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Youth Trust in Data Privacy When Using Intelligent Conversational Agents: A Case Study on ChatGPT.

Dr. Amar Bashir Nour Eldaim Mohamed

University of Bahri, Media and Communication Dept., Sudan

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المستخلص :

تبحث هذه الدراسة في مدى ثقة الشباب العالمي في خصوصية بياناتهم أثناء تفاعلهم مع الوكلاء الحواريين الذكيين بالتركيز على ChatGPT؛ وقد اعتمدت الدراسة تصميمًا متعدد المنهجيات؛ حيث جمعت بيانات من ٣٠٠ مشارك تتراوح أعمارهم بين (١٨ و٣٠ عامًا) من ثلاث مناطق بالعالم: السودان (١٥٠)، نيبال (١٠٠)، وأوروبا (٥٠). ودمجت الدراسة بين الاستبيانات الكمية و٤٠ مقابلة شبه مهيكلة (١٠ من السودان؛ ١٠ من نيبال؛ و٢٠ من أوروبا) لاستكشاف التصورات الأساسية، والمخاوف والعوامل المحددة للثقة في التفاعلات المدفوعة بالذكاء الاصطناعي في مقارنة بين شمال وجنوب العالم.

كشفت النتائج عن تفاوت كبير في مستويات الثقة بين المناطق، يرتبط ارتباطًا وثيقًا بوعي الخصوصية، والمعايير الثقافية، وشفافية ممارسات الذكاء الاصطناعي المتعلقة بالبيانات. وقد أظهر الشباب في المناطق التي تخضع لأطر تنظيمية قوية لحماية البيانات، مثل أوروبا في ظل اللائحة العامة لحماية البيانات (GDPR)، مستويات ثقة أعلى بكثير مقارنة بنظرائهم في المناطق النامية مثل السودان ونيبال، حيث تسود الحماية القانونية الضعيفة، وانخفاض الثقافة الرقمية، وانعدام الثقة المؤسسية.

وتؤكد الدراسة أن الثقة في الذكاء الاصطناعي تتجاوز الأداء التقني لتشمل اليقين القانوني وجودة الحوكمة والمواقف الاجتماعية والثقافية تجاه الخصوصية. وبناءً وتاسيساً عليه، فان الدراسة توصي بتعزيز الأطر الوطنية لحماية البيانات وتحسين شفافية السياسات وتعزيز الثقافة الرقمية؛ والتعليم المتعلق بالخصوصية بين الشباب في الجنوب العالمي. وتُعد هذه التدابير ضرورية لسد فجوة الثقة العالمية؛ ودفع التحول الرقمي نحو مزيد من الأخلاقية والشمولية والعدالة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الثقة، خصوصية البيانات، الذكاء الاصطناعي الحواري، الشباب؛ جي بي تيChatGPT.

Abstract:

This paper examine youth trust in data privacy when they are interacting with intelligent conversational agents, focussing on ChatGPT. Using a mixed-methods design; the study gathered data from 300 participants aged 18–30 across three regions: Sudan (150), Nepal (100), and Europe (50). The research concerted quantitative surveys with 40 semi-structured interviews (10 from Sudan, 10 from Nepal, 20 from Europe) jointly; to explore main perceptions; concerns and determinants of trust in AI-driven interactions.

Results show significant variability in trust levels across regions, intimately connected with privacy awareness; cultural norms and the transparency of AI data practices. Youth in regions controlled by robust data preservation frameworks, such as Europe under the GDPR; show considerably higher

trust compared to counterparts in developing regions as Sudan and Nepal; whereas weak legal protection; limited digital literacy and institutional mistrust dominate.

The research marks that trust in AI extends far to technical performance to cover legal certainty, governance quality and sociocultural attitudes toward privacy. Consequently; it recommends enhancing national data protection frameworks; heighten policy transparency, and promoting digital literacy and privacy education among youth in the Global South. Such measures are critical to bridge the global trust gap and advance moral; comprehensive and equitable digital shift.

Keywords: *Trust, Data Privacy, Conversational AI, Youth, ChatGPT*

1. Introduction:

Artificial intelligence (AI) conversational agents as ChatGPT, have speedily shifted human–machine interactions across sphere exclude communication; education and fun. These systems rely to a great extent on large scale personal data aggregation and advanced language modeling; that increase crucial concerns about data privacy; ownership and user trust, particularly among youth in developing areas. In the time, when young users in developed states frequently utilized from beefed-up digital literacy programs and broad privacy regulations (KPMG, 2025); many in the Global South; including countries such as Sudan and Nepal, are facing limited regulative supervision and lower levels of digital literacy (Mahmoud, 2021). This research inquire how cultural; regulatory and educational settings form youth trust in AI powered conversational agents by undertake a case study with participants from Sudan, Nepal and chosen European countries.

Perceiving these factors is decisive for leading the moral deployment of AI systems and developing efficacious data governance policies (Floridi, 2021). Youth stand for a momentous user base whose perceptions of privacy and trust stay under exploring in developing zones. The study search how awareness of data privacy, institutional transparency and cultural digital literacy effect trust levels. Results disclose that regions with robust regulative frameworks and advanced digital literacy; like Europe were showing importantly higher trust in AI systems compared with the Global South. To bridge this gap the research recommends prioritizing educational initiatives to raise digital literacy;

heighten transparency in policy leveraging and spread technological measures to rescuing user data. These procedures intent to support and encourage responsible AI adoption and establish sustainable trust in conversational AI technologies across diverse sociopolitical environments.

