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**LOANS BORROWING AND SOCIAL WELLBEING OF ADMINISTRATION
POLICE SERVICE OFFICERS IN EMBAKASI SUB COUNTY, NAIROBI CITY
COUNTY, KENYA**

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of the study was to determine the effects of loans borrowing on Social Well-being of Administration Police Service Officers in Embakasi Sub-County, in Nairobi County, Kenya.

Methodology: The researcher employed a descriptive research design. The research was carried out at Embakasi Sub County which has 11 Administration Police posts, with a total of 175 Officers. A sample size of 65 Officers was selected using stratified sampling technique. This sample made 37% of the target population. Questionnaires and Interviews were used to collect data. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics like the mean, mode and standard deviation.

Findings: The findings revealed that loan borrowing is indeed good for the Administration Police Service Officers, since it has enabled them do great things, including, buying premises, constructing houses, buying vehicles, both commercial and personal and even starting a business. However, besides the loans being a noble idea, it has to some extent been because of the way it has been utilized, resulted in break-ups of families, some officers have lost their jobs and it has had a negative impact on social integration between officers themselves and even with the community at large.

Unique contribution to theory, practice and policy: The study recommends that: Government should increase the loans extended to Administration Police Service Officers to rational level in order to improve their wellbeing and enhance service delivery in the service; encouragement of police officers to take SACCO loans in order to improve their wellbeing; Microfinance institutions should give loans to administration police officers in order to improve their social wellbeing; Administration police service officers should borrow loans and use them for the right purpose in order to improve their social wellbeing.

Keywords: Administration Police Service, loans borrowing, social wellbeing

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Researchers have, in different aspects, examined several well-being measures that human beings ought to have. Key amongst these are; Economic, Social, Psychological, Emotional, Development and Life Satisfaction well-being, (Pollard & Lee 2003). Each of them deals with a certain aspect of life. For example, in economic circles, immense prosperity is deemed to entail a high level of well-being. Being accessible to resources and being able to participate in a market economy depicts that sense of wellness in society. Grusky and Kanbur (2006), however, state that, economics has seized on income as a major indicator of well-being and has accordingly, treated income-enhancing policies as the centrepiece of any strategy to reduce poverty and inequality.

WHO (2014), defines Mental Health as a state of wellbeing whereby individuals are able to discover their own potential, whereby one is able to cope with normal stresses in life, in which a person can work to productivity and fruition, and whereby one is able to contribute in one's own community. Social wellbeing is the extent to which you feel a sense of belonging and social inclusion, a connected person is a supported person. Our social wellbeing is characteristic of the basic human needs such as food, water, shelter and health services, accessibility to better primary and secondary education. The lack of social well-being among communities may easily lead to conflict. Although different things, like a nice place to live, work fulfilment, partner/spouse relationship, community and friends, contribute to our social wellbeing, money plays an even bigger role in determining our social wellbeing.

If spent well, money can give us control over our lives and easily increase our happiness, Tom Rath (2012). Sometimes life can be very unbearable to some people, especially, low income earners. This therefore calls for a need to apply for loans. With loan facility, one is able to meet life's basic needs, and other things that may add value to one's life.

1.1 Loans Borrowing

Loan has been defined as a credit extended to a business concern; a direct relationship between a borrower and lender, and a provision at a time of making the loan that some part of the principal is repayable after the passage of one year (Jacoby & Saunders, 2016). The ability of a bank to give out loan to potential customers is of great significance. Loans allow large corporations, small businesses, households, and individuals to pursue worthwhile investments, which are intended to generate greater returns (Fischietto, 2016).

Some businesses, that are well established, turn to borrowing loans for them to be able to purchase material and develop new products, (Kokemuller, 2018). Some of the kinds of loans we have are; personal loans, education loans, debt consolidation loans, medical bills loans, mortgage loans, and a variety of other different kinds of loans.

In America and India, for instance, personal loans may be applied for different reasons such as, for home renovations, buying furniture, supporting weddings and so many other reasons that the normal earnings are unable to do. In USA, American education in universities, for instance, is not free, yet it is very expensive. Therefore, almost all students take education loans in order to finance their education. According to The personal finance magazine, (2017), acquiring a university degree is too expensive, such that for one to advance it, one has only one choice – apply for a loan. In Malaysia, people

enjoy various benefits provided for by government, such as housing loans, medical benefits, various incentives and others, (Ismael, 2018).

