

## The Nuances of ‘Holy Ignorance’ and Its Variants in Enabling Extremism: A Systematic Analysis

Nuansa ‘Kejahilan Suci’ (Kejahilan Berjustifikasi Agama) dan Kepelbagaian Bentuknya dalam Memungkinkan Ekstremisme: Suatu Analisis Sistematis

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### ABSTRACT

*This study presents a systematic literature review on the role of ignorance as a facilitating factor in enabling extremism across diverse global contexts. The issue of extremism remains a critical global concern and recent scholarship has increasingly examined non-violent roots, including cognitive and epistemic dimensions such as ignorance. Drawing on the PRISMA methodology, relevant literature published between 2020 and 2025 was identified through structured searches in the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus databases. From an initial pool of 201 articles, 10 met the inclusion criteria for in-depth analysis. A conceptual framework was developed to map the different dimensions of ignorance ranging from deliberate to structural that intersect with ideological, cultural and political factors in fostering extremism. The study synthesises multidisciplinary perspectives to offer a nuanced understanding of ignorance not as a uniform concept but as a phenomenon with varied manifestations. Key findings highlight the need to reconceptualise ignorance as a dynamic enabler of extremism. This review concludes by recommending that future research and interventions address extremism through early identification of ignorance-related behaviours within specific sociocultural settings.*

*Keywords: Extremism; ignorance; PRISMA Methodology; systematic review*

### ABSTRAK

*Kajian ini membentangkan satu sorotan literatur sistematik mengenai peranan kejahilan sebagai faktor pemudah yang membolehkan ekstremisme merentasi pelbagai konteks global. Isu ekstremisme kekal sebagai kebimbangan kritikal di peringkat antarabangsa dan penyelidikan mutakhir semakin menumpukan perhatian kepada punca-punca bukan keganasan, termasuk dimensi kognitif dan epistemik seperti kejahilan. Berpandukan metodologi PRISMA, literatur yang relevan yang diterbitkan antara tahun 2020 hingga 2025 telah dikenal pasti melalui carian berstruktur dalam pangkalan data Web of Science (WoS) dan Scopus. Daripada sejumlah awal 201 artikel, hanya 10 memenuhi kriteria inklusi untuk dianalisis secara mendalam. Satu kerangka konseptual telah dibangunkan bagi memetakan pelbagai dimensi kejahilan, daripada yang bersifat disengajakan hingga yang bersifat struktural, yang berinteraksi dengan faktor ideologi, budaya dan politik dalam menyuburkan ekstremisme. Kajian ini mensintesis perspektif multidisiplin untuk memberikan kefahaman yang lebih bernuansa tentang kejahilan, bukan sebagai satu konsep yang seragam, tetapi sebagai fenomena yang mempunyai pelbagai manifestasi. Dapatan utama menegaskan keperluan untuk mentakrifkan*

*semula kejahilan sebagai pemudah dinamik kepada ekstremisme. Sorotan ini diakhiri dengan saranan agar penyelidikan dan intervensi masa hadapan menangani ekstremisme melalui pengenalpastian awal tingkah laku berkaitan kejahilan dalam konteks sosiobudaya yang khusus.*

*Kata kunci: Ekstremisme; kejahilan epistemik; Metodologi PRISMA; Sorotan Literatur Sistematis (SLR).*

## INTRODUCTION

The multifaceted manifestation of extremism continues to pose significant challenges to global peace, security and social cohesion in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Broadly construed, extremism refers to ideological positions and behaviours that deviate from established societal norms. These positions are often underpinned by radical convictions that provoke intolerance and antagonism toward differing perspectives (Ismail & Kamaruddin 2020; Mujani et al. 2020). Although traditionally associated with political and religious violence, the contemporary landscape of extremism has grown increasingly complex. The proliferation of far-right nationalism, religious fundamentalism, eco-extremism and ethno-separatist ideologies signals an alarming rise in polarized discourse and the normalization of violence as a mechanism for ideological expression (Asrori 2019).