2. Problem Statement and Research Questions:

Despite fast AI adoption world-wide, a obvious global inequality prevail in youth trust toward conversational AI systems. Small-scale privacy literacy; anemic and feeble institutional accountability and underdeveloped legal protections destabilize users' confidence in developing contexts, while robust governance and awareness foster trust in developed ones.

Accordingly, this research addresses the following studious inquiries:

1. How do regulatory, educational and cultural contexts impacting youth trust in ChatGPT's data privacy?
2. What are the key factors that forming trust in developing the trust gap globally in AI data privacy?

3. Literature Review:

Trust is a basic and captious factor underpinning the adoption of artificial intelligence (*AI*), specially when extremely sensitive personal data is engaged (Mittelstadt, 2019). Extensive study confirms that transparent privacy policies; user empowerment through control and enhanced awareness of data privacy are chief determinants of user trust in AI systems (Livingstone, 2022). In the Arab-world, creating and build trust faces complex hurdles because of down digital literacy and limited awareness of data privacy rights among the public (Hassan, 2022; Abou El-Magd, 2021). Worldwide, scheming AI systems that protect privacy has get a precedence; with global bodies like UNESCO (2022) and the OECD (2019) building moral frameworks to lead these attempts and undertakings.

In zones like in Africa, insufficient and poor infrastructure; weak regulatory mechanisms and limited

public knowledge of data protection laws worsen risks to privacy and hinder trust-building (Ahmed, 2021; Elhaj, 2022). Likewise, South Asia show increasing awareness; but continues to face substantive gaps in transparency and digital literacy (Khanal, 2021; Bhattarai, 2022). In spit of a burgeoning body of global research on AI trust and privacy issues (Jobin, 2019; Crawford, 2021), researches specifically that were focused on youth, especially in terms of generative AI tools as ChatGPT, stay limited (Op-eepl, 2025).

4. Theoretical Framework:

This paper is grounded in two intersecting theoretical lenses: Trust Theory and Privacy Calculus Theory; both of that offer a conceptual base for knowing youth perceptions of data privacy when interacting with intelligent conversational agents like ChatGPT.

Trust Theory posits that trust is a multi-dimensional construct integrative cognitive, emotional, and behavioral dimensions (Mayer, Davis, & Schoorman, 1995). In the context of AI; user trust rely on sensed competence, integrity and benevolence of the system (McKnight et al., 2011). These elements get particularly decisive and important when AI systems involve users in natural language communication; as emotional and cognitive exchanges arouse human-like anticipation of reliability and accountability. Hence, trust in AI agents like ChatGPT extends far of technological performance to admit transparency; data handling moral side and institutional credibleness.

Complementing this, Privacy Calculus Theory (Culnan & Bies, 2003) justify how individuals weigh the sensed benefits of using digital services against possible privacy jeopardy. Youths frequently demonstrate a "privacy paradox," simultaneously valuing privacy while willingly sharing personal information for convenience or personalization (Taddicken, 2014). Applying this framework lets the research to construe varying levels of trust as rational outcomes of users' cost–benefit evaluations molded by their cultural regulatory, and educational setting and contexts.

In concert, these theories clarify how trust in AI-mediated communication is not merely a technical issue; but a social construct effected by legal surround, governance quality, and digital literacy. They collectively render an interpretative lens for analyzing cross-cultural disparities discovered in youth trust toward ChatGPT's data privacy practices.

5. 5. Methodology:

a. Research Design

This research employed a mixed-approaches design combining quantitative and qualitative methods to give a broad understanding of youth trust and privacy perceptions regarding AI conversational agents like ChatGPT. The mixed approach made possible the triangulation of results, guarantee both breadth and depth of insight into participants' attitudes across diverse cultural settings and contexts.

b. Population and Sample

The research mark youth aged 18–30 from three zones: Sudan (150 participants); Nepal (100 participants) and Europe (50 participants); entirely 300 participants. This divers sample made possible for comparative-analysis across zones with varied levels of data governance and digital literacy. Participants were recruited via social media platforms and colleges networks to ascertain representation of active digital users long familiar with AI technologies.

The sample sizes for each country were specified to insure adequate representation of youth populations with varying levels of digital literacy and exposure to AI technologies. Sudan (150 participants) and Nepal (100 participants) were granted large samples to capture diverse experiences in developing countries with minor regulative frameworks; while Europe (50 participants) renders a comparative benchmark from a context with robust data protection and high digital literacy.

c. Data Collection Tools

Data were collected deploying a structured **online E-survey** and **semi-structured interviews**.

❋ **Quantitatively**: quantitative date were gathered via e-survey employing rigorously validated instruments adapted from the Pew Research Privacy Concerns Scale. These tools assessed participants' levels of trust and awareness of privacy issues and perceptions of data security a five-point Likert scale; that spanning from "strongly disagree" to "*strongly agree.*"

❋ **Qualitatively**: to make the quantitative results commentary, forty semi-structured interviews were undertook with participants from the three geographical areas: (10 from Sudan, 10 from Nepal and 20 from Europe) to reveal cultural and contextual influences on trust in AI technologies.

d. Reliability and Validity

To assure the reliability and inner-consistency of the study instrument; a pilot test was done with a sub-sample of thirty participants from the target-population. The interior consistency of the questionnaire was assessed by using Cronbach's Alpha, that yielded a value of 0.87, indicating a high level of reliability reported to conventional standards (Nunnally & Bernstein, 1994).

