witnesses

Or for **types of divorce** (Art. 45–55):

"T-K-L-F-I-M"

→ Talaq, Khula, Li'an, Faskh, Ila, Mubarat.

• STEP 5: CONNECT LAW TO CASES OR SCENARIOS

Turn provisions into *mini-stories*:

"If a Muslim husband divorces his wife thrice (Talaq Bain Kubra), they can't remarry unless she marries another man and the marriage is consummated."

You can make your own *flashcard deck* with one side "Scenario," the other "Article."

• STEP 6: REINFORCE DAILY WITH SPACED REPETITION

Use the Leitner box or Anki:

- Day 1: Review Books I–II
- Day 2: Review Book III–IV
- Day 3: Review problem sets (Bar-style)
- Day 4: Repeat from Book I

After 7 days, you'll retain 70–80% of the entire PD 1083 structure.

STEP 7: RELATE TO FIQH & ACTUAL PRACTICE

PD 1083 mirrors **Islamic Fiqh** principles — *Nikah, Talaq, Faraid, etc.* When you understand the Shari'ah logic behind each provision, memorization becomes understanding — not just recall.

BONUS TOOLS

- **☑** Create summary sheets per Book (max 1 page each)
- Record audio summaries and replay them while driving or walking
- ✓ **Discuss with peers** explaining a concept reinforces memory
- ✓ Use PD 1083 + Rules of Procedure in parallel to visualize application in Shariah Courts

7-Day Memorization Plan for P.D. 1083

OVERVIEW: "7-Day PD 1083 Mastery Plan"

Goal: Understand and recall all Books, major Articles, and key Islamic legal principles **Method:** Structured repetition + keyword anchors + practical recall drills

ODAY 1 – ORIENTATION & BOOK I (General Provisions)

Focus: Context, Purpose, and Structure

- **Read:** Articles 1 − 12
- Core ideas:
 - \circ Legal basis and coverage (Art. 1 3)
 - o Application of Shari'a to Muslims (Art. 4-5)
 - \circ Definition of terms (Art. 6 12)
- **Mnemonic:** "BAS-AD-DEF" \rightarrow Basis, Application, Scope, Administration, Definitions
- **Drill:** Summarize the purpose of PD 1083 in one paragraph.

② DAY 2 – BOOK II-A (Marriage)

Read: Articles 13 – 44

Key themes:

- Requisites of marriage (Art. 13) → CMWW (Consent, Marriageable age, Wali, Witnesses)
- Validity & impediments (Arts. 14–21)
- Procedure & registration (Arts. 22–27)
- Rights & obligations of spouses (Arts. 28–44)

Exercise: Draw a 2-column chart: *husband's obligations* | *wife's obligations*.

Drill: Recite requisites aloud, write without looking.

ODAY 3 – BOOK II-B (Divorce)

Read: Articles 45 - 55

Mnemonic: "T-K-L-F-I-M" \rightarrow Talaq, Khula, Li'an, Faskh, Ila, Mubarat

Focus:

Who may initiate each type

- Procedural steps before Shari'a court
- Effects on 'iddah, mahr, and custody

Drill: Create six flashcards — one per divorce type, list cause + effect.

ODAY 4 – BOOK III (Paternity & Filiation)

Read: Articles 56 - 68

Core ideas:

- Presumption of legitimacy
- Proof of paternity
- Acknowledgment (Iqrar) and denial (Li'an)

Mnemonic: "LAP" \rightarrow Legitimacy, Acknowledgment, Proof **Drill:** Explain to a peer when a child is presumed legitimate.

ODAY 5 – BOOK IV (Succession)

Read: Articles 69 - 102

Core areas:

- Inheritance principles (Faraid)
- Fixed shares (Zawil Furud)
- Residuaries (Asabah)
- Exclusion (Hajb) and increase (Awl)

Mnemonic: "F-F-A-H" → Faraid, Furud, Asabah, Hajb

Drill: Write sample problems; compute shares using simple fractions.