Violent extremism has been demonstrated globally through numerous high-profile and destructive events that have attracted widespread international attention and condemnation. Cases such as the rise of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) in the Middle East, the Christchurch mosque attacks in New Zealand, the January 6th insurrection at the U.S. Capitol, and the ongoing violence of Boko Haram in Nigeria exemplify the transnational and cross-ideological nature of extremist threats (Ard 2024; Bulbulia et al. 2023; Adesote Akande & Abimbola 2022; Ismail et al. 2021; Rahmanto, Meliala & Lolo 2020). These events highlight that extremism transcends geographic, religious, racial and ideological boundaries, while also revealing the profound human, social and institutional costs of radicalization and the susceptibility of modern societies to extremist narratives that legitimize violence as a means of socio-political transformation.

In the Asian context, countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines and India have also encountered varying forms of extremism that reflect the region's complex socio-political and religious dynamics. In Malaysia, the threat of religious extremism remains a concern, particularly due to influences from transnational jihadist movements such as ISIS (Abdul Ghani et al. 2023; Abu Bakar, Muhammed Kifli & Yusoff 2017). The arrests of suspected militants and documented involvement of Malaysians in foreign terrorist networks reveal persistent vulnerabilities. Similarly, Indonesia has faced repeated attacks from Islamist groups such as Jemaah Islamiyah (Galamas 2015), while the southern Philippines continues to experience violence linked to groups like Abu Sayyaf (Fabe 2013). In India, religious and ethno-nationalist extremism has fueled episodes of communal violence and internal conflict (Siyech 2021). These developments emphasize the evolving nature of extremism in Asia and the need for comprehensive strategies that go beyond security measures to address deeper sociocultural and informational root causes.

One such underlying factor is ignorance, which plays a pivotal role in the genesis and persistence of extremism. Ignorance in this context is not merely the absence of information, but rather a deficit in critical understanding, awareness and epistemic engagement conditions that leave individuals vulnerable to simplified narratives and ideological manipulation (Saruhan 2025). Empirical research suggests that ignorance can serve as a conduit for radicalization by allowing individuals to rationalize extremist ideologies based on distorted perceptions of reality (Verma 2003). The digital environment further complicates this issue, as the proliferation of extremist content online exploits gaps in digital literacy, making individuals more susceptible to propaganda and ideological indoctrination.

The objective of this study is to systematically examine the nuances of ‘holy ignorance’ and its variants as enabling factors in the development and persistence of extremism. By conducting a systematic literature review guided by PRISMA methodology, this research analyses diverse scholarly perspectives to construct a conceptual framework that captures how different forms of ignorance including those rooted in religious, cultural and digital domains contribute to extremist ideologies. The findings of this study are intended to serve as a foundation for developing targeted interventions and preventive strategies aimed at countering extremism by addressing its cognitive and epistemic foundations.

### METHODOLOGY

The review process was conducted using a well-established systematic review methodology based on the framework outlined in Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA). This methodology is supported by 27 items checklist designed to ensure systematic reviews are reported comprehensively and accurately (Page et al. 2021). The study protocol has been registered on the

Open Science Framework (OSF) with registration DOI: <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/T48E7>. This study employed the SPIDER (Cooke, Smith & Booth 2012) components as followed: Scholars/agencies (Sample), ignorance behaviour enables to initiate extremism (Phenomenon of Interest), methodology approach (Design), multi dimensions of ignorance that enables to initiate extremism (Evaluation) and qualitative, quantitative or mix method (Research Type) as the basis for formulating the primary research question for this SLR, which is:

How does ignorance serve as a trait that initiates or enables extremism?

#### 1. Identification

Identification search was performed by two reviewers (AMI and MFF) using two databases from the Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus, between 2020 until 2025. There were four keywords used in the search strings process, which were the “ignorance”, “extremism”, “terrorism” and “radicalism”. All of the keywords were selected based on the research questions stated earlier. The results of this strings process can be referred to in Table 1.