Additionally, the questionnaire items were reviewed by three academic experts in communication and data morals to affirm validity of content. simplified linguistic and structural adjustments were made to better clearness and conceptual alignment. These steps and improvement were made to ensure that the instrument accurately captured participants' perceptions of data privacy and trust in AI conversational agents.

e. Data Analysis:

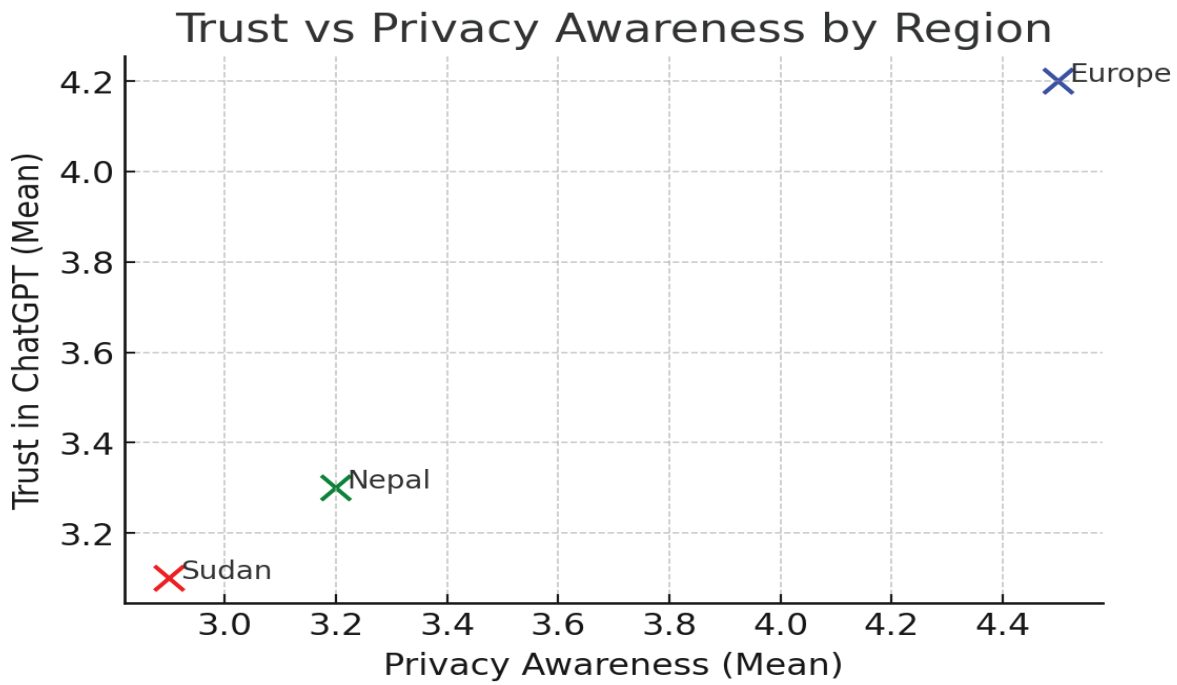
- Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS software, using descriptive and apply inferential statistical techniques to identify regional differences in youth trust; privacy awareness and perceived data protection.

- Qualitatively; data were analyzed thematically applying NVivo software, which made possible for in-depth exploration of nascent patterns and contextual elements impacting trust cognition. Integrating both data strands together and integrally offered robust display that linked between numerical results and interpretive narratives; thereby boosting the study's entire analytical core and rigor.

❊ Table 1. Comparative Scatter Plot: Mean Scores of Trust, Privacy Awareness, and Data Transparency Perception by Region

No.	Region	Trust in ChatGPT	Privacy Awareness	Data Transparency Perception
1.	SudanSudan	3.1	2.9	2.7
2.	NepalNepal	3.3	3.2	2.9
3.	EuropeEurope	4.2	4.5	4.3

Figure 1::



This methodological framework renders a balanced and nuanced exploration of the variations in youth trust and privacy perceptions with respect to AI conversational agents; contextualized by geographic and cultural differences.

6. Ethical Considerations:

This study match to the highest moral standards in undertaking research engaging human participants. Anterior to data aggregation, abreast accept was receive from all participants, to ensure they were totally cognizant of the research's purpose; freewill nature and they have full right to retreat-back at any stage without any consequences. Participants were assured of complete security of their identities and confidentiality and no personally identifiable information was assembled.

7. Preview of Results:

a. Quantitative and Qualitative Findings

The accompanied findings from both the survey and interview data collectively reveal notable regional

disparities in youth trust regarding ChatGPT's data privacy. As illustrated in above Table 1; average trust scores vary across Sudan, Nepal, and Europe. European participants reported the highest trust (M = 4.2), followed by Nepalese (M = 3.3) and last Sudanese youth (M = 3.1), These differences suggest a substantive co-relation between trust and the heightening of legal protections and digital literacy within each region.

