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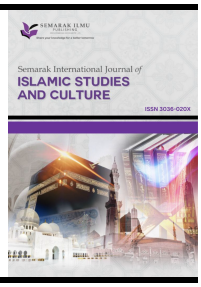

Islamization of Technology: Qur'anic Guidance and Sunnah in ICT Integration

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ABSTRACT

The rapid development in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has revolutionized modern day life, influencing communication, education, commerce, and social interactions. However, ethical issues such privacy violations, disinformation and the exploitation of digital platforms underscore the necessity for a moral framework grounded in Islamic principles. This study examines the Islamization of Technology, incorporating teachings from The Holy Qur'an and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ to harmonize technological progress with ethical and spiritual principles. It advocates for the creation of Islamic digital platforms that emphasize integrity, privacy, and responsible content moderation, while fostering truthful communication, ethical business practices, and social welfare in alignment with Maqasid al-Shari'ah. This strategy integrates Islamic values into ICT to harmonize technological progress with Islamic ethics, ensuring that digital advancements facilitate spiritual growth, knowledge diffusion, and ethical governance. The Islamization of Technology ultimately perceives ICT as a tool to foster ethical conduct, enhance community cohesion, and tackle modern digital issues through a faith-oriented approach.

1. Introduction

This study focuses on the concept of Islamization of knowledge based on the framework of The Holy Qur'an and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, which serves as the major sources of guidance in the Islamization of any modern knowledge and the underlying spirits in any policy intent to integrate information and communication technology (ICT) to enhance information science [12]. The main goal is to encourage the IT practitioners to have a closer look at the current developments in ICT, correlation with Islamic principles and its influence on Muslim societies. The current inventions which enforce human productivity, there is a need to explore whether the pace is moving under the guidance of Islamic teachings and how it is impacting Muslim societies across the globe [3]. It goes without saying that most people on this planet have experienced technological advancement in their life. The progress in technological innovation which enhances human productivity, there is an

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increasing need to validate whether these developments align with Islamic teachings and ethics [1]. The technology has transformed every aspect of human life including education, transportation, medicine, space, media, enabling possibilities for human progress. However, these advancements should in compliance with Islamic teachings to ensure a positive contribution to the society.

1.1 The Role of Islam in Guiding Technological Advancement

ICT plays a crucial role in shaping the modern world and influencing digital technology. It has transformed lives, thought processes, human productivity, and global economies. The Islamic teachings define that new technologies should be assessed based on the ethical and moral principles found in the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. Similarly, this assures alignment with Islamic values and contributes to the betterment of individuals lives [2]. Islam includes all facets of life, including the integration of technology in professional, educational, and daily pursuits. The basis of knowledge and advancement in Islam has its roots in divine guidance, primarily sourced from the Holy Qur'an, succeeded by Sunnah, Ijtihad, Qiyas, and Ijma [6]. It offers a thorough framework for navigating progress in science and technology while upholding ethical integrity. Islam functions as a foundational principle for work ethics, discipline and productivity, providing a systematic framework for navigating and excelling in everyday life [11]. It promotes creativity, collaboration and specialization, highlighting the quest for knowledge and quality across all disciplines. Islam instructs individuals on the creation, accumulation and processing of earthly resources while simultaneously acting as a catalyst for advancement, motivating Muslims to pursue righteousness in opposition to immoral behaviors [9]. By combining Islamic teachings with technical advancements, Muslims can properly leverage the capabilities of ICT, ensuring that innovation serves humanity while maintaining moral and ethical standards. This method promotes collaboration, proficiency and specialization, allowing society to evolve in a technologically sophisticated yet spiritually oriented manner [5].

1.2 Islamization of Technology

The Islamization of Technology signifies the integration of Islamic principles, ethics, and values into the development, application, and adoption of modern technological advancement. It underlines that technological improvements must not only facilitate economic and industrial development but also correspond with ethical, social, and spiritual welfare [7]. This notion, rooted in the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, aims to promote the responsible, ethical, and beneficial use of technology for the progress of mankind. In ICT, the Islamization of technology means developing digital platforms, media, and computer systems that follow Islamic values, promote essential knowledge, and prevent harmful or immoral uses [15]. This methodology promotes innovation among Muslim scholars, engineers, and legislators while preserving a harmony between scientific advancement and Islamic principles, if technology positively impacts both this world and the hereafter [13].

