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Developing and Validating an Instrument to Measure Youth Maturity on Current Political Issues in Malaysian Public Universities

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Abstract: Humans are creatures of conflict (homo conflictus), which are creatures who always seek differences and competition, whether in physical opposition or ideas, both for positive and negative purposes (Novri, 2019). Various social phenomena, conflicts will always exist in every society because antagonism or differences are a characteristic of the formation of a society (Syarifuddin, 2019). The effects of the results of the GE-15 are becoming increasingly evident among various races who are fighting for the struggle of their respective political parties. Resistance to current political issues is not only confined to politicians, but also to every race, especially to the youth who are still inexperienced in the political arena of the country. Therefore, the youth or youth group is not left behind in embracing the current issues of national politics. This study was conducted to develop and validate an instrument based on the Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) process to measure the construct Measure the Maturity of Malay and Chinese Youth on Current Political Issues in Malaysian Public Universities. This study used a quantitative research method based on Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) to analyze the various relationships between variables in the study model. Before the data was analyzed using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM), Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was conducted to identify the suitability of the items used in the study instrument. This study describes in detail the procedure for conducting Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for each construct. The findings of this study show that the validity values based on Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), Total Variance Explained (TVE), Factor Loading and reliability values based on Cronbach's Alpha, have met all the required values.

Keywords: *Validity, Reliability, Youth Maturity, Current Political Issues*

Introduction

Social relations in the plural society in Malaysia are currently experiencing a new shift. Before independence, the existence of economic specialization and residential segmentation among ethnic groups not only reduced opportunities for interaction and communication between ethnic groups but

also gave rise to ethnic prejudice, stereotypes and ethnocentrism among members of ethnic groups. This segregation of residences along ethnic group lines allows members of each group to maintain in-group privacy from other groups (Sanusi, 2020). The same situation can be seen after independence. Most Malaysian society still has a fragmented vision based on narrow racial and ethnic struggles that can threaten unity and the well-being of inter-racial relations (Abd Rahim, 2021). According to Healey (2019), the scenario of inter-ethnic prejudice occurs when an ethnic group views another ethnic group negatively. Strong prejudice against another ethnic group is difficult to change even if solid facts are given to prove that the understanding is not true. Fundamentally, racial issues still strongly influence thinking, attitudes and values, demands, aspirations and competition, stereotypes and discrimination in all aspects between races in Malaysia (Chandra, 2019). All of these elements can contribute to the emergence of problems and conflicts between ethnic groups.

On 9 May 2018, Malaysia had just passed an important phase in the country's political landscape, namely the 14th General Election (GE-15). As a country that practices a democratic system, Malaysia has successfully implemented one of the functions of democracy by giving the people the right to choose and give a mandate to the new government. The 14th General Election (GE) has created a new history when the previous government, namely the Barisan Nasional (BN) Government, was unable to maintain its rule as the Malaysian government which had been held for a long time since the country achieved independence in 1957, which is approximately 60 years. After the Pakatan Harapan government began ruling the country, several sensitive issues have arisen in the pluralistic society in Malaysia. Malaysians have begun to follow the country's political developments seriously. This can be seen through the various perceptions and issues raised by the community regarding political issues, especially on social media. It is clear that various sensitive issues have arisen as a sign of caution to the government's behavior and activities so that it does not deviate from the path of good leadership and governance.

Explortory Factor Analysis (EFA)

EFA is conducted to identify some components that exist in the set of questionnaires that have been formed. EFA is a statistical technique that transforms a set of original construct data linearly into a set of smaller constructs that can give a comprehensive picture of all the information contained in the original construct (Duntemen, 1989). The purpose of EFA is to reduce the dimensions of the original data to several smaller components that can be interpreted more easily and meaningfully (Duntemen, 1989; Lewis-Beck, 1994 & Field, 2016). According to Tabachnick and Fidell (2013), EFA needs to go through several stages. The first stage calculates the correlation matrix between all the factor-analyzed constructs. The next stage involves extracting some factors from the correlation matrix and determining the number of factors formed. The rotation of the factors is done to improve the interpretation so that the factors are more meaningful and can be interpreted. The final and most important stage in factor analysis is to interpret the results of the factors obtained and give an appropriate name to each factor.