Table 2. Youth Trust Levels in AI Data Privacy by Region (N = 250)

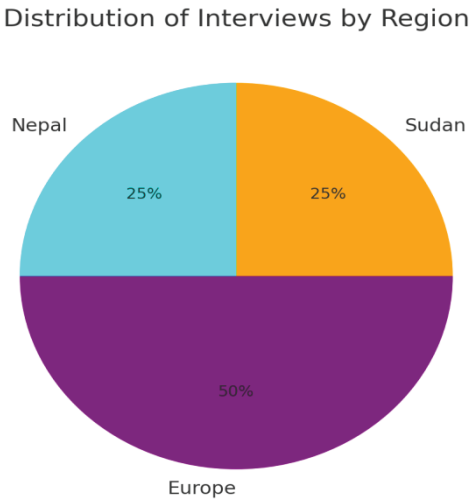
As showed in Table 2 and Figure 2 below, clear regional disparities be in youth trust toward ChatGPT's data privacy. Quantitative data shows that European youth expressed considerably higher levels of trust compared with their similitude in Nepal and Sudan. This visible proof is enhanced and complemented by qualitative insights from semi-structured interviews; that bring out contextual factors such as varying legal enforcement; digital literacy and cultural attitudes that explain and deepen our understanding of these trust differences.

No.	Region	High Trust (%)	Moderate Trust (%)	Low Trust (%)
1.	Sudan	18	40	42
.2	Nepal	34	45	21
.3	Europe	72	20	8

Summary of Key Findings:

The table 2 in above shows that youth trust ChatGPT's data privacy varies by region without their knowledge. European young people have the highest levels of trust (72% high trust); indicating robust regulative frameworks and higher digital literacy. Nepalese youth show a increase moderate in trust (34% high trust); while Sudanese youth show the lowest trust (18% high trust); mark challenges like inadequate privacy laws; low awareness and institutional mistrust. These disparities accentuate the significant value of digital education; governance and transparency toward building trust.

Figure 2: *Bar Chart illustrates Youth trust levels by region*

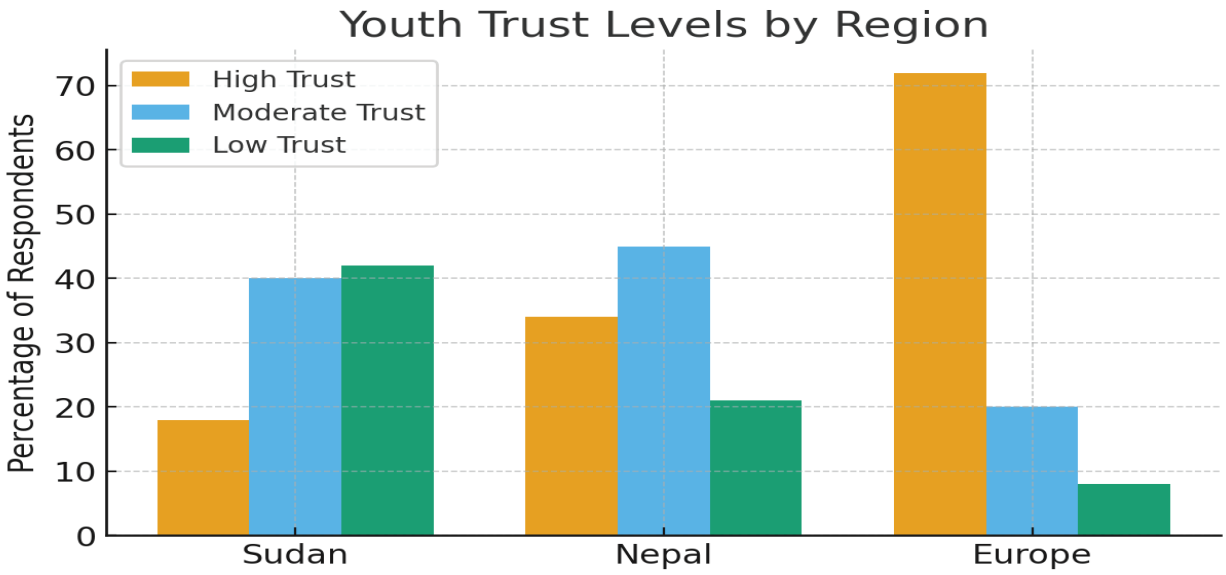


The survey data given in Table 2 understandably prove regional differences of youth trust in ChatGPT's data privacy; with European young people demonstrate significantly higher trust levels (72% high trust) compared with their Nepali youth (34%) and Sudanese youth (18%) counterparts. This quantitative proof is optically backed by Figure 1's bar chart, which highlights the stark disparities in trust percentages across these regions.

Enhancing and Complementing these quantitative results; the qualitative thematic investigating of forty semi-structured interviews gives sound vision into the contextual factors forming; these trust levels. Sudanese Young people stated noticeable incredulity primarily attributable to weak imposition of privacy laws, limited digital literacy and concerns over surveillance. Nepali youth participants exhibit circumspect optimist hope; recognize AI utilities but voicing concerns about foreign companies' data handling practices and transparency issues. European young people participants exhibit higher certain trust, indicating the effectiveness of strong lawful protections and institutional accountability under frameworks like the GDPR.

