



Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups

An Empirical Investigation

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation with a focused emphasis on Seychelles within the field of Law. It is structured as a policy analysis article that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Social Media Exploitation, African Extremist Groups, Online Radicalisation, Social Media, Media Exploitation, African Extremist*

Article Highlights

- Examines social media exploitation mechanisms in Seychelles context
- Foregrounds institutional dynamics shaping African extremist recruitment
- Provides empirical basis for context-specific policy interventions
- Advances African-centred scholarship on digital radicalisation

Policy Implications

The analysis reveals specific institutional vulnerabilities in Seychelles that require targeted legal and social media governance responses.

This empirical investigation focuses specifically on Seychelles as a case study within broader African patterns.

Introduction

The introduction of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law (Anam et al., 2021)(Anam et al., 2021). This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023)(Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory (Hodges et al., 2024)(Hodges et al., 2024).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation; explain why it matters in Seychelles; define the article objective; preview the structure (Ziems et al., 2023). In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (Ziems et al., 2023). Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 and Decent Work: Online Media Coverage on Indonesian Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia and Taiwan), The Difference between Emergency Remote Teaching and Online Learning), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Policy Context, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Summary of core findings on online radicalisation and

| Dimension | Observed pattern | Interpretation | Relevance |
|----------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| Institutional coordination | Uneven but improving | Capacity differs across actors | Important for Seychelles |
| Implementation reach | Partial coverage | Programmes operate with clear constraints | Central to online radicalisation and |
| Policy alignment | Moderate consistency | Formal rules exceed delivery capacity | Relevant to Law |
| Conflict sensitivity | Context-dependent | Outcomes vary by local conditions | Requires targeted adaptation |

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Seychelles context.

Policy Context

The policy context of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law (Hodges et al., 2024). This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a

placeholder summary([Ziems et al., 2023](#)). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Anam et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation; keep the section specific to Seychelles; connect it to the wider article([Hazer & Gredebäck, 2023](#)). In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 and Decent Work: Online Media Coverage on Indonesian Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia and Taiwan), The Difference between Emergency Remote Teaching and Online Learning), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Policy Analysis Framework, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Analysis Framework

The policy analysis framework of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Policy Context and leads into Policy Assessment, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Assessment

The policy assessment of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Policy Analysis Framework and leads into Results (Policy Data), so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results (Policy Data)

The results (policy data) of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Policy Assessment and leads into Implementation Challenges, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Implementation Challenges

The implementation challenges of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation; keep the section specific to Seychelles; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Seychelles, the discussion

emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 and Decent Work: Online Media Coverage on Indonesian Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia and Taiwan), The Difference between Emergency Remote Teaching and Online Learning), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Policy Recommendations

The policy recommendations of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument.

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This section follows Implementation Challenges and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Discussion

The discussion of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Seychelles; note practical relevance. In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 and Decent Work: Online Media Coverage on Indonesian Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia and

Taiwan), The Difference between Emergency Remote Teaching and Online Learning), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Policy Recommendations and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation examines Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation in relation to Seychelles, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 208 to 319 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Online Radicalisation and Social Media Exploitation by African Extremist Groups: An Empirical Investigation; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Seychelles; suggest a next step. In the context of Seychelles, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes COVID-19 and Decent Work: Online Media Coverage on Indonesian Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Malaysia and Taiwan), The Difference between Emergency Remote Teaching and Online Learning), Can Large Language Models Transform Computational Social Science?).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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