According to Chik, Abdullah, Ismail and Mohd Noor (2024; 2022) and Hoque et al (2017), if researchers adapt instruments that have been built by previous researchers and modify statements to fit the current study, then they need to re-run the EFA procedure. This is because the current study area may be different from previous studies, or the current study population is significantly different from previous studies in terms of socioeconomic status, race and culture. Thus, there may be some items that have been constructed before, no longer suitable for the current study or there may also be a

different item structure in the current study compared to the structure in the previous study. Therefore, researchers need to recalculate the Internal Reliability value of the current instrument, which is the new Cronbach's Alpha value (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). In this study, the researcher conducted a pilot study on 100 students in the IPTA area and re-conducted EFA on the items that measured the construct.

Findings

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity based on Government Administration Constructs

Each item in the Government Administration construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled PK1 to PK5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Government Administration construct. The results of Table 1 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.844 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 1 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Government Administration Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.844
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	346.749
	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 2 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Government Administration construct. Reading from Table 2 below found that Government Administration construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Government Administration construct as much as 73.117%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 2 *Total Variance Explained for Government Administration Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.656	73.117	73.117

Findings from Table 2 above show that Government Administration construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 3 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Government Administration construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 3 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Government Administration Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
PK1	0.720
PK2	0.878
PK3	0.877
PK4	0.915
PK5	0.882

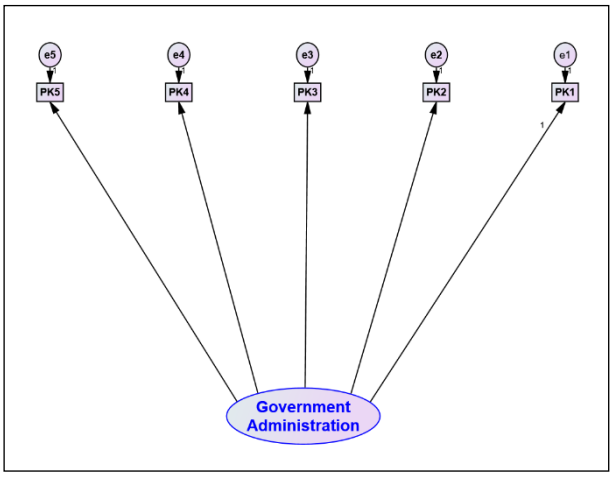

Figure 1. Position of Components and Items for Government Administration Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 4 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.896, for each item in the Government Administration construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 4 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Government Administration Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.896

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity based on Concerned for the People Constructs

Each item in the Concerned for the People construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled PR1 to PR5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Concerned for the People construct. The results of Table 5 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.869 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 5 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Concerned for the People Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.869
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	468.080
	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 6 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Concerned for the People construct. Reading from Table 6 below found that Concerned for the People construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Concerned for the People construct as much as 81.883%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 6 *Total Variance Explained for Concerned for the People Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.094	81.883	81.883

Findings from Table 6 above show that Concerned for the People construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 7 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Concerned for the People construct. All

items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 7 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Concerned for the People Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
PR1	0.911
PR2	0.901
PR3	0.921
PR4	0.916
PR5	0.874

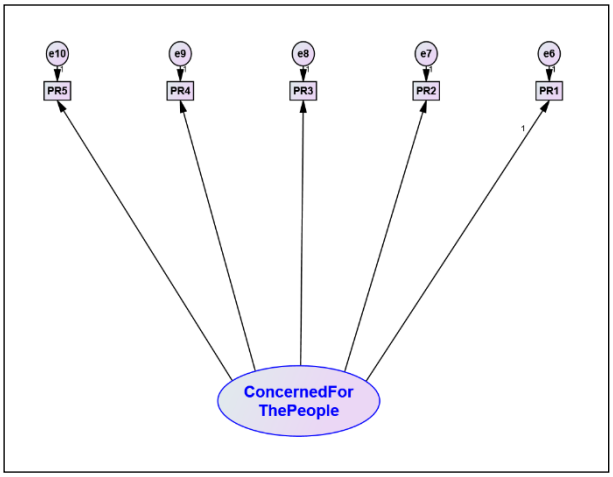

Figure 2. Position of Components and Items for Concerned for the People Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 8 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.943, for each item in the Concerned for the People construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 8 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Concerned for the People Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.943