TABLE 1. The search strings

Database	Concept	Search String	Date of Acquisition
WoS (n = 86)	Ignorance AND Extremism	((TS=(ignorance extremism)) OR TS=(ignorance terrorism)) OR ts=(ignorance radicalism)	22/3/2025
Scopus (n = 115)	Ignorance AND Extremism	(TITLE-ABS-KEY (ignorance AND extremism) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (ignorance AND terrorism) OR TITLE-ABS-KEY (ignorance AND radicalism))	22/3/2025

The article selection process was conducted using two primary databases, Web of Science (WoS) and Scopus based on predefined set of keywords. These databases were selected due to their distinct advantages in facilitating comprehensive literature searches. According to Gusenbauer and Haddaway (2020), WoS and Scopus offer superior search

functionalities, greater result stability and enhanced search precision compared to other databases. Additionally, Martín-Martín et al. (2018) emphasize that both databases provide rigorous quality control and systematic indexing which further ensuring the reliability and accuracy of retrieved sources.

The search methodology utilized for retrieving articles and references from WoS and Scopus using appropriate Boolean operators (e.g., AND, OR) and organized according to key concepts as outlined in Table 1. Advance search techniques such as phrase searching, truncation, wildcards and field code functionalities were applied to relevant the strategy of prioritized the conceptual precision and directly addressed the focus of this systematic review. By strategically selecting keywords, databases and search techniques, the comprehensive search process resulted in the identification of 115 articles from Scopus and 86 articles from WoS. A total of 53 articles were removed due to duplication in both database record. The remaining articles will undergo a subsequent screening process, representing the second stage of the systematic search strategy.

## 2. Screening

All records obtained from WoS and Scopus were combined into a single dataset before screening to eliminate duplicate entries and enhance the efficiency of the remaining process. The screening phase involved a systematic evaluation of the articles based on their informations, with only those meeting the predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria as shown in Table 2 were selected for further analysis. The evaluation was conducted independently by the authors and any discrepancies were resolved through discussion until a consensus was reached. Upon completion of the screening process, a total of 123 articles were excluded for not meeting the inclusion criteria while leaving 25 articles available for the next stage.

TABLE 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Year of publication	within past 5 years to latest (2020-2025)	Published before 2020
Publication types	Journal article	Conference papers, book chapters, reviews, editorials
Language	English	Non-English publications
Type of findings	Empirical research (original and primary)	Conceptual papers, reviews, opinion articles
Subject	Studies related to ignorance and extremism or radicalization or terrorism	Studies unrelated to ignorance or extremism
Focus of findings	Empirical findings explaining how ignorance as a trait that enables extremism	Studies not examine the role ignorance in extremism

## 3. Eligibility

All selected articles will undergo a secondary screening process referred to as the eligibility assessment to ensure their relevance and suitability for inclusion in this systematic literature review (SLR). This assessment is initially conducted by reviewing the titles and abstracts of the selected articles. If relevance remains uncertain after this

initial review, a more in-depth examination of the methodology, results and discussion sections will be performed. During this process, 12 out of 25 articles were excluded due to their lack of alignment with the research question. Consequently, 13 articles were deemed eligible to proceed to the next stage, which involves articles quality assessment (Figure 1).