2. Literature Review: Islamization of Technology

The Islamization of Technology is a developing academic subject which examines how technology can be integrated with Islamic ethics, beliefs, and philosophy for the advancement in technology [10]. This notion is fundamentally grounded in the Islamic epistemological framework, which underscores the equilibrium between revealed knowledge (*Naqli*) from the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the rational knowledge (*Aqli*) obtained via scientific investigation. The academics

contend that technology must not operate in a moral void but should be compatible with Islamic principles to ensure its appropriate advancement and utilization for mankind [4].

2.1 The Role of Knowledge in Islam and its Ethical Application

The Holy Qur'an underscores the significance of knowledge (*Il'm*) as the cornerstone of human advancement. The first revelation of the Holy Qur'an in Surah *Al-Alaq* (96:1-5), commences with the directive *"Read with the name of your Lord who created (everything)"*, highlighting the significance of knowledge acquisition. Similarly, Islam promotes scientific research, innovation, and discovery, if they are morally directed and enhance the welfare of humanity. The great scholars including, Al-Ghazali (11th century) and Ibn Khaldun (14th century) underscored the significance of ethical reasoning (*Ijtihad*) and academic consensus (*Ijma*) in the development of science and technology, while upholding Islamic moral principles. Also, many contemporary scholars including, Ziauddin Sardar (1985) and Seyyed Hossein Nasr (1996) emphasize that the pursuit of knowledge, encompassing scientific and technological progress, should be undertaken with responsibility and intent. They contend that technological advancements, when misapplied may result in issues in ethics, exploitation, and adverse societal repercussions, including economic inequality, disintegration of cultural identity, and moral degradation [8]. Consequently, the Islamization of Technology aims to guarantee that scientific progress fosters social justice, ethical purity, and spiritual well for human beings.

2.2 The Intersection of Technology and Islamic Principles

The tremendous progress in ICT has intensified discourse on Islamic digital ethics. The researchers contend that ICT needs to be developed in a manner which facilitates access to Islamic education via digital platforms, e-learning, and mobile applications. It also advocates for the truthfulness of digital information and rejects disinformation in the digital realm. The facilitation of online ethical engagements, consistent with Islamic principles of integrity, respect, and modesty. The compliance towards Islamic financial principles, providing equitable and ethical business transactions in the digital economy. Furthermore, the Maqasid al-Shari'ah establishes a framework for assessing whether technology contributes to the maintenance individuals Faith (*Deen*), Life (*Nafs*), Intellect (*'Aql*), Lineage (*Nasl*), and Wealth (*Maal*). This principle asserts that technology must be developed and utilized to preserve human dignity, promote social welfare, and ensure social justice.

2.3 Proposed Ethical Framework for Islamization of ICT

The Islamization of ICT is governed by core concepts which ensure advancement in technology is consistent with Islamic values and moral principles. The primary concept of Shari'ah Compliance, requires that all technological developments conform to Islamic teachings, avoiding content or applications that violate moral and ethical standards [14]. Secondly, purposeful innovation asserts that technology should be produced with a definitive aim to enhance knowledge, ethical conduct, and societal welfare. Finally, community involvement highlights the importance of teamwork between Islamic scholars and ICT experts. This helps make sure that technological advances meet the needs of Muslim communities and follow Islamic teachings. Similarly, the Islamization of ICT can be executed through diverse practical applications including, Islamic educational platforms which can offer online resources for the Holy Qur'an, Sunnah, and Islamic law, keeping Islamic education accessible to worldwide, digital Dawah initiatives encompassing social media campaigns and online

outreach programs serve to promote Islamic values and avoid disinformation. Moreover, Halal e-commerce platforms facilitate ethical business transactions by endorsing fair trade, transparency, and interest-free financial services. Ultimately, AI and machine learning-driven content moderation tools can effectively filter vulnerable content, safeguarding users from exposure to improper or misleading information. The Islamization of ICT aims to create a modern and ethical digital environment for Muslim communities by using practical technology solutions.