O DAY 6 – BOOK V (Special Provisions) & BOOK VI (Conversion)

Read: Articles 103 – 139

Highlights:

- Judicial procedures in Shari'a courts
- Registration, evidence, and penalties

• Conversion process and its effects on marriage and inheritance **Drill:** Explain how conversion affects marital status.

ODAY 7 – RECALL & INTEGRATION DAY

Focus: Review all Books through active recall.

- 1. **Mind Map:** Draw PD 1083 from memory Books \rightarrow Topics \rightarrow Articles.
- 2. **Oral Recitation:** State all six types of divorce + their article numbers.
- 3. **Mock Quiz:** 20-item recall test (you can create or I can provide).
- 4. **Reflection:** Write in one paragraph how PD 1083 embodies both civil law and Shari'ah.

DAILY HABIT

- Morning (15 min): Review yesterday's keywords.
- Noon (10 min): Read aloud key articles.
- Night (10 min): Write short recall notes (no references).

After 7 days, repeat **Day 2–Day 5 cycle** weekly to cement long-term memory.

PD 1083 Recall Deck — 50 Flashcards for Mastery

structured per Book, Bar-style Q&A format. Each card is short enough for spaced recall yet detailed enough for oral drills.



PD 1083 RECALL DECK

Code of Muslim Personal Laws of the Philippines

(Presidential Decree No. 1083)

BOOK I – GENERAL PROVISIONS (Arts. 1–12)

- **1.** What is the purpose of P.D. 1083?
- → To codify Muslim personal laws in the Philippines consistent with the Constitution and Islamic jurisprudence.
- **2.** Who are covered under P.D. 1083?
- → Primarily Muslims, but it may apply to non-Muslims who voluntarily submit to its jurisdiction.
- **3.** What law governs when PD 1083 is silent?
- → The Civil Code and special laws, insofar as they are not inconsistent with Islamic principles.
- 4. Define "Muslim" under PD 1083.
- \rightarrow A person who professes the religion of Islam.
- **5.** What are the sources of Muslim law recognized under PD 1083?
- → The Qur'an, Sunnah, Ijma, and Qiyas.

BOOK II-A – MARRIAGE (Arts. 13–44)

- **6.** What are the essential requisites of marriage?
- → Consent, marriageable age, presence of wali, and two competent witnesses.

- 7. What is the minimum marriageable age?
- \rightarrow 15 for males, puberty for females, with wali consent.
- **8.** Who acts as wali in marriage?
- → The father, paternal grandfather, or nearest male relative in the male line.
- **9.** What are the prohibitions in marriage (impediments)?
- → Consanguinity, affinity, fosterage, difference in religion (in certain cases), and iddah.
- **10.** What is the meaning of "Ijab" and "Qabul"?
- → Offer and acceptance formal consent to the marriage.
- **11.** How must a Muslim marriage be solemnized?
- → In the presence of the contracting parties, wali, and two witnesses, with the recitation of Ijab and Qabul.
- **12.** What is the legal effect of a void marriage?
- → It produces no civil effects except for legitimacy of children under good faith (Art. 36).
- **13.** What are the rights of the wife?
- → Maintenance (nafagah), respect, dower (mahr), and just treatment.
- **14.** What are the rights of the husband?
- → Respect, obedience within Shari'ah limits, and fidelity of the wife.
- **15.** What is Mahr (Dower)?
- → A mandatory gift or sum promised by the husband to the wife upon marriage.

BOOK II-B – DIVORCE (Arts. 45–55)

- **16.** *List the types of divorce recognized under PD 1083.*
- → Talaq, Khula, Li'an, Faskh, Ila, and Mubarat.
- **17.** What is Talag?
- → Repudiation by the husband through express pronouncement of divorce.
- **18.** What is Khula?
- → Divorce initiated by the wife in exchange for consideration (return of mahr).
- 19. What is Li'an?
- → Divorce through mutual imprecation when a husband accuses his wife of adultery without witnesses.