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity based on Stability Party Constructs

Each item in the Stability Party construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled KP1 to KP5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Stability Party construct. The results of Table 9 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.883 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 9 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Stability Party Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.883
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	425.737
	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 10 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Stability Party construct. Reading from Table 10 below found that Stability Party construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Stability Party construct as much as 79.817%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 10 *Total Variance Explained for Stability Party Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	3.991	79.817	79.817

Findings from Table 10 above show that Stability Party construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 11 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Stability Party construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 11 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Stability Party Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
KP1	0.869
KP2	0.933
KP3	0.868
KP4	0.877
KP5	0.918

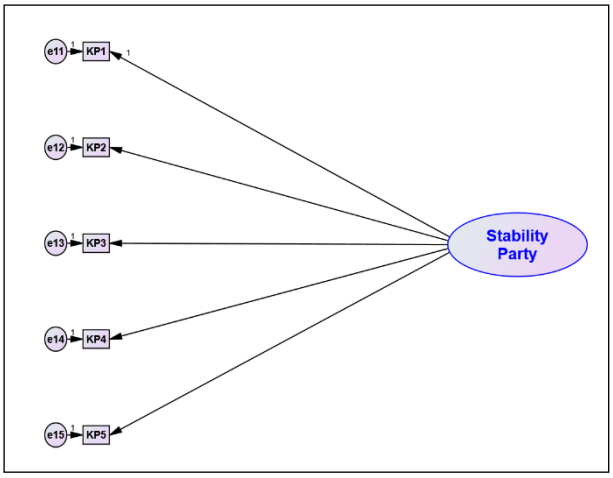

Figure 3. Position of Components and Items for Stability Party Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 12 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.935, for each item in the Stability Party construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 12 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Stability Party Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.935

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity Based on Race Constructs

Each item in the Based on Race construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled BK1 to BK5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Based on Race construct. The

results of Table 13 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.834 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 13 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Based on Race Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.834
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	554.393
	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 14 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Based on Race construct. Reading from Table 14 below found that Based on Race construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Based on Race construct as much as 84.254%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 14 *Total Variance Explained for Based on Race Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.213	84.254	84.254

Findings from Table 14 above show that Based on Race construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 15 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Based on Race construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022).

Table 15 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Based on Race Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
BK1	0.940
BK2	0.919

BK3	0.939
BK4	0.885
BK5	0.906

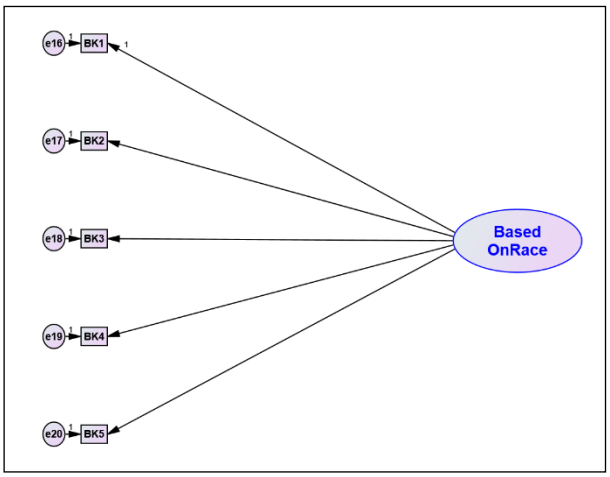

Figure 4. Position of Components and Items for Based on Race Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 16 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.953, for each item in the Based on Race construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 16 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Based on Race Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.953

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity Based on Religion Constructs

Each item in the Based on Religion construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled BA1 to BA5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Based on Religion construct. The results of Table 17 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.866 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 17 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Based on Religion Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.866
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	625.712
	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 18 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Based on Religion construct. Reading from Table 18 below found that Based on Religion construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Based on Religion construct as much as 86.436%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 18 *Total Variance Explained for Based on Religion Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.322	86.436	86.436

Findings from Table 18 above show that Based on Religion construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 19 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Based on Religion construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 19 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Based on Religion Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
BA1	0.893
BA2	0.967
BA3	0.907
BA4	0.936
BA5	0.944