2.4 Islamic Epistemology: Technology and Maqasid al-Shari'ah

The Islamic teachings emphasize on the ethical use of technology, to assure it aligns with the moral and spiritual values of Islam. The Islamic epistemology encourages to seek knowledge which can strengthen belief in Allah ﷻ and can benefit human beings. The Maqasid al-Shari'ah or the objective of Islamic law defines an ethical use of technology, provides a framework for the ethical and responsible use of engineering and technology [16].

2.4.1 Faith (Deen)

The development and use of technology should maintain and improve spiritual values and practices, to ensure that technology should support spiritual practices and values. For instance, the ICT can improve Islamic education by providing access to resources for Qur'an learning platforms, prayer time apps and online communities for spiritual discussions. The digital applications which promote Islamic values while upholding ethical guidelines to ensure that it strengthen the faith of people instead of distraction.

2.4.2 Life (Nafs)

The development of technology should prioritize the protection of human life by improving the overall well-being of the people. The innovations in healthcare, cybersecurity, medicine, disaster management etc., can contribute significant progress in this goal to improve the safety, health and living of all human beings. For instance, the AI-driven disease detection, health monitoring devices and emergency response system can give significant assistance to protect and improve human life.

2.4.3 Intellect ('Aql)

The development in ICT should promote intellectual enhancement by spreading knowledge and information which transforms human life and has a positive impact on society. Similarly, it should avoid misinformation, encourage critical thinking and integrate Islamic ethics into educational structure. The online learning resources should be based on Islamic teachings to provide a balanced and moral education which helps the students to improve their faith in Allah ﷻ and can support to live their life based on Islamic Shari'ah.

2.4.4 Lineage (Nasl)

The technological developments should protect family and social structure which include content moderation on digital and social media spectrum to prevent the spread of harmful information. The media platforms which promote ethical engagements and provide tools to strengthen human values

by encouraging positive relationships and responsibilities, discourages activities which are against Islamic teachings.

2.4.5 Wealth (Mal)

The ICT development should support ethical distribution of wealth, to promote ecommerce and ethical business practices supporting transparent financial transactions. The blockchain, digital banking and Fintech should ensure fairness and accountability in financial transactions, to avoid Riba' (Usury), Uncertainty and Gambling in accordance with the Islamic teachings.

3. Methodology

This study used a qualitative research methodology to examine the integration of Islamic values into ICT. The method focuses on looking at Islamic moral values, examining real-world examples, and finding the best ways to adapt ICT to compliance with Islamic principles. This study integrates the thematic analysis of The Holy Qur'anic verses and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ with practical case studies to offer comprehensive knowledge of how Islamic principles can inform the ethical creation and deployment of technology. This methodology ensures the alignment of both technological foundations and functional uses of ICT with Islamic ethical principles. Similarly, the first step involves looking closely at Qur'anic texts and Hadith to identify basic moral ideas related to ICT.

The research delineates persistent themes including justice, accountability, privacy, and the ethical distribution of knowledge. Moreover, contemporary ICT practices use contextual interpretation to ensure transparency in AI systems, promote ethical content regulation, and uphold digital privacy. The Holy Qur'an mentioned in Surah *Al-Hujurat* (49:12) caution against espionage and disseminating misinformation by saying *"O you who believe, abstain from many of the suspicions. Some suspicions are sins. And do not be curious (to find out faults of others), and do not backbite one another. Does one of you like that he eats the flesh of his dead brother? You would abhor it. And fear Allah. Surely Allah is Most-Relenting, Very-Merciful."*, which is directly relevant to data privacy and ethical media practices. Additionally, *Sunan Ibn Majah* (Vol. 1, Book 1, Hadith 224) advocates for the pursuit of beneficial knowledge by the Hadith of Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, "*Seeking knowledge is a duty upon every Muslim, and he who imparts knowledge to those who do not deserve it, is like one who puts a necklace of jewels, pearls and gold around the neck of swines."* endorsing the advancement of Islamic educational platforms and AI-driven ethical tools. This stage creates a strong ethical guide for integrating Islamic values into technology. It connects key ideas with important areas of ICT such as AI ethics, cybersecurity, digital content regulation and moderation.