The Administration Police Service (APS) Officers in Kenya are able to access various types of loans with the aim of improving their social wellbeing. The APS officers have, in a bid to develop themselves, borrowed loans from a variety of financial institutions, key amongst them, the Harambee Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs), in order to improve their living standards. Sometimes people borrow to consolidate loans.

1.1.1 A History of the Administration Police

This study was basically based on the Administration Police Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County, Kenya. The Administration Police Service was born in 1929, and its current name is derived from the Tribal Police Ordinance, which was enacted in 1902, to give legal backing to the Native Police, J.W. Carter (July 15, 2013). Its training was carried out regionally by regional agents, most of whom had a military background. It differed in its kitting from one district (current counties) to another II J. W. Carter (2013).

A major milestone of the Tribal Police Force began about 1948 due to increased native agitation, and the fear that there was going to be an increase in rebellion. An increase in the Tribal Police helped prevent the spread of Mau Mau during the Emergency years- the colonial period. The Tribal Police Ordinance changed its name to Administration Police Force in 1958, and had its headquarters in Nyeri. They were solely depended upon by Native Courts. In 1963, upon attainment of Independence, the Provincial Administration and the Administration Police were moved from the Ministry of Native Affairs to the Office of the Prime Minister, then Office of the President. The Commandant Training then, was the most senior officer, followed by the Adjutant. The other ranks were a preserve of Africans, the highest one being Senior Sergeant Major (equivalent of Warrant Officer). All the District Officers and Commissioners, who were mostly whites then, held the officer ranks. Centralisation of training and command continued in the sixties with Embakasi Training School being set up in 1967 where the present day Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) stands today, and finally moving to the present-day Administration Police Training College in 1972.

The introduction of the ranks of inspectorate was done in the late 1970s. The Senior Inspectorate members moved to the ranks of Superintendent in the late 1980s. The Administration Police thus transformed gradually, starting in 1958 from a localised Police service to a national structure, still however, offering localised Policing services. The current APS is a fully developed entity with a national structure and equipment. Since its formation, the APS did not consist of female, until 1987 when the former KANU Band officers joined it. In 2001, due to changing moments, and women's fight for inclusion in the public as well as private sector, recruitment of female officers began in earnest and as it is today, we have about 800 female officers, II J. W. Carter (2013).

The latest landmark in the history of AP is the outcome of the Constitution of Kenya Review Commission talks of 2002-2004, which gave the service autonomous powers to oversee matters of security and safety. It identified a range of functions, entrenching its lead responsibility for community safety and national duties. Administration Police Service has also entered into partnerships with various local and international actors on

studies in Terrorism, Peace Building, Conflict and areas of human development, among others.

The Administration Police Service, due to an upsurge of terrorism, formed another outfit—the Rapid Deployment Unit (RDU), which also gave birth to the Rural Border Patrol Unit (RBPU), II J. W. Carter (2013). These outfits were solely formed to counter terrorism, and keep the internal Kenyan borders safe and secure. In the just-ended restructuring of the service, which ended in September 13th 2018, which merged a number of APS personnel with the KPS to form the General Duties Police, the RDU and RBPU remained under the APS command, together with the Critical Infrastructure Protection Unit (CIPU) and the Specialised Stock Theft Prevention Unit (prevents theft of cattle) and Security of Government Buildings (secures government buildings). Amongst others, the core mandate of the Administration Police Service is to; keep law and order; protect the people and their property; prevent crime. After the restructuring of the Service, the APS is structured in this manner; at the top is the Deputy Inspector General (DIG), Senior Inspector Generals, who, together with the Assistant Inspector Generals (AIGs) head Directorates, Units and Regions. Below them are the Commissioners of Police, who head Counties, the Senior Superintendents, Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, who head Sub-Counties. The Chief Inspector sometimes assists the three – SSP, SP and ACP, or head divisions, together with Inspectors. Below them are Non-Commissioned Officers who are immediate bosses to the Constables, and are actually the operational team.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The wellbeing of a lot of people all over the world, depend so much on money. Without money, things would actually come to a standstill. Many nations the world over have grown because of money. Money allows us to meet our basic needs – to be able to buy food, water and shelter, pay for medical expenses and education, (University of Minnesota 2016). People in richer nations are significantly happier, on average, than those in poorer ones. According to the Wharton School of Pennsylvania (2011), no one would deny that having enough money to cover basic needs, would make one happy, or at least relieve stress.