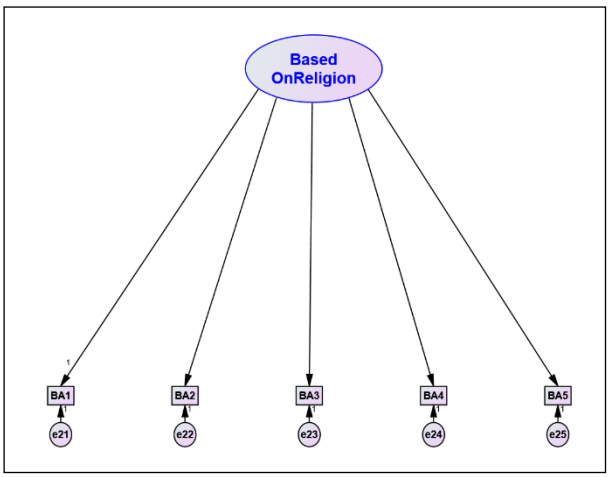

Figure 5. Position of Components and Items for Based on Religion Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 20 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.960, for each item in the Based on Religion construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 20 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Based on Religion Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.960

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity based on Corruption Issues Constructs

Each item in the Corruption Issues construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled IR1 to IR5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Corruption Issues construct. The results of Table 21 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.864 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 21 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Corruption Issues Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.864
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	493.868
	df	10

	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 22 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Corruption Issues construct. Reading from Table 22 below found that Corruption Issues construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Corruption Issues construct as much as 81.760%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 22 *Total Variance Explained for Corruption Issues Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.088	81.760	81.760

Findings from Table 22 above show that Corruption Issues construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 23 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Corruption Issues construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 23 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Corruption Issues Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
IR1	0.812
IR2	0.919
IR3	0.842
IR4	0.819
IR5	0.896

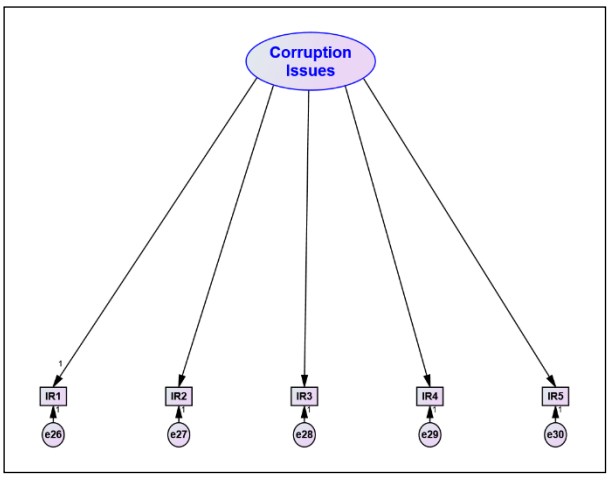

Figure 6. Position of Components and Items for Corruption Issues Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 24 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.942, for each item in the Corruption Issues construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 24 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Corruption Issues Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.942

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity based on Crony Issues Constructs

Each item in the Crony Issues construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled IK1 to IK5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Crony Issues construct. The results of Table 25 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.857 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 25 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Crony Issues Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.857
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	526.463

	df	10
	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 26 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Crony Issues construct. Reading from Table 26 below found that Crony Issues construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Crony Issues construct as much as 82.929%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 26 *Total Variance Explained for Crony Issues Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.146	82.929	82.929

Findings from Table 26 above show that Crony Issues construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 27 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Crony Issues construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 27 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Crony Issues Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
IK1	0.921
IK2	0.884
IK3	0.862
IK4	0.937
IK5	0.947

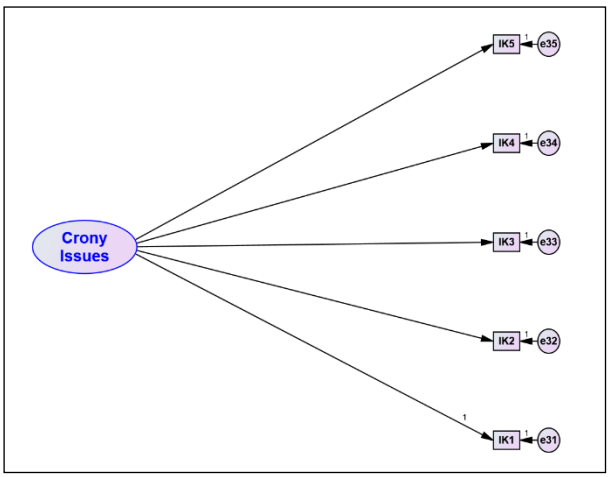

Figure 7. Position of Components and Items for Crony Issues Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 28 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.947, for each item in the Crony Issues construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 28 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Crony Issues Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.947