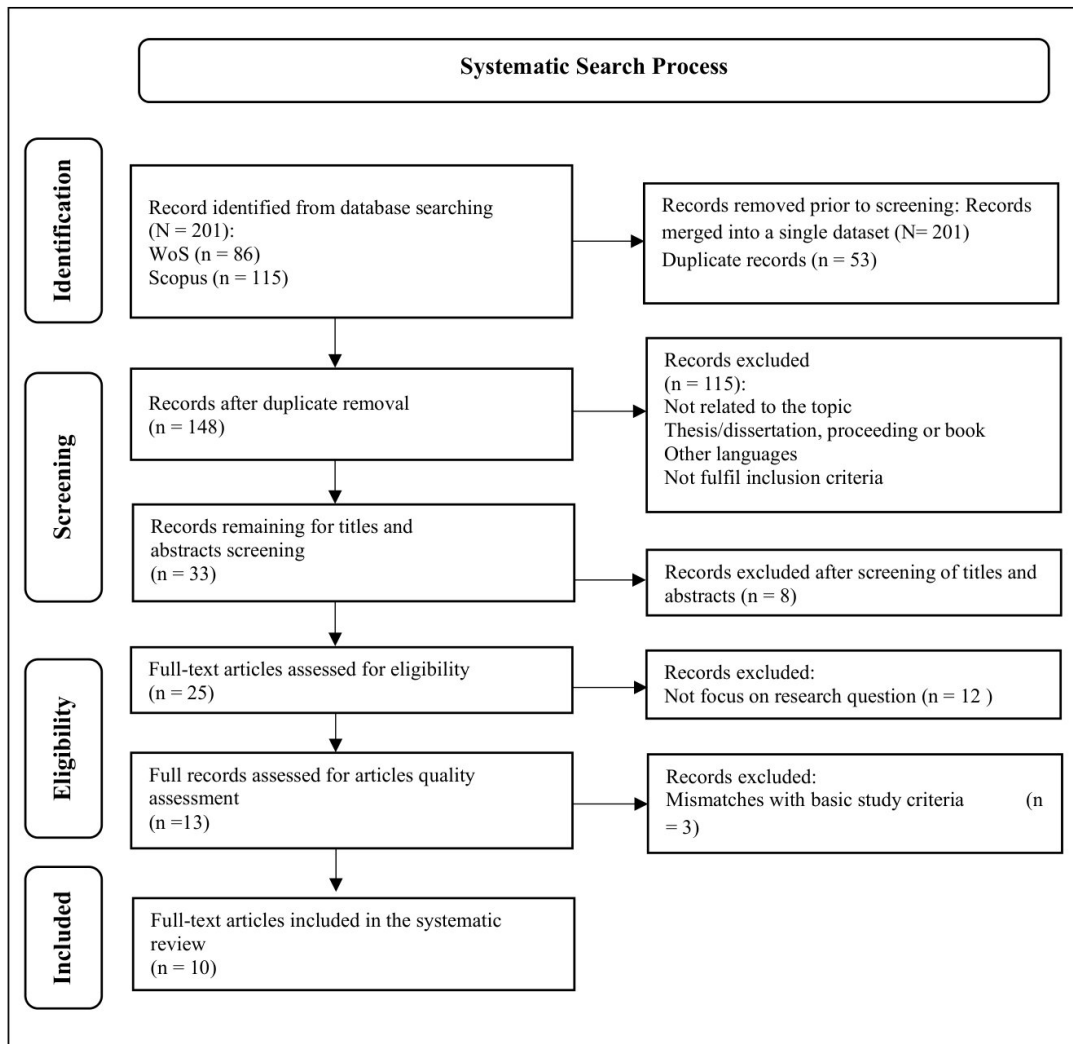


FIGURE 1. Flowchart of the systematic search process

#### 4. Articles Quality Assessment

The rigorous assessment of selected articles and references constituted a pivotal component of the quality assurance process, aimed at minimizing potential biases and excluding studies that either diverged from the central research objectives or lacked methodological robustness. This evaluative task was systematically undertaken by members of the research team designated as assessors. Given the heterogeneity in methodological approaches encompassing qualitative, quantitative and mixed-methods designs the evaluation process was guided by the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool (MMAT) (Hong et al. 2018). The appraisal framework comprised two initial screening criteria followed by five study-design-specific quality indicators adapted from the MMAT as stated in the Table 3. The preliminary phase involved assessing whether (1) the research question was explicitly articulated and (2) the data collected were adequate to address that questions. In this study, the research question guiding the appraisal was: How does ignorance

serve as a trait that initiates or enables extremism? Studies satisfying these baseline criteria were then stratified according to their methodological design. Subsequently, each study underwent a detailed appraisal based on five additional criteria specific to its methodological category as outlined in the MMAT framework.