A study conducted in almost 19 nations, in a comparison of subjective well-being between the rich and the poor showed that the poor were far less likely to be satisfied with their lives than were the rich. Loans borrowing hence become a remedy to this. Loans borrowing entail the growth of individuals and companies by construction of premises, purchase of land and even start of a business. Loans have not only assisted in doing what we may view as big, but what appears as small too, like weddings, as has happened in India. They will offer you wedding loan to start from, buying the jewellery to support the wedding event (Tipalti, 2014). A debt merging loan helps you to syndicate many different liabilities under one umbrella. Instead of many EMIs, you pay just one big consolidated loan. Besides, you can give cheap interest rates (Tipalti, 2014).

However, the uptake of this credit facility to the APS Officers has resulted into unstable marriages, excessive drinking, absenteeism from work and poor integration with fellow officers and the community at large, factors which have affected relationships between loan borrowers, family members, and colleagues at work and has also affected the strengthening of social wellbeing of APS Officers. This is greatly why the researcher

wants to carry out a research on this topic; since no other study of this nature has ever been carried on the APS in Embakasi sub county Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the study

- i. Examine the relationship between Commercial Bank loans and Social well-being of Administration Police Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County.
- ii. Analyse the effects of SACCO loans on Social Well-being of Administration Police Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi County.
- iii. Determine the influence of Microfinance loans on social well-being of Administration Police Service Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County.
- iv. Establish how social well-being of the APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi City County, is affected by the borrowing of loans.

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

This chapter contains a review of loans borrowing from financial institutions and the nexus between it and the social wellbeing of the APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County in Kenya, and the study applied two theories that lend credence to variables under study, backed with existing empirical literature. Empirical evidence is attested by reviewing of past studies that did determine the authenticity of this study.

2.1.1 The Theory of Banking and Lending Behaviour

The study used the banking and lending behaviour theory, whose proponents are Ahtiala and Pekka (2016). According to Ahtiala and Pekka (2016), the bank that a person becomes a perennial borrower at, and establishes good relationship with, of constantly servicing back, that customer is bound to be lent money continuously, even the period of repayment being extended because of that person's continued loyalty. The critical point in the customer relations is the loan decision; the probability of the customer staying with a Bank, is a function of the loan extended each time one is applied for, Ahtiala (2016). According to Keyes and Lopez (2002), a person is deemed to be enjoying a high level of social well-being if one has a heightened state of prosperity. According to this theory, those banks that are perennial lenders to a particular person, in the process of that person borrowing from the same bank frequently, the bank provides some kind of favours, Ahtiala and Pekka (2016). Though this action is meant to be beneficial to the bank, however it increases the customer's value by virtue of the customer's loyalty. A customer is served promptly, and this increases confidence in the customer himself.

This is significant in the sense that, a borrower will always have easiness in acquiring a loan. One may be facing some critical moments, such as having a patient in the house that needs urgent attention and because the behaviour of this customer to the bank is one of loyalty and hasty payment to the bank, a loan will quickly be extended to him/her. A rational customer with a concave enough probability function can receive a larger loan by asking for less. This theory is relevant in the sense that it shades the picture of what a loan can do to a person- that because of the allure it has to a customer, the customer becomes enslaved to it to the extent that one cannot do without it.

The other theory that the researcher used is the social well-being theory. According to Keyes and Lopez (2002), a person is deemed to be enjoying a high level of social well-being if one has a heightened state of prosperity.