Furthermore, the second part involves looking at case studies of successful Islamic ICT platforms to see how well they work and what challenges they face. The platforms such as Muslim Pro, which incorporate prayer times, The Holy Qur'anic recitations, and Islamic content while ensuring a user-friendly and ethical design, analyzed for best practices. Similarly, the Zakat calculators help Muslims accurately figure out how much they should give to charity based on Islamic guidelines, showing how useful technology can be for doing the right thing. Also, the Halal e-commerce platforms ensure adherence to Islamic business principles via interest-free transactions, Halal certifications, and ethical consumer practices. Additionally, the case study findings show helpful ways to combine Islamic values with technology development, as well as challenges in creating designs that focus on user needs and ethics. These findings will help make future suggestions, including developing AI tools for fair content moderation and creating Islamic finance products which follows Shariah-compliant digital ethics.

3.1 Sources of Data

An effective way to gather information is important to make sure this study is based on fundamental Islamic principles and includes essential ideas from ICT experts. The main sources of information are the Holy Qur'an and Authentic Hadith collections, which provide an Islamic foundation for ethical practices in ICT. The Qur'an verses can be examined to identify fundamental concepts concerning truth, justice, and damage prevention, as highlighted in Holy Qur'an in Surah *Al-Isra* (17:81) which says *"And say, "Truth has come and falsehood has vanished. Falsehood is surely bound to vanish."* and Surah *Al-Baqarah* (2:60) which says *"When Mūsā sought water for his people, We said, "Strike the rock with your staff," And twelve springs gushed forth from it. Each group of people came to know their drinking place. 'Eat and drink of what Allah has provided, and do not go about the earth spreading disorder'".* Similarly, the Islamic principles on business ethics, such as banning deception in trade as Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said, *"The seller and the buyer have the right to keep or return goods as long as they have not parted or till they part; and if both the parties spoke the truth and described the defects and qualities (of the goods), then they would be blessed in their transaction, and if they told lies or hid something, then the blessings of their transaction would be lost."* (Sahih Bukhari, Vol. 3, Book 34, Hadith 293), will support the development of financial and business technologies that follow Shari'ah law. This study can be used with thematic analysis of these scriptures to guarantee that ICT frameworks conform to Islamic moral standards, directing the ethical design and deployment of digital instruments.

Additionally, the study can be used to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of current Islamic digital platforms to determine their conformity with Islamic principles and user requirements. This entails assessing Qur'an applications for content authenticity, user-friendliness, and compliance with Islamic principles. A look at halal investment platforms to see if they follow Shari'ah laws, including avoiding interest and making ethical investments. Furthermore, Islamic educational platforms can be evaluated to determine their efficacy in integrating Islamic teachings with contemporary pedagogical approaches, facilitating effective digital learning for Muslim students. The data-gathering approach will integrate scripture study with empirical case studies to establish a comprehensive framework for comprehending the Islamization of ICT while preserving technological efficiency and ethical purity.

4. Discussion

4.1 Qur'anic Guidance for ICT Integration

The Holy Qur'an underscores the importance of truth and knowledge, emphasizing the duty of individuals and institutions to disseminate accurate, advantageous information. According to The Holy Qur'an (2:42) which says, *"and do not confound truth with falsehood, and do not hide the truth when you know (it)."* This verse emphasizes the importance of transparency and truthfulness in disseminating information. In the realm of ICT, this entails creating digital platforms that promote Islamic education, credible research, and ethical knowledge distribution. Similarly, technologies including, Islamic e-learning platforms, AI-enhanced Qur'anic studies, and authenticated Islamic material repositories can guarantee that users obtain precise and valuable information, mitigating disinformation and fostering intellectual and spiritual development.

A major principle taken from The Holy Qur'an is ethical communication, which is essential in the digital age. Thee Holy Qur'an (33:70) says, *"O you who believe, fear Allah, and speak in straightforward words."* This directive emphasizes the necessity of honesty, respect, and equity in all modes of communication, especially on social media and digital platforms. To follow this recommendation, ICT systems should have rules that control inappropriate content, help find false

information using AI and promote positive discussions. Promoting digital etiquette grounded on Islamic principles can alleviate problems such as cyberbullying, online harassment, and misinformation, ensuring that ICT platforms cultivate constructive and significant dialogue.