The qualitative analysis increase significant deep extent to the quantitative results by investigate the basic reasons and contextual nuances which are crusade the observed trust levels. Rather than merely repeating statistical trends; the semi-structured interviews reveal how factors such as weak legal en-

forcement; limited digital literacy and fear of surveillance contribute to skepticism among Sudanese youth. In Nepal; cautious optimism co-exists with concerns over data dealing with transparency and external control. conversely, European participants' higher trust indicate strong regulative protections and institutional accountability. This qualitative insight is decisive to recognize the sociocultural; regulatory and infrastructural settings, which form youth trust in AI data privacy; contributing justifications that constructed and deepen the quantitative findings.Jointly, these quantitative and qualitative data strands together render a broad perception of how regulative situation; cultural cognition and digital literacy intertwine to impact young people's trust in AI data privacy. The desegregation and inclusion of statistical proof and personal tales enriches interpretation; it set the complex socio-technical nature of trust in emerging AI technologies.



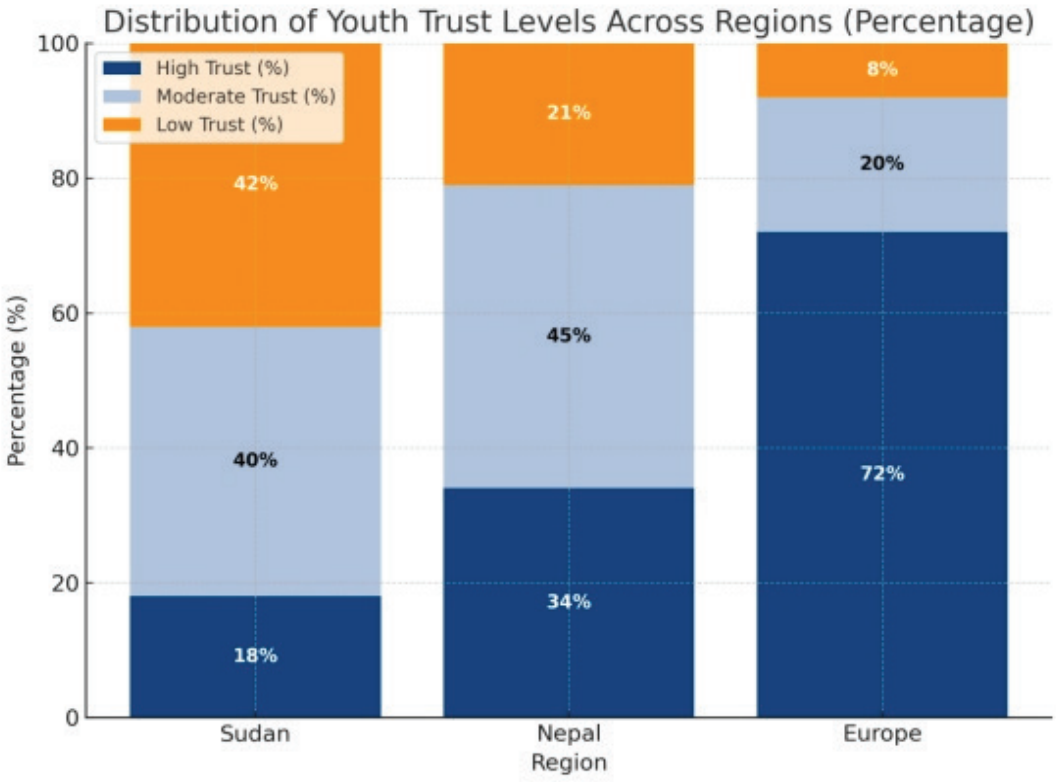


Figure 3: *illustrates the stark disparity in youth trust*

Thematic analysis of interviews play up contextual factors effecting trust. Young people in Sudan stated skepticism owing to anemic imposition of privacy regulations; small-scale digital literacy and fears of surveillance (Ahmed, 2021). Nepali participants showed careful optimism, acknowledging AI utilities while noting concerns about outside companies' data treating and the deficiency of transparent consent mechanisms (Sharma, 2021). European youth illustrated higher confidence; indicting the existence of binding and applicable privacy regulations and well-founded institutional accountability (Nemitz, 2018).