2.1.2 Social wellbeing theory

Keyes (1998), and later Keyes, Lopez (2002), describes wellbeing as having five social dimensions, including: Social acceptance (accepting others as they are), caring about others' physical, mental, visual challenges; Social actualization (positive comfort level with society), being in good terms with society; Social contribution (a feeling that one has a contribution to make in society), that in order for one to fit in society one must be a contributor and not just wait to receive; Social coherence (understanding the social world as predictable and comprehensible) and Social integration (feeling as part of the community), that feeling of a sense of belongingness. In many economic analyses, if prosperity is immense, it is usually deemed that the wellbeing is at a high level for individuals or groups. Accessing resources and the possession of the potential to participate in a market economy as a worker, consumer and/or producer is deemed to be fundamental to a vibrant human society and lives of individuals. The APS Officer, who therefore, takes a loan to improve his/her life, is deemed to be having a heightened state of prosperity, and therefore a high level of social wellbeing (Keyes & Lopez, 2002). Wellbeing of an individual injects in him/her a sense of worth, and a feeling of belongingness. Headey and Wooden (2004) show that wealth, which can be viewed as providing a degree of economic security, is at least as important to wellbeing as income. Veenhoven (1991) treats happiness, wellbeing and life satisfaction as 'synonyms and capable of measurement by self-assessment, such as a higher level of happiness or wellbeing'. Having economic security, having meaningful participation in community and family life, and political life, having access to education and having a sense of love for others. Psychologists confirm the folk wisdom that social relationships, health, meaningful work, and leisure are all important, (Argyle, 2001). Well-being, according to psychologists often refers to an individual's inner strength to find meaning and contribute to the world (Seligman, 2002). This theory is relevant in this study in the sense that it deeply describes the meaning of social well-being. It clearly shows that money can improve one's social well-being if properly utilized, or it can be detrimental if used poorly. Therefore, any Officer taking loans should be careful on how one spends it.

2.2 Empirical Review

2.2.1 Commercial Bank loans and social wellbeing

In Malta, the HSBC Personal Loan, it only takes 10 minutes to process one's loan, and it does not go beyond 12 hours of waiting for it to be transferred to one's account. It is easy to apply online since it only takes 10 minutes to do so, (HSBC Personal Loan). The loan amount will depend also on a person's income, if one can afford to service it and other criteria put in place. Like most loans, all over the world, these loans are used to purchase land, start businesses, and other important functions. In South Africa, when independence dawned and democracy absorbed, credit facility was also extended to those who were unable to borrow. This happened amid great expectations of those who were denied the facility. This thus led to high growth rate of a new middleclass people as well as fulfilment of aspirations to a far larger group of people (Servet & Saiag, 2013).

Riley (2009) highlights the importance of personal bank loans to individuals, when he praises it as the most common form of loan capital for a business. People borrow bank loans to meet various types of needs. People may borrow both secured and unsecured loans. Unsecured personal loans, a form of debt that is given to an individual borrower without collateral, as long as the borrower has proof of a regular income, are obtained for consumer credit which refers to the use of credit to purchase personal needs, such as durable goods, finance education, medical care and other expenses (FSD & CBK, 2007). Repayment of Unsecured loans is done through an employer, where the loan is recovered at source, and remitted to the bank or through standing order from the individual's transaction account when his salary is received. A secured loan is issued to an individual, as long as that individual gives some material, such as title deeds, log books or share certificates, to act as security, just in case the borrower defaults.

Members of the APS have benefited most from unsecured loans from most commercial banks like Kenya Commercial Bank, Barclays, Equity and Cooperative banks, but one has to qualify for these loans by for instance having an account with KCB for a period of three months and above, an original and copy of National ID or Passport, employee card (where applicable), latest original payslips and, though not by most banks, proof of source of income for self-employed people. A bank loan provides medium- or long-term finance. The bank sets the fixed period over which the loan is provided, the rate of interest and the timing and amount of repayments (Riley, 2009). Collateral is needed while borrowing. Bank loans have to a large extent benefited the APS officers by purchasing land, starting a small business and even buying a vehicle for commercial ones whose businesses have tremendously succeeded.

2.2.2 Sacco loans and Social wellbeing

The Cooperative Society explains the context for change and, just as importantly, the urgent need for such a change (Gould, 2017). According to A Ahuja (2017), formation of a credit co-operative society is simpler than any other business organisations. In India, at least ten or more adults are eligible to forming a credit cooperative society, with ease, because not much legal procedure is required. Cooperation in a vast country like India is of great significance because it is an organization for the poor, illiterate and unskilled people. Most of the Indians have become members of cooperative societies because of its benefit, for instance the village cooperatives provide strategic inputs for agricultural sector.