The Holy Qur'an offers counsel on privacy and security, which are essential issues in contemporary ICT. The Holy Qur'an (49:12) says, *"O you who believe, abstain from many of the suspicions. Some suspicions are sins. And do not be curious (to find out faults of others), and do not backbite one another. Does one of you like that he eats the flesh of his dead brother? You would abhor it. And fear Allah. Surely Allah is Most-Relenting, Very-Merciful."* underscoring the significance of honoring personal privacy and protecting information. This principle is directly relevant to ICT, highlighting the necessity for secure data storage, ethical surveillance techniques, and user protection mechanisms. Developers need to make sure that privacy-focused policies are included in digital tools. This means using strong encryption, monitoring AI responsibly, and ensuring safe online banking. Complying with these standards not only maintains Islamic ethics but also fosters trust in technology by safeguarding user information from unwanted access and exploitation.

4.2 Guidance from Sunnah for ICT Integration

The Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ offers further insights on ethical ICT practices, especially about moderation, responsibility, and purposeful innovation. Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, *'Be moderate and adhere to moderation, for there is no one among you who will be saved by his deeds." They said: "Not even you, O Messenger of Allah?" He said: "Not even me. Unless Allah encompasses me with mercy and grace from Him."'* (Sunan Ibn Majah, Vol. 5, Book 37, Hadith 4201) which underscores the need to have balance in life and avoid excessive dependence on technology. Although ICT provides various advantages, excessive screen time and unregulated digital interaction may divert attention from spiritual and social obligations. Therefore, ICT should be designed to support helpful digital habits. This includes features to manage screen time, reminders for prayer and reading The Holy Qur'an, and AI tools that promote healthy use of technology.

Moreover, the Allah's Messenger ﷺ emphasized the importance of responsibility and accountability in every facet of life, it is stated, *"Surely! Everyone of you is a guardian and is responsible for his charges: The Imam (ruler) of the people is a guardian and is responsible for his subjects; a man is the guardian of his family (household) and is responsible for his subjects; a woman is the guardian of her husband's home and of his children and is responsible for them; and the slave of a man is a guardian of his master's property and is responsible for it. Surely, everyone of you is a guardian and responsible for his charges."* (Sahih al-Bukhari, Vol. 9, Book 89, Hadith 252). This underscores the ethical obligation of technology developers, content creators, and users to ensure that ICT tools are utilized responsibly and morally. Developers must stress Islamic ethical principles in application design, while consumers should interact with digital content judiciously, keeping away from harmful or false information. Regulations, including Islamic digital ethics policies and AI-based compliance monitoring, can guarantee that ICT adheres to Islamic moral values. Ultimately, the purposeful invention becomes a fundamental Islamic concept, as Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, *"A believer is someone who loves and is loved. There is no goodness in one who does not love and is not loved. And the best of people are those who are most beneficial to others."* (Al Mu'jamul Awsat, Hadith: 5783, Shu'abul Iman, Hadith: 7252). This underscores the significance of developing technology that benefits humanity. In ICT, this means making Islamic apps such as, Islamic financial apps, AI tools for Zakat and charity, online mental health support based on Islamic values, ethical e-commerce etc. Focusing on social benefits, the Islamization of ICT can make sure that technology

helps bring about positive change, promoting fairness, ethical growth, and lasting development in Muslim communities.

5. Challenges in Islamization of ICT

5.1 Secular Dominance in Technological Advancement

A primary challenge in the Islamization of ICT is the pervasive secular dominance in technological advancement. Numerous technological breakthroughs arise from frameworks which lacks the integration of Islamic values, leading to ethical dilemmas that may contradict Islamic teachings. This may result in multiple complications including,

- **Data Privacy Concerns:** Numerous digital platforms promote economic objectives at the expense of user privacy, potentially disregarding Islamic principles for the protection of personal information and ethical data utilization.
- **Content and Ethics:** The algorithmic content moderation systems may endorse materialistic values, immoral conduct, or improper content that contravenes Islamic principles.
- **Unintended Consequences:** The technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data analytics, and social media may be misused, disseminating misinformation, promoting exploitation, or facilitating discrimination, contrary to Islamic principles of justice and ethical behavior.

To have effective Islamization of ICT, it is essential to contest the dominant secular paradigm by incorporating Islamic moral philosophy into digital platforms and developing technology.