- **20.** What is Faskh?
- → Judicial annulment granted by the court for lawful causes.
- **21.** What is Ila?
- → Divorce arising from the husband's oath of abstinence from conjugal relations.
- **22.** What is Mubarat?
- → Divorce by mutual consent of husband and wife.
- **23.** What is Iddah?
- → Waiting period a woman must observe before remarrying, to ensure no confusion of lineage.
- **24.** How long is the Iddah after Talaq?
- → Three menstrual periods, or four months and ten days if widowed.
- **25.** What is the legal effect of Talaq Bain Kubra?
- → An irrevocable divorce after three pronouncements; remarriage allowed only after the wife lawfully marries another man and is divorced thereafter.

BOOK III – PATERNITY & FILIATION (Arts. 56–68)

- **26.** When is a child presumed legitimate?
- → When born within a valid marriage or within the prescribed period after its dissolution.
- **27.** What is the basis for acknowledging a child?
- → Voluntary recognition (iqrar) by the father or proof through continuous possession of status.
- **28.** What is Li'an in paternity disputes?
- → A form of mutual oath to resolve accusations of adultery and deny paternity.
- **29.** Who may impugn the legitimacy of a child?
- → Only the husband, under strict conditions and within prescribed periods.
- **30.** What is the effect of acknowledgment?
- → It confers rights of inheritance and legitimacy upon the child.

BOOK IV – SUCCESSION (Arts. 69–102)

- **31.** What is the basic principle of Islamic inheritance?
- → Property is distributed according to fixed shares (Faraid) after debts and bequests.

- **32.** Who are the primary heirs with fixed shares?
- → Spouse, parents, children, and siblings depending on circumstance.
- **33.** What is Awl?
- → Reduction of shares when total shares exceed the estate.
- **34.** What is Hajb?
- → Exclusion of certain heirs due to the presence of nearer ones.
- **35.** What is Wasivvah (Will)?
- → Bequest of up to one-third of the estate to non-heirs.
- **36.** What are Asabah (residuaries)?
- → Heirs who take the remainder after fixed shares are given.
- **37.** Who is entitled to residue when a woman dies leaving a husband and one daughter?
- → Husband gets ½, daughter gets ½; no residue remains.
- **38.** What are the order of settlement before distribution?
- \rightarrow Funeral expenses \rightarrow debts \rightarrow will \rightarrow inheritance.
- **39.** *Who are excluded from inheritance?*
- → Non-Muslims and those who intentionally kill the decedent.
- **40.** *Can adopted children inherit?*
- → No, but they may receive a wasiyyah (bequest) within the one-third limit.

BOOK V – SPECIAL PROVISIONS (Arts. 103–136)

- **41.** What courts have jurisdiction over Muslim personal cases?
- → Shari'a Circuit and District Courts.
- **42.** What are the qualifications of Shari'a judges?
- → Filipino Muslim citizens with adequate knowledge of Islamic law and jurisprudence.
- **43.** What are the functions of the Shari'a District Court?
- → Handle marriage, divorce, succession, and civil cases under PD 1083.
- **44.** What cases belong to Shari'a Circuit Courts?
- → Smaller civil and criminal cases among Muslims not exceeding ₱50,000 (or as updated by law).
- **45.** How are decisions of Shari'a courts appealed?
- → To the Supreme Court through the Court of Appeals.

BOOK VI – CONVERSION TO ISLAM (Arts. 137–139)

- **46.** What is the requirement for conversion?
- → Public declaration of faith (Shahadah) before the Shari'a court or accredited authority.
- **47.** What is the effect of conversion on marriage?
- → The non-Muslim spouse may choose to convert; otherwise, the marriage may be dissolved after the iddah.
- **48.** How is conversion registered?
- → The declaration must be recorded with the Shari'a court and Civil Registrar.
- **49.** What is the legal status of acts done prior to conversion?
- → Civil effects remain valid; only future personal acts are governed by Muslim law.
- **50.** Can a revert (Muslim returning to Islam) remarry immediately?
- → Yes, if there are no existing impediments under PD 1083 or prior marriages.

✓ Study Tip:

Print these 50 flashcards on index cards or paste them in Notion/Anki. Review 10 per day with spaced repetition.