Malawi is an example of a poor and predominantly rural country where Credit Financial Institutions (CFIs), provide an opportunity for people to use financial products and services they would not otherwise have had access to. SACCOs are also able to deliver services in vital areas of the country which the state is unable to. Malawi, in Africa, for instance, has a strong apex body, the Malawi Union of Savings and Credit Cooperatives (MUSCCO). Magali (2013) in his study found that loans from Saccos improve the social wellbeing of both employees and members of a SACCO.

In Kenya, SACCO loans have been the most popular kind of loans amongst most workers because of their terms, as compared to Bank loans (Kamau, 2017), and are becoming the new lenders of choice for borrowers. SACCOs attract a low interest rate while servicing one's loan as compared to banks. Since SACCOs are primarily not meant for posting huge profits, they do everything to make their customers happy. Once your money is in

any SACCO, you are assured of making some money out of it. Kamau (2017), says that SACCOs buy land and sell it cheaply to their members. SACCOs are also spread all over in the villages, thus make it easy for people in rural areas to access loans.

Frenzyied (2013) argues that, anybody can join a SACCO, nobody is obstructed to join on the basis of religion, caste, creed, sex, colour, etc. The good thing with SACCOs is that anybody can enter and leave them at any time, based on one of the principles of cooperatives of voluntary and open membership. SACCOs are formed and run by members with a common goal and vision and that is mainly providing financial power to its members. Something significant about SACCOs is that it attracts members to it, and that it is democratic in the sense that it is the members who own the organization. SACCOs are formed and run by members with a common goal and vision and that is mainly providing financial power to its members.

The running of the SACCO is done by elected members, and members have a say, on electing and damping those it deems to be poor performers. Members of SACCOs normally take loans to carry out various issues like the purchase of land, purchase of a house, or even setting up a small business (Wameyo, 2015).

Many of the AP officers have borrowed mostly from SACCOs. The most common one that they are members at is the Harambee Sacco Society, which provides a range of facilities ranging from loans like developmental, Emergency, School Fees Loans, and Top up Loans, and also offers dividends to its members annually. The amount of loans is three times one's shares. Emergency and school fees loans attract an interest rate of 1% and payable within a space of 12 months (Sang, 2011).

2.2.3 Microfinance Institutions' loans and Social Wellbeing

Yunus is credited with laying the foundation of the modern Micro Finance Institutions (MFI) with the establishment of Grameen Bank, Bangladesh in 1976. Microfinance in India started in the early 1980s with small efforts at forming informal self-help groups (SHG) to provide access to much-needed savings and credit services to the marginal population, more importantly, in rural areas. Microfinance entails the extension of small loans, savings and other basic financial services to the people who are not currently accessible to capital. Microfinance is a key strategy in assisting people who live in poverty to access some loan, hence fight their way to financial independency. In 2007, Blue Financial Services Rwanda, a subsidiary of South Africa's Blue Financial Services, was licensed as an MFI and started providing financial services, including salary advances, personal loans, home improvement loans, education loans and debt consideration (Harris 2011). It is estimated that almost 74% of the 20 million people served by MFIs, are women. In Kenya, they have tremendously increased in number, for they are now 92 as compared to what they were in 1990 with only 5 of them. Some of the few known microfinance institutions in Kenya are the Kenya Women Holding (KWH), Small and Micro Enterprise program (SMEP), have played a big role in extending loans to the Kenyan poor, and low-income earners, Miller and Nyaundo (2014). Micro financing is based on the philosophy that- even small amounts of credit can help end the cycle of poverty. APS Officers have been able to borrow a loan not exceeding ksh 10,000, which one would feel embarrassing to borrow from a bank, spending two to three days while in real sense, the cash is meant for emergency purposes. People have considered

microfinance for it has a more comparative advantage over banks as far as interest rates are concerned.