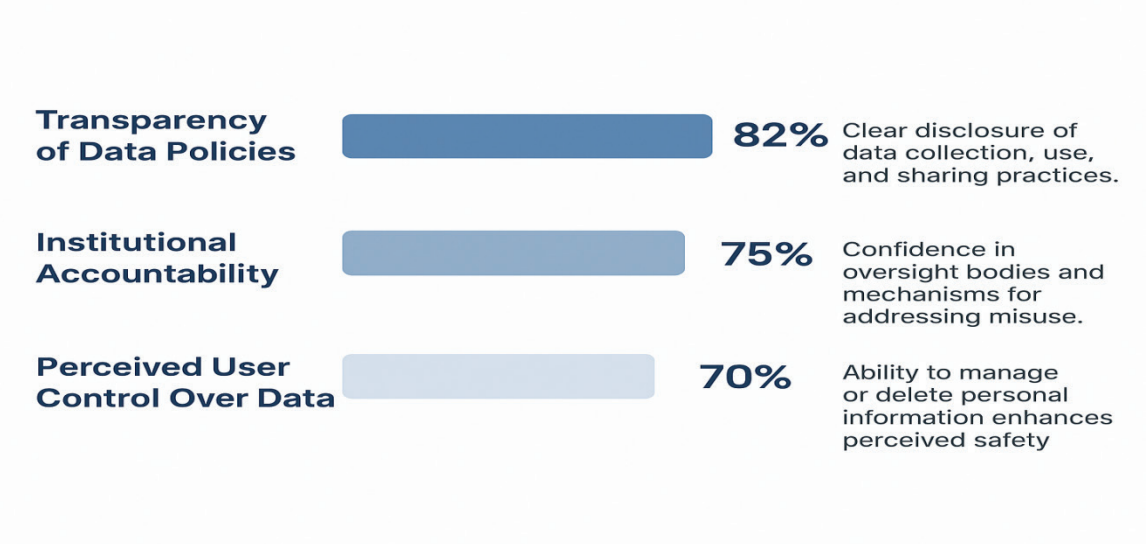
b. Key Determinants of Trust

Table 3. Three main factors emerged as critical in shaping youth trust:

No	Determinant	Percentage of Respondents	Description
.1	Transparency of Data Policies	82%	*Clear disclosure of data collection, use, and sharing .practices*

.2	Institutional Accountability	75%	*Confidence in oversight bodies and mechanisms for addressing misuse.*
.3	Perceived User Control Over Data	70%	*Ability to manage or delete personal information enhances perceived safety.*

Interpretive



Discussion

The integrated results inform that young people trust is effected by regulative maturity; institutional integrity and digital literacy rather than technology only. In developing regions such as Sudan and Nepal, minor lawful protection and inferior awareness of data rights restrain trust; proposing the demand for targeted educational initiatives and powerful control mechanisms. In opposite; robust governance structures and clear user rights in Europe give a conducive situation for trust in AI systems.

A sustainable framework for fostering youth trust in AI data privacy should therefore integrate three pillars:

1. Legal certainty and enforceable oversight,
2. Transparent and accountable institutions,
3. Empowered, privacy-aware users.

8. Discussion:

The findings emphasize that trust in AI conversational agents is profoundly culturally embedded, formed by a complex interplay of socio-technical, regulatory; infrastructural and governance factors. In the Global South, anemic data governance frameworks; minimal awareness of privacy rights, and low levels of digital literacy significantly prevent the development of sustainable trust in AI technologies (West et al., 2019). Sudan and Nepal exemplify these challenges; as both experience increasing digital ecosystems strained by immature policy enforcement and infrastructural deficits; contributing to careful and vigilant or skeptical youth attitudes toward AI data privacy.

on the contrary, Europe's environment underpinned by the broad General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR); fosters far greater user confidence and trust in AI data privacy (European Parliament, 2023). The GDPR systematizes core privacy rules such as privacy by design; data minimization; explicit consent, transparency and critical user rights including data transferability and erasure. This robust regulative framework allied and unified with far-flung digital literacy and beefed-up institutional accountability; authorizes European users to undergo legal protections that credibly guard their privacy; bolstering and fortifying their high and elevated trust (Nemitz, 2018; Stanford Institute for Human-Centered AI, 2025).

The momentous trust disparity is aggravated by infrastructural and socioeconomic restraint prevailing in the Global South. Sudan challenged and faced under-investment in digital infrastructure and regulatory and short supply of electric energy access, gravely impeding practical AI technology leverage and privacy protection notwithstanding allocating education budgets on par with advanced-income countries (World Bank, 2016). Nepal is developing forward-moving regulative provisions bit by bit but keeping-up to challenges ongoing gaps in public awareness and effective and forceful implementation of privacy policies (Bhattarai, 2022). Moreover, regulative capacity challenges; institutional mistrust and cultural preservation of surveillance as well play critical and quibbling roles in forming trust levels (Ramesh, 2022).

These insights reemphasize that trust in AI data privacy outstrips mere technical concerns; it is basically a multi-dimensional governance and socioeconomic issue; impacted by the force of legal frameworks, infrastructural growth and cultural contexts regarding control and surveillance. Stable and enduring trust and ethical AI embrace thus demanding an all-encompassing strategy comprising:

1. Growing and enforcing legal frameworks that are contextually designed to specify environments and obviously spell out rights; obligations and how to use them effectively. This will grantee the legal certainty shapes the backbone of trust.

2. Supporting open and participatory governance structures that hold institutional accountability and build social legitimacy; so that citizens can completely take part and involve in AI data stewardship processes.

3. Put in place full and comprehensive educational and digital literacy programs aiming to preparing youth with the knowledge and skills to recognize privacy risks; stand up for their rights and involve responsibly with AI technologies.

By embedding these pillars, developing countries can narrow the trust gap with developed economies by bringing up responsible; equitable and privacy-respecting AI ecosystems. This holistic approach will make and help AI ecosystems that are accountable, fair and respect privacy when they wholly break through broad and comprehensive digital-shift and inclusion along with on-going technological advancement, which are respond effectively to domestic realness while aligning with common global ethical standards.