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) for Youth Maturity based on Current Political Issues Constructs

Each item in the Current Political Issues construct uses a total of five (5) items and is labeled ISP1 to ISP5. Next, the use of an interval scale for measuring the items is between one (1) (Strongly Disagree) to 10 (Strongly Agree). The EFA procedure using the Principal Component Analysis (PCA) method with Varimax Rotation was conducted on five (5) items that measure the Current Political Issues construct. The results of Table 29 below show that the value of Bartlet's Test is significant (P-Value < 0.05). Measure of Sampling Adequacy by Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) is 0.837 which is above the minimum value of 0.6 (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Both of these achievements (Bartlet's Test significant, & KMO value>0.6) reflect the observed data is suitable for the next procedure in EFA (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 29 *KMO Values and Bartlet's Test for Current Political Issues Construct*

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		0.837
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	604.279
	df	10

	Sig.	0.000

Total Variance Explained (TVE) is important for researchers to know what percentage of the items used can measure a research construct. Table 30 below shows the total variance value estimated by the items used to measure the Current Political Issues construct. Reading from Table 30 below found that Current Political Issues construct measured using five (5) items in one component can measure Current Political Issues construct as much as 85.785%. This value is sufficient because it exceeds the minimum requirement of 60% (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 30 *Total Variance Explained for Current Political Issues Construct*

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.289	85.7850	85.785

Findings from Table 30 above show that Current Political Issues construct is measured by only one component. Thus, the researcher wants to know the selected items to measure the component. Table 31 below shows the distribution of items accepted to measure Current Political Issues construct. All items have a factor loading value exceeding the minimum limit of 0.6 and items that are less than 0.6 should be discarded because they do not contribute to the measurement of the construct (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 31 *Factor Loading for One (1) Component Current Political Issues Construct*

Component Matrix[a]	
Items	Component
ISP1	0.906
ISP2	0.937
ISP3	0.911
ISP4	0.924
ISP5	0.952

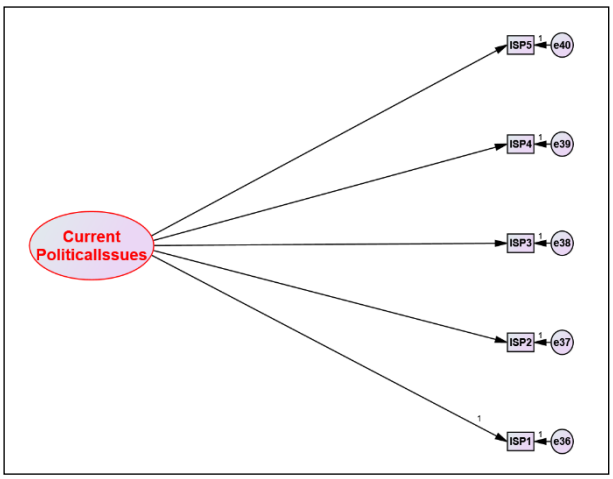

Figure 8. Position of Components and Items for Current Political Issues Construct (Before and After EFA)

Another piece of information that researchers need to report is the reliability value of the items that have been built to measure that construct. The measure of instrument reliability is estimated through Cronbach's Alpha value that exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 to be adopted in the study. Table 32 below shows the value of Cronbach's Alpha equal to 0.958, for each item in the Current Political Issues construct that exceeds 0.7 and can be used in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017).

Table 32 *Cronbach's Alpha Value for Each Item in the Current Political Issues Construct*

Component	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
1	5	0.958

Overall Results of Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) Constructs

Based on the results of the EFA on the questionnaire items, no items were excluded. Table 33 below shows the latest ranking of item categories after the EFA was conducted and Figure 9 shows all the items in the study model after EFA.