2.3 Loans borrowing and social wellbeing

According to 'BusinessInsider.com', more than 43% of American families do actually spend more than they can financially afford, JSTOR (2009). In USA, American education in universities, for instance, is not free, yet it is very expensive. Therefore, almost all students borrow education loans in order to finance their education. Failure to supplement the American earnings with some kind of loans can be detrimental. Children may hence fail to acquire, an important basic requirement. Children's failure to go to school leads to negative social well-being, because of the poor kind of lives they are bound to face out there. Researchers have found out that loan borrowing in Sonora, Mexico has really improved credit access on economic and social outcome. They found that loans borrowing services have tremendously opened-up formal financial services and enabled some businesses to expand. A good social index measures the happiness of Microfinance, or micro lending as it is also known, is the practice of lending small amounts of money to entrepreneurs in impoverished nations to help them start essential businesses in their communities (Guilford, 2017). Now with more than 200 million borrowers, microcredit has been successful in bringing formal financial services to the poor.

It is said that it could cost R25,000 a year, for a full-time study, being just tuition, therefore making it imperative for need to apply for a loan. This therefore is important in the sense that families are able to easily educate their children, thus leading to social well-being.

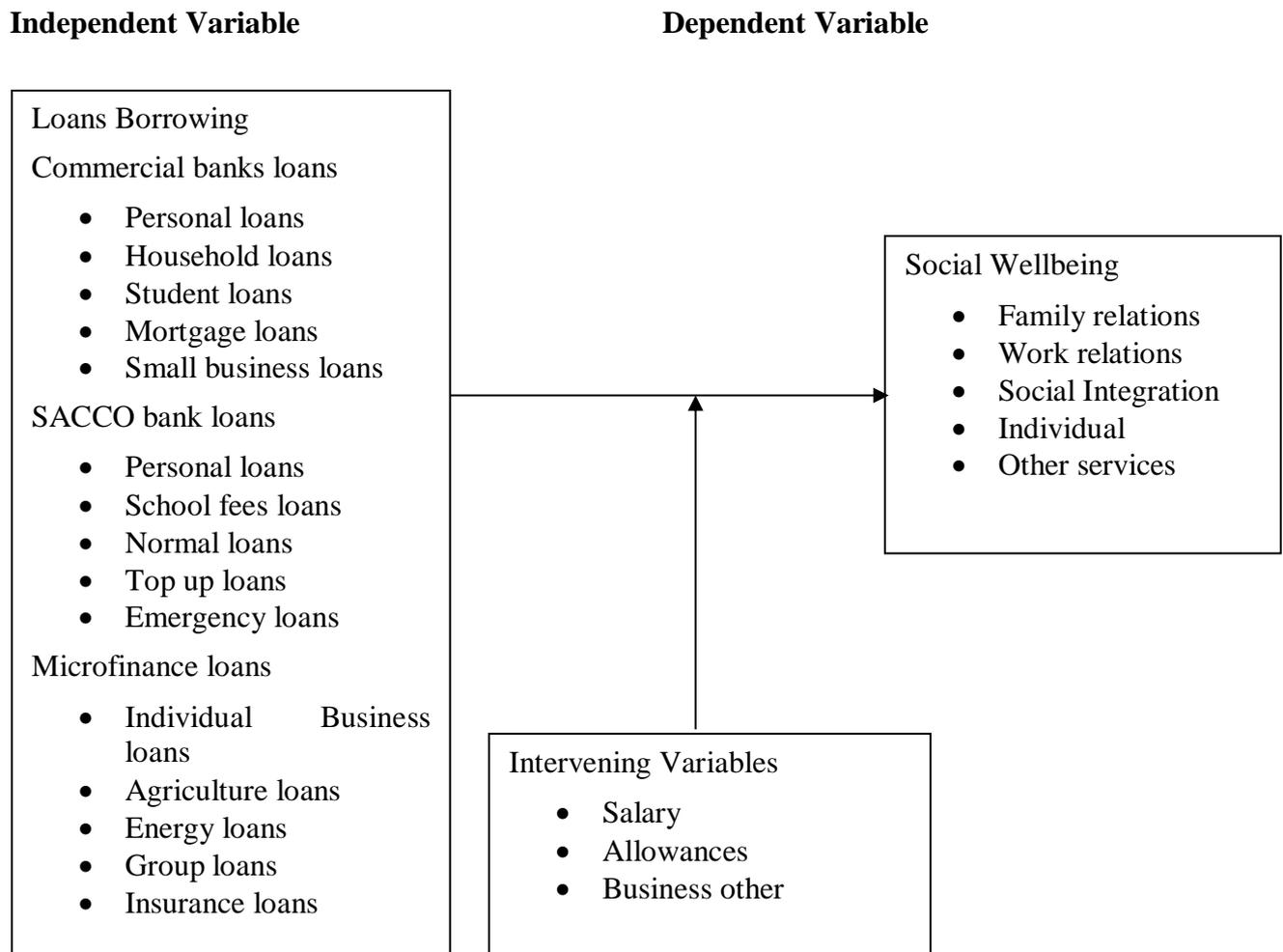
At their worst, as might be the case with predatory loans that overburden borrowers with debt, financial services can also erode these abilities. Ondieki and agongo (2013), however, found that loans from banks enable borrowers to get involved in economic activities which improve the wellbeing of borrowers.