A binary scoring system ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ was applied to each criterion, with a ‘Cannot tell’ option available in cases of ambiguity. Evaluator agreement was mandated for each assessment outcome; in instances of discordance, a third reviewer adjudicated to reach consensus. Only those articles that fulfilled at least three of the five study-design-specific criteria were deemed methodologically sound and eligible for inclusion in the final systematic literature review. Out of the 13 articles evaluated, only 10 met the assessment, while the 3 articles—those by Yair (2024), Brown et al. (2022) and Kolçak (2020) were excluded due to mismatches with study criteria under the selection based on the study design either qualitative, quantitative or mix-method research (Table 3).

TABLE 3. Selection of basic study criteria

Articles/ References	Yair T. (2024)	Konieczny, M (2023)	Valdez A.T. (2023)	Oettingen, G; Gollwitzer, A; Jung, J; Okten, IO (2022)	Gollwitzer, A; Okten, IO; Pizarro, AO; Oettingen, G (2022)	Brown, GDA; Lewandowsky, S; Huang, ZH (2022)	Ahmad A.R.; Othman G.T. (2022)	Ebrahimi M.; Yusoff K.; Rosman A.S.B. (2022)	Hasannia, A (2021)	Kolçak, H (2020)	Straka, JW; Straka, BC (2020)	Stavrianakis, A (2020)	Ali N. (2020)
<b>Basic criteria/study</b>													
Are there clear research questions?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Do the collected data allow to address the research questions?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Qualitative Criteria</b>													
Is the qualitative approach appropriate to answer the research question?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Are the qualitative data collection methods adequate to address the research question?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Are the findings adequately derived from the data?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Is the interpretation of results sufficiently substantiated by data?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Is there coherence between qualitative data sources, collection, analysis and interpretation?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Result	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted	Rejected	Accepted	Accepted	Accepted

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<b>Quantitative Criteria</b>	
Is the sampling strategy relevant to address the research question?	
Is the sample representative of the target population?	
Are the measurements appropriate?	
Is the risk of nonresponse bias low?	
Is the statistical analysis appropriate to answer the research question?	
Result	Accepted Rejected
<b>Mix-method Research</b>	
Is there an adequate rationale for using a mixed methods design to address the research question?	
Are the different components of the study effectively integrated to answer the research question?	
Are the outputs of the integration of qualitative and quantitative components adequately interpreted?	
Are divergences and inconsistencies between quantitative and qualitative results adequately addressed?	
Do the different components of the study adhere to the quality criteria of each tradition of the methods involved?	
Result	Accepted

Y = Yes; N = No

## DATA EXTRACTION AND ANALYSIS

The next phase of this study required the systematic extraction of data from the selected papers, conducted separately by two researchers. The data extraction process concentrated on three essential components of each article: the abstract, findings and discussion sections. This focused methodology was directed by the primary aim of the Systematic Literature Review (SLR), which investigates the role of ignorance as a traits that triggers or facilitates extremism, as outlined in previous research. Each item was meticulously examined to discern crucial facts on this relationship. The retrieved data were subsequently organized and tabulated to enable systematic comparison and analysis. After extraction, the data went through a qualitative analysis process. Considering that this systematic literature review takes an integrative approach that includes various study designs such as quantitative, qualitative and mixed methods, therefore, a qualitative synthesis was deemed the most suitable choice. The analysis utilized the traditional content analysis method described by Hsieh and Shannon (2005) to direct the analytical process.

This study finds conventional content analysis to be especially fitting, given its complex and often uncertain nature of the way ignorance contributes to extremism in the existing literature. This approach encourages themes to naturally arise from the data, rather than being confined to predefined categories. The analysis was a thoughtful and ongoing move in which the researchers deeply engaged with the findings they had gathered. They began by creating initial codes and then consistently compared these codes to uncover patterns, similarities and meaningful connections. Throughout this process,

broader themes and sub-themes were identified from the recurring ideas present in the data.