Table 33 *Overall EFA Analysis Construct*

No	Constructs	Validity				Reliability
		Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy (KMO>0.6)	Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Sig.< 0.05)	Total Variance Explained (>60%)	Items Factor Loading (>0.60)	Cronbach's Alpha (>0.70)
1	Maturity of Youth					
	1a) Government Administration	0.844	0.000	73.117	5 items > 0.60	0.896

	1b) Concerned for the People	0.869	0.000	81.883	5 items > 0.60	0.943
	1c) Stability Party	0.883	0.000	79.817	5 items > 0.60	0.935
	1d) Based on Race	0.843	0.000	84.254	5 items > 0.60	0.953
	1e) Based on Religion	0.866	0.000	86.436	5 items > 0.60	0.960
	1f) Corruption Issues	0.864	0.000	81.760	5 items > 0.60	0.942
	1g) Crony Issues	0.857	0.000	82.929	5 items > 0.60	0.947
2	Current Political Issues	0.837	0.000	85.785	5 items > 0.60	0.958

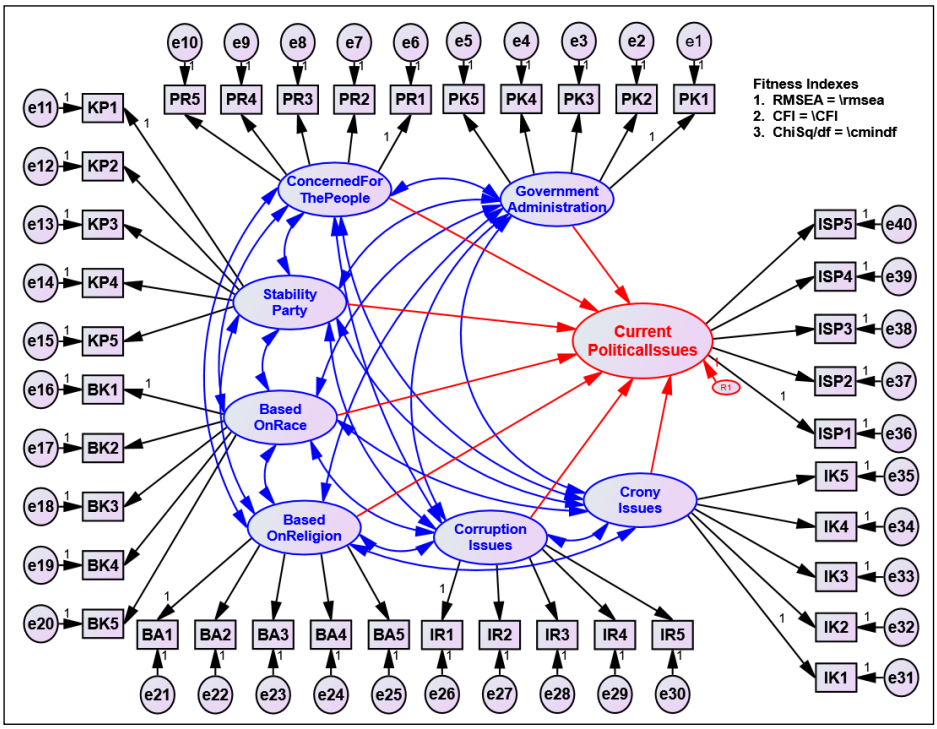

Figure 9. Overall Maturity of Youth Based on Government Administration, Concerned for the People, Stability Party, Based on Race, Based on Religion, Corruption Issues, Crony Issues and Current Political Issues Constructs

Conclusion

Overall, the requirements of the items in each construct Maturity of Youth based on Government Administration, Concerned for the People, Stability Party, Based on Race, Based on Religion, Corruption Issues, Crony Issues and Current Political Issues, overall meet the KMO value (> 0.6), Bartlet

Test achievement (significant), total variance value exceeds 60%, factor loading value exceeds the minimum limit of 0.6 and Alpha Cronbach exceeds the minimum limit of 0.7 for use in the study. This illustrates that the items are not excluded and are eligible for use in this study (Chik et al., 2024; 2022; Hoque et al., 2017). Therefore, this study can conclude that, the role of Malay youth and Chinese youth, related to current political issues from various aspects based on Government Administration, Concerned for the People, Stability Party, Based on Race, Based on Religion, Corruption Issues, Crony Issues, needs to be seriously emphasized in their selection to determine the stability of government management who become the leaders of this beloved country.

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