In Kenya, the borrowing of loans has gone a notch higher. Many individuals have turned to digital borrowing. Digital credit has today, revolutionized the loans borrowing act in Kenya, for instances, it has included mobile phone applications such as the MPESA, mobile money wallets, and payroll lending, as well as through a range of provider types, including banks, mobile network operators, and even savings and credit cooperative organizations (SACCOs).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The figure below shows a conceptual framework between the independent and dependent variable. The independent variables are commercial bank loans, SACCO loans and microfinance loans. Each of the independent variables is assumed to have a direct impact on dependent variable, the social wellbeing of APS Officers. Family Relations focuses on relationships of an officer with his own nuclear family members, extended family members and others who directly depend on him/her. Work relations focuses on the relations with management, relations with both the junior and senior staff members, relations with customers. Social Integration focused on the way the loan borrower integrates with members of staff, and with members of the public. The intervening variables focussed on salaries, allowances and other businesses.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was guided by a descriptive survey research design. The study site of the researcher’s study was Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi County, Kenya. The study targeted members of APS of all ranks in that region, from constable to SSP. A sample size population of 65 officers was selected from a target population of 175 APS Officers. A descriptive survey method was done and data obtained. This sample made 37% of the target population. Questionnaires and Interviews were used to collect data. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics like the mean, mode and standard deviation. These were then presented using graphs. The analysis objective showed how loans borrowing from commercial banks, savings and credit organizations and microfinance institutions, and a distinction among the three, affect the social well-being of the APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

4.0 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Response Rate

Out of the 65 questionnaires circulated, the researcher received 59 of the questionnaires back. That means only 6 questionnaires were not received. This is a translation of 96.9% of all questionnaires received, and 3.1% questionnaires that were not received.

4.2 Descriptive Findings

4.2.1 Commercial bank loans and social wellbeing

Objective one of this research study intended to establish the relationship between commercial bank loans and social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi city county. In achieving this, the researcher designed questions which directed on determining on whether strategies can be put in place on the best way forward for loans borrowing from commercial banks by APS Officers.

Table 1 Commercial bank loans and social well-being of APS Officers

Commercial Bank loans	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Personal loans borrowing has assisted in meeting various expenses without much stress	22.0	40.7	23.7	10.2	3.4
Household loans borrowing has improved peoples' economic statuses and their social wellbeing	20.3	35.6	32.2	8.5	3.4
Student loans borrowing has greatly assisted officers easily pay student fees, hence improving their social well-being	16.9	18.6	16.9	32.2	15.4
Mortgage loans borrowing has assisted in constructing houses, enabling people live comfortable lives, thus improving their social well-being	20.3	28.8	28.8	15.3	6.8
Small businesses loans has played a vital role in uplifting living standards by engaging in small businesses, hence improving their social well-being	18.6	35.6	23.7	13.6	8.5

The study sought to examine the relationship between Commercial Bank loans and Social well-being of Administration Police Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County. From the regression analysis, it was found out that loans borrowing affects the social wellbeing of Administration Police Officers positively. The study found that commercial bank loan had a significant positive relationship with Social well-being of Administration Police Officers. The findings concur with those of Ondieki and Jagongo (2013) who found that loans from banks enables borrowers to get involved in economic activities which improve the wellbeing of borrowers. However, the findings differ from

those of Kaffenberger and Chege (2016), who found out that short-term loans improve lives of borrowers.