5.2 Lack of Awareness and Insufficient Resources for Islamization of ICT

A notable difficulty is the insufficient awareness and limited resources allocated to the advancement of Islamization of ICT. While ethical aspects in technology are increasingly recognized worldwide, the incorporation of Islamic ethics into technical solutions is yet early stages. The primary impediments consist of,

- **Insufficient Islamic Knowledge in Technology:** Numerous technology experts are unacquainted with Islamic principles, whilst many Islamic scholars possess limited technical proficiency, resulting in a disconnect in creating ethically oriented technological solutions.
- **Inadequate Investment:** Financial and institutional backing for Islamization of ICT initiatives is limited. Dedicated financial support is required to facilitate research, innovation, and the advancement of Islamic digital solutions.
- **Limited Educational Platforms:** A limited number of academic programs or training efforts integrate Islamic concepts with technical studies, leading to a knowledge gap that obstructs the successful Islamization of ICT.

There is a need to resolve these difficulties necessitates focused initiatives to connect Islamic teachings with technological progress.

6. Recommendations for Islamization of ICT

6.1 Developing Cooperation between Islamic Scholars and Technology Specialists

There is a need to address the difficulties is promoting collaboration between Islamic scholars and technology experts. This interdisciplinary approach guarantees that technical progress is consistent with Islamic ethics. These potential efficient methodologies include,

- **Collaborative Research Initiatives:** Forming partnerships between Islamic academics and technology specialists to create ethical digital tools and frameworks that comply with Islamic teachings.
- **Workshops and Seminars:** Coordinating educational events that unite scholars and technology experts to deliberate on Islamization of ICT, encompassing subjects such as AI ethics, data privacy in Islam, and the development of Halal technology.
- **Interdisciplinary Education:** Developing academic programs that integrate Islamic studies with ICT training, to educate future professionals with both Islamic and technical proficiency.

Facilitating these partnerships can render the incorporation of Islamic beliefs into technological development more systematic and efficacious.

6.2 Promoting Awareness and Establishing Islamic Tech Hubs

To facilitate extensive acceptance and endorsement of Islamization, better awareness and dedicated resources are essential. This can be fulfilled by,

- **Public awareness campaigns:** Initiating campaigns that emphasize the importance of Islamization of technology and its advantages for Muslim communities.
- **Community engagement:** Collaborating with Masjid, Islamic groups, and educational institutions to advance the creation and implementation of ethical digital solutions.
- **Showcasing success stories:** Emphasizing successful Islamization of ICT efforts to motivate developers and promote extensive adoption.

Furthermore, the establishment of Islamic technology centers can furnish essential infrastructure for research, development, and innovation in Islamization of ICT. These centers can contribute to the following potential objectives,

- **Allocate Financial Support and Resources:** Extend monetary assistance, guidance, and technical resources to innovators developing Islamic technology solutions.
- **Promote Ethical Innovation:** Advocate for the development of digital tools grounded in Islamic principles, tackling modern technical difficulties while preserving Islamic integrity.
- **Establish Strategic Alliances:** Partner with prominent technology companies, academic institutions, and Islamic groups to expand successful initiatives and improve access to Islamically-aligned ICT solutions.

Implementing these ideas will enable the development of ICT to connect more closely with Islamic values, ensuring that technology serves mankind in an ethical and responsible manner.

7. Conclusion

The integration of Islamic principles into ICT offers a considerable opportunity as well as a challenge. Islamization of technology is crucial to ensure that digital tools and platforms conform to Islamic ethics and values, has good impact on the society. The Holy Qur'an and Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ offers explicit instruction on the clear pursuit of knowledge and the enhancement of societal welfare e.g., principles that can be applied to ICT. This study has analyzed the primary difficulties in the Islamization of technology, notably the prevalence of secular paradigms in technical advancement and a lack of resources for Islamic ICT efforts. Moreover, it has underscored the necessity of promoting collaboration between Islamic academics and technology specialists, enhancing awareness among the Muslim community regarding Islamization of ICT, and creating specialized Islamic technology centers. Implementing these strategies can align the technology

landscape within the purpose of Maqasid al-Shari'ah which is a paramount goal of Islamic law aimed at safeguarding faith, life, intellect, lineage, and wealth.

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