9. Link Between Theory and Findings :

The research results align tightly with the theoretical assumptions that trust in technology especially in AI conversational agent is not entirely an outcome of technical dependability, but a multi-faceted construct affected by cultural, institutional and regulatory factors. Relying and tapping into sociotechnical systems theory and trust theory in “human AI” interaction the find-

ings affirm that user trust is formed by the interaction between systemic structures (such as governance and law) and individual perceptions (such as privacy awareness and cultural attitudes). Specifically, the higher trust revealed among European young people backs the institutional trust framework; which posits that confidence in AI systems increases when institutions exhibit transparency and enforce robust data protection standards (Luhmann, 1979; Mayer et al., 1995). Inversely, the lower trust levels in Sudan and Nepal validate the theoretical argument that weak governance and limited digital literacy undermine users' detected control and psychological safety. Therefore, the empirical proof strengthens the theoretical assumption that trust in AI is a social construct integrated within wider cultural and regulative ecosystems. This theoretic connection gives a base for policy recommendations targeting the building of equitable and impartial digital trust across different global contexts.

10. Policy Implications :

The results of this study showcase the imperative and critical need for all-embracing policy interventions to enhance youth trust in AI-driven conversational technologies. The findings prove that data privacy perceptions are deeply formed by the improving legal frameworks, institutional transparency and digital literacy levels of users. Thus, three main policy implications and consequences emerge:

1. Founding Robust Data Protection Frameworks:

a. Executive powers in developing zones should adopt or enhanced domestic data protection acts aligned with international standards such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).

b. influenced enforcement mechanisms and oblivious responsibility structures are essential to guarantee that users' personal data are secured from disuse; unpremeditated access and trading exploitation.

2. Making better and enhancing Institutional Transparency and AI Governance:

Policymakers should mandate greater transparency in how AI conversational agents collect; store and process user data. Independent auditing bodies and ethical AI boards can play a decisive role in ensuring that public and private AI both are providers adhere to fairness accountability, and explainability standards.

3. Developing Digital Literacy and Privacy Education:

a. To close the global trust divide, education ministries and technology regulators should integrate digital literacy and privacy awareness into national curricula.

b. Empowering youth users with knowledge about their data rights and online hazards shill foster more shaped and wary involvement with AI technologies.

By operationalizing and implementing these policy measures; governments can found an equitable digital ecosystem where trust; responsibility, and moral AI use strengthen one another. Such attempts are essential not only for protective user data but also for upgrade exclusive and permanent digital transformation across societies.

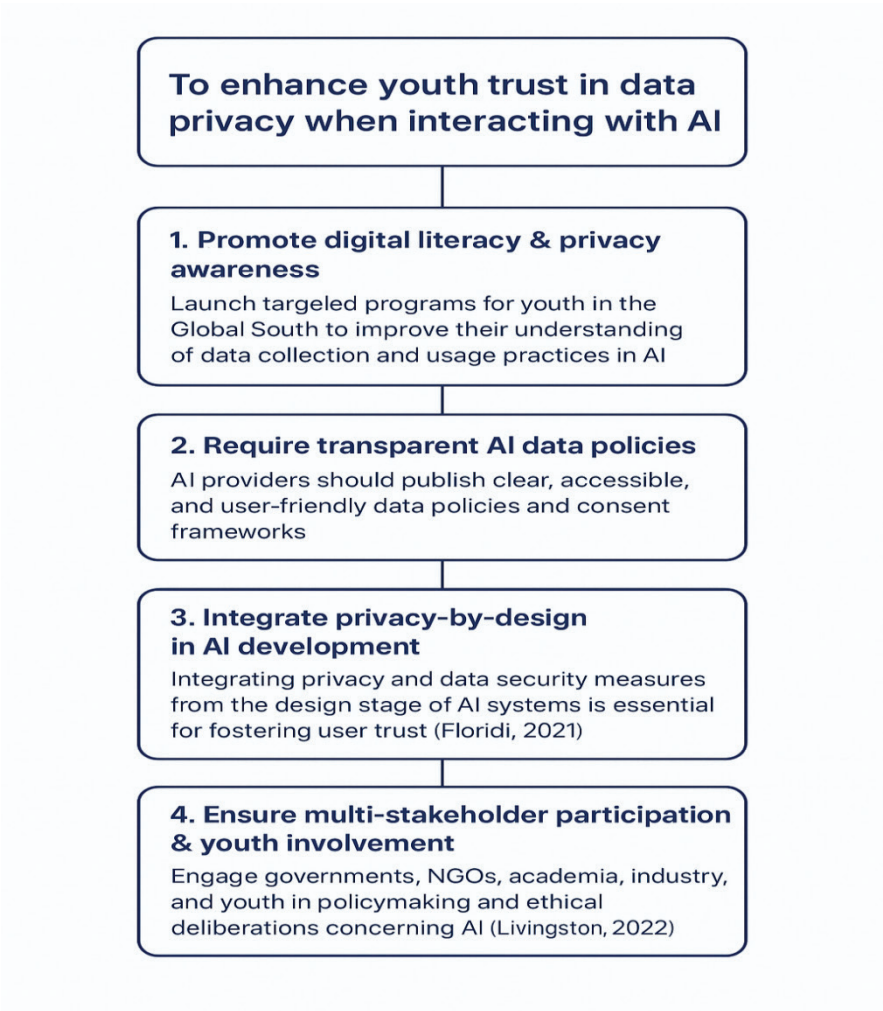
Building upon these policy imperatives; the following section outlines actionable recommendations for practitioners and policymakers.