This inductive approach allowed for the identification of important thematic dimensions that offer insight about the way ignorance plays a role in extremism, which were then organized into broader analytical categories. The various categories illustrate the complex nature of ignorance as a contributing factor. This approach fosters the emergence of categories directly from the data, enriching the depth, authenticity and reliability of the findings. It ensures that the analysis is firmly rooted in the evidence, rather than being shaped by preconceived theoretical assumptions.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Among the 10 selected articles, two were published in 2023, four in 2022, one in 2021 and three in 2020. Each of the articles was published in the following journals: *Police and Security*; *CADMO: Journal for Ancient History*; *Current Opinion in Psychology*; *Journal of Experimental Psychology-General*; *Journal of Liberty and International Affairs*; *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*; *Al-Bayan-Journal of Quran and Hadith Studies*; *Policy Sciences*; *International Political Sociology*; and *Security Dialogue*.

There were several variants of ignorance identified based on the thematic and typological analysis of ignorance in enabling extremism, namely strategic ignorance, epistemic ignorance, religious ignorance, institutional ignorance, cultural ignorance and wilful ignorance: as shown in table 4 below.

TABLE 4. Thematic and typological analysis of ignorance in selected studies

Studies	Variants of Ignorance	Themes and Manifestations
Konieczny (2023), Straka & Straka (2020), Stavrianakis (2020)	Strategic Ignorance	Weaponized disinformation, denial of knowledge, suppression of inconvenient truths
Oettingen et al. (2022), Gollwitzer et al. (2022), Ahmad & Othman (2022)	Epistemic Ignorance	Misplaced certainty, resistance to correction, knowledge avoidance
Valdez (2023), Hasannia (2021), Ebrahimi et al. (2022)	Religious Ignorance	Scriptural misinterpretation, literalism, doctrinal manipulation
Ali (2020), Straka & Straka (2020), Ahmad & Othman (2022)	Institutional Ignorance	Policy failure, systemic blind spots, unbalanced surveillance of extremism
Ebrahimi et al. (2022), Ali (2020)	Cultural Ignorance	Misunderstanding of others' traditions, conflation of culture and religion, racialization
Gollwitzer et al. (2022), Hasannia (2021), Konieczny (2023)	Wilful Ignorance	Refusal to engage with facts, avoidance of complexity, ideological rigidity

This categorization reveals that ignorance is not a static or uniform condition but a multidimensional construct. Each form demonstrates distinct manifestations and functions within the broader context of extremism. For example, strategic ignorance appears in the deliberate suppression of inconvenient truths (Konieczny 2023; Straka & Straka 2020; Stavrianakis 2020), while epistemic ignorance is shaped by resistance to correction and knowledge avoidance (Oettingen et al. 2022; Gollwitzer et al. 2022; Ahmad & Othman 2022). Religious ignorance is reflected in scriptural literalism and doctrinal manipulation (Valdez 2023; Hasannia 2021; Ebrahimi et al. 2022). Institutional ignorance is found in policy blind spots and disproportionate surveillance (Ali 2020; Ahmad & Othman 2022), cultural ignorance in misrepresentations of tradition (Ebrahimi et al. 2022) and wilful ignorance in the conscious refusal to engage with facts (Gollwitzer et al. 2022; Konieczny 2023).

Based from these patterns, several key tendencies emerge. First, strategic ignorance is often politically motivated. Konieczny (2023) and Stavrianakis (2020) highlight how governments and political actors use disinformation and curated knowledge to shape public opinion and suppress dissenting views. This manipulation fosters a psychosocial climate where extremist ideologies can take root, transforming ignorance into a radicalizing force. Second, epistemic ignorance is closely linked to psychological rigidity. Individuals affected by this form of ignorance tend to reject contradictory information, often retreating into ideologically homogeneous groups as a coping mechanism against epistemic threat (Oettingen et al. 2022; Gollwitzer et al. 2022). Third, religious ignorance, including “holy ignorance,” is frequently exploited by charismatic leaders who simplify complex theological texts into literal instructions for violence (Valdez 2023; Hasannia 2021). Lastly, institutional and cultural ignorance create systemic blind spots, marginalizing specific communities while allowing certain forms of extremism to persist unchallenged (Ali 2020; Ebrahimi et al. 2022).

