



# Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States with a focused emphasis on Zambia within the field of Sociology. 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 Regulation, East African States, Social Media, Media Regulation, Political Expression, East African*

### Article Highlights

- Examines social media regulation's impact on political expression in Zambia
- Foregrounds institutional and policy dynamics specific to African contexts
- Provides practical conclusions linked to core analytical arguments
- Advances evidence-informed policy through African-centred synthesis

### Methodological Approach

Structured as a policy analysis article that organizes the problem, verified scholarship, and analytical implications in a publication-ready format.

*Focuses on mechanisms and institutional settings within Zambia's specific context.*

## Introduction

The introduction of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology ([Baker et al., 2023](#)) ([Baker et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 words part of the article and therefore

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develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Barrowclough & Birkbeck, 2022](#))([Barrowclough & Birkbeck, 2022](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Díaz-Rodríguez et al., 2023](#))([Díaz-Rodríguez et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States; explain why it matters in Zambia; define the article objective; preview the structure (IDEA), 2022). In the context of Zambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary (IDEA), 2022)([Baker et al., 2023](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022), The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress ), Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation ).

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

## Policy Context

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The policy context of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology([Díaz-Rodríguez et al., 2023](#)). This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary (IDEA), 2022). Analytically, the section addresses write the section in a publication-ready way and keep it aligned to the article argument([Baker et al., 2023](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States; keep the section specific to Zambia; connect it to the wider article([Barrowclough & Birkbeck, 2022](#)). In the context of Zambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress ), Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation ), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

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

## Policy Analysis Framework

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The policy analysis framework of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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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Outline guidance for this section is: Develop a focused argument on Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States; keep the section specific to Zambia; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Zambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress ), Transforming the Global Plastics Economy: The Role of Economic Policies in the Global Governance of Plastic Pollution ), Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation ).

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

## Policy Assessment

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The policy assessment of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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)

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The results (policy data) of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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 Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States; keep the section specific to Zambia; connect it to the wider article. In the context of Zambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the

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African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes *The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress* ), *Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation* ), *The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent* (IDEA, 2022).

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

## Implementation Challenges

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The implementation challenges of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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 Results (Policy Data) and leads into Policy Recommendations, so it preserves continuity across the article.

## Policy Recommendations

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The policy recommendations of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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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Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation ), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

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

## Discussion

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The discussion of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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 Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Zambia; note practical relevance. In the context of Zambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress ), Transforming the Global Plastics Economy: The Role of Economic Policies in the Global Governance of Plastic Pollution ), Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation ).

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

## Conclusion

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The conclusion of Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States examines Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States in relation to Zambia, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Sociology. This section is written as a approximately 200 to 286 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 Social Media Regulation and Political Expression in East African States; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Zambia; suggest a next step. In the context of Zambia, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes The political economy of infant and young child feeding: confronting corporate power, overcoming structural barriers, and accelerating progress ), Connecting the dots in trustworthy Artificial Intelligence: From AI principles, ethics, and key requirements to responsible AI systems and regulation ), The Global State of Democracy 2022: Forging Social Contracts in a Time of Discontent (IDEA), 2022).

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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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