11. Recommendations :

To influentially; establish and preserve youth trust in AI conversational agents, especially in the Global South, this research suggested a multi-faceted strategy concentrating on education governance; technology design and global co-operation:

Table ٤. Summary of Recommendations : This table summarizes the chief recommendations to enforce young people trust in AI, outlining education; transparency; privacy-by-design, stakeholder engagement and regional collaboration.

.No	Recommendation	Key Actions / Focus
.1	Digital Literacy & Privacy Awareness	Launch targeted programs for youth in the Global South to increase understanding of data privacy and .AI data collection practices
.2	Transparent AI Data Policies	Require AI providers to publish clear, accessible, and user-friendly data policies and consent frame-.works
.3	Privacy-by-Design in AI Development	Integrate privacy and data security measures from the design stage of AI systems to enhance trust (Flo-.(ridi, 2021
.4	Multi-Stakeholder Participation & Youth Involvement	Engage governments, NGOs, academia, industry, and youth in policymaking and ethical deliberations .(for AI (Livingstone, 2022
.5	South–South Cooperation & Knowledge Exchange	Promote collaboration among Global South countries to share best practices, regulatory experiences, .and AI governance strategies



These recommendations collectively address technical, educational, social, and regulatory aspects, aiming to empower youth, enforce transparency, and bridge the global trust gap in AI adoption.

To enhance young people, trust in data privacy when acting with AI; it is initially recommended to upgrade digital literacy and privacy awareness by starting up targeted programs for youth in the Global South, targeted at improving their perception of data gathering and exercise practices in AI systems. Secondly, AI renderers should be required to publish clear; accessible and user-friendly data policies and consent frameworks; which ensure users completed realize how their data is gathered and processed. Thirdly, integrating privacy and data security measures from the design stage of AI systems is basal for fostering user trust (Floridi, 2021). Fourthly, governments NGOs, academia' industry and young people should be passively involved in policy-making process and moral emancipate concerning AI (Livingstone, 2022). Eventually, South–South co-operation should be supported to alleviate the sharing of best practices; regulatory experiences and AI governance strategies; thereby creating a more guaranteed trustworthy environment for AI use.

12. Study Limitations :

This research is minor by its comparatively small and regionally strained sample; centering primarily on Sudan; Nepal and chosen European states. In addition to self-stated data may indicate nonobjective cognition rather than verified behaviors. Future studies could enlarge and clarify the dataset, exclude lengthwise elements and search comparative analyses across other Global South regions to capture maturing and evolving trust dynamics in AI adoption.

13. Future Research Directions :

Future stuty should go along to examine youth trust in AI-driven conversational agents through longitudinal and cross-cultural designs. While this research renders comparative display from Sudan; Nepal and Europe; wider regional inclusion specially from Latin America; East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, which could reveal more nuanced cultural determinants of trust.

In addition, future studies should integrate experimental or behavioral methods to observe how users' trust evolves in real-time interactions with AI systems. This would deepen understanding of the cognitive and emotional mechanisms underlying data privacy perceptions.

Further research is also needed to explore gendered trust patterns, as well as the intersection of digital literacy, socio-economic background, and privacy awareness. Such investigations can inform more inclusive AI governance and education frameworks tailored to diverse youth populations.

Finally, researchers should assess the long-term effects of policy interventions, such as national data protection laws and digital ethics curricula, on enhancing youth trust and responsible AI use. These longitudinal evaluations will be crucial for measuring the actual societal impact of emerging data governance reforms.

14. Conclusion :

This study concludes that youth trust in data privacy when using AI conversational agents such as ChatGPT is not only a matter of technology but also a manifestation of broader cultural; legal and institutional ecosystems. Trust appears as a multi-dimensional construct formed by regulative maturity; governance quality and societal awareness of digital rights. proof from this study reflects that young people in regions with all-encompassing data protection laws particularly under the GDPR framework that illustrated strikingly higher trust levels than their counterparts in developing contexts like Sudan and Nepal; where data governance stays weak and digital literacy is limited.The results outline that trust in AI broadens beyond technical dependability to admit legal certainty; transparency and the detected integrity of institutions managing user data. Consequently, upbringing lasting trust requires three integrated pillars:

1. Strong legal oversight and enforcement mechanisms to guarantee data responsibility.

2. Clear; transparent participatory institutions; which involve and share with citizens in shaping digital governance and designing policy.

3. Empowered; privacy-aware users who have come through upgrading digital literacy and moral education.

To bridging the current global trust gap between north and south of the world developing countries need to improve their data legal protective framework; make their responsible institutions more open and effective; spend big amount of money on complete digital shrift and strengthening digital literacy

programs for upgrading youth. These steps and procedures are vital and necessary to ensure that AI users in fair and inclusive way and that new societies do not get left behind in the globe digital transformations.

Future studies should investigate the long-run influence of policy design and reforms in addition to educational intervention on youth perceptions of AI privacy; with particular care to cross-cultural variations in digital trust. That only through a holistic approach that involve and integrates law and regulations; education and e-learning, beside governance; which can AI technologies rightfully build the confidence of the global young population and share to equitable digital progression.

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