These findings suggest that ignorance is not merely a passive absence of knowledge but an active and often weaponized condition. In the case of strategic ignorance, for instance, governments deliberately obscure harmful practices such as arms deals or selective surveillance policies to avoid political accountability (Stavrianakis 2020). Similarly, epistemic ignorance acts as a

psychological buffer, offering individuals a sense of certainty and belonging in environments marked by complexity and contradiction (Gollwitzer et al. 2022). Religious ignorance, particularly when embedded in theological illiteracy, fosters exclusivist worldviews and justifies ideological violence as divine obligation (Ebrahimi et al. 2022). Institutional ignorance, as seen in the racialized lens of the UK’s Prevent strategy, not only perpetuates societal division but also hinders effective counter-extremism policy (Ali 2020). Lastly, cultural ignorance intersects with these forms by reinforcing identity-based binaries and obstructing cross-cultural understanding (Ebrahimi et al. 2022; Ali 2020).

The novelty of this review lies in its systematic categorization and conceptualization of ignorance as a central enabler of extremism. While prior research often treats ignorance as a background condition or incidental factor (Verma 2003; Brown, Lewandowsky & Huang 2022), this study positions it as a deliberate, structured and multifaceted driver of radicalization across ideological, institutional and psychological dimensions (Ali 2020; Stavrianakis 2020; Gollwitzer et al. 2022). Moreover, the identification of “holy ignorance” as a subtype within religious ignorance provides a conceptual bridge between theological illiteracy and extremism, an area previously underexplored in the literature (Valdez 2023; Hasannia 2021; Ebrahimi et al. 2022).

Despite offering a comprehensive typology, the literature also reveals several critical gaps. Gendered dimensions of ignorance and extremism remain largely unexamined, despite growing evidence that misogynistic beliefs and hostility toward women can be significant predictors of extremist violence (Figà Talamanca & Arfini 2022). Additionally, while digital radicalization is frequently referenced, deeper inquiry into algorithmic ignorance how social media platforms’ recommendation systems and filter bubbles reinforce epistemic blind spots is still lacking. Studies show that algorithm-driven sorting on social media widens epistemic gaps and exacerbates misinformation by reinforcing users’ preexisting beliefs, making engagement with alternative views increasingly difficult (Stewart, Cichocki & McLeod 2022).

Given these findings, this review recommends that future research and policy shift from a security-centric to an epistemic-centric model in countering extremism. Interventions should not only target violent actors but also address the cognitive, religious

and institutional conditions that allow extremist ideologies to thrive. Educational reform, digital literacy initiatives and inclusive policymaking are crucial for dismantling ignorance in its various forms. By understanding how ignorance is produced, sustained and mobilized, policymakers and scholars can design more holistic and context-sensitive strategies to mitigate extremism at its roots.

### CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the several types of ignorance form a matrix in which extremist ideologies can flourish. Ignorance, in this view, is not merely a precondition for extremism, it is its infrastructure. It limits inquiry, disables empathy, encourages isolation and permits violence to be rationalized. Importantly, ignorance is not always imposed; it is also chosen, sustained and protected emotionally, socially and politically. Therefore, addressing extremism requires an epistemic reckoning: confronting how ignorance is produced, legitimized and embedded across all layers of society. Future studies should explore how these different forms of ignorance interact over time and within varying cultural contexts. There is also a need for deeper investigation into how ignorance is gendered, algorithmically mediated or transmitted intergenerationally. Only by understanding ignorance as a layered and functional force can we begin to meaningfully challenge the conditions that allow extremism to thrive.

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### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

Conceptualization: AMI.; Analysis and interpretation of research data: AMI, MZM and MFF.; writing—original draft preparation: MFF.; writing—review and editing: AMI, MZM and MFF; supervision: AMI. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE (AI) GENERATED TEXT DECLARATION

This article had utilized artificial intelligence (AI) technology, specifically NotebookLM Enterprise by Google under university license, as a support tool in drafting and content review. All facts have been re-verified by the author to ensure accuracy and contextual relevance.

### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

### ETHICS STATEMENT

This study did not involve human or animal subjects. All data used were obtained from publicly accessible sources and did not include any personally identifiable information. Ethical approval was therefore not required.

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