4.2.2 SACCO loans and Social wellbeing of APS Officers

Objective number two of this study intended to establish effects of SACCO loans on social well-being of APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi City County. In achieving this, the researcher designed questions which directed on determining on whether strategies can be put in place on the best way forward for loans borrowing from SACCOs by APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

Table 2: SACCO loans and social-wellbeing of APS Officers

SACCO Loans	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Personal loans helping in meeting various wants, such as putting up businesses, buying a vehicle etc, hence improving social well-being	25.4	40.7	18.6	8.5	6.8
School fees loans is greatly assisting parents in quickly paying fees for pupils' and high school, college and university students, as a result, improving social well-being	20.3	32.2	25.4	10.2	11.9
Normal loans are greatly helping in meeting various needs and wants, hence improving social well-being	22.0	28.8	27.1	11.9	10.2
Top up loans helping arrest in good time pilling up tasks, thus improving social well-being	28.8	35.6	23.7	6.9	5.0
Emergency loans assisting in emerging urgent issues, thus improving social well-being	13.5	35.6	30.5	10.2	10.2

The study aimed at analysing effects of SACCO loans on Social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County. The study found that SACCO loans had a significant positive relationship with social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County. This concurs with the findings of Magali (2013) who found that loans from Saccos improve the wellbeing of both employees and members of a SACCO.

4.2.3 Microfinance Institutional loans and Social wellbeing of APS Officers

Objective three of this research study intended to establish the influence of Microfinance Institutional loans on social well-being of APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi

City County. In achieving this, the researcher designed questions which directed on determining on whether strategies can be put in place on the best way forward for loans borrowing from Microfinance Institutions by APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

Table 3: Microfinance Institutional loans and social well-being of APS Officers

Loans Borrowing	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Individual Business loans have shaped people's lives, hence social well-being	13.6	45.8	15.3	18.6	6.7
Agriculture loans is greatly improving lives by setting up agricultural investments thus improving their social wellbeing	15.3	32.2	32.2	10.2	10.1
Energy loans have assisting in settling of electricity bills with ease, thus improving social wellbeing	22	47.5	16.9	10.2	3.4
Group loans are helping setting up investments in groups, thus improving social well-being	20.3	35.6	23.7	15.3	5.1
Insurance loans are assisting in access cash for vehicle insurance, thus improving social well-being	22	47.5	15.3	8.5	6.7

The study sought to determine the influence of microfinance loans on social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County. From the regression, the study found that microfinance loans had a significant positive relationship with social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County. The findings concur with those of Mwakabumbe (2013) who found that MFI Loans improves performance of MFIs and improves the wellbeing of the society.

4.2.4 Loans borrowing and social wellbeing

Objective number four of this study intended to establish the effects of loans borrowing and the social well-being of APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, of Nairobi City County. In achieving this, the researcher designed questions which were directed on establishing whether loans borrowing can be used as a measure to determine APS Officers' social well-being by APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

Table 4: Loans Borrowing and social well-being of APS Officers

Social well-being	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The individual APS Officer's social well-being through loans borrowing is being greatly affected	28.8	35.6	23.7	6.9	5.0
Family Relations of APS Officers greatly affects their social well-being through loans borrowing	22.0	28.8	27.1	11.9	10.2
Work Relations of APS Officers is affecting their social well-being in relationship to loans borrowing	18.6	35.6	23.7	13.6	8.5
Social integration of APS Officers is affecting social well-being of APS Officers through borrowing of loans	20.3	35.6	32.2	8.5	3.4
Social well-being of APS Officers through loans borrowing is being affected through interrelationship with members of other services	22.0	47.5	16.9	10.2	3.4

4.2.5 Loans Borrowing and Social wellbeing

Objective number four of this study intended to establish the effects of loans borrowing and the social well-being of APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, of Nairobi City County. In achieving this, the researcher designed questions which were directed on establishing whether loans borrowing can be used as a measure to determine APS Officers' social well-being by APS Officers in Embakasi sub county, Nairobi City County, Kenya.

Table 5: Loans Borrowing and social well-being of APS Officers

Social well-being	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
The individual APS Officer's social well-being through loans borrowing is being greatly affected	28.8	35.6	23.7	6.9	5.0
Family Relations of APS Officers greatly affects their social well-being through loans borrowing	22.0	28.8	27.1	11.9	10.2
Work Relations of APS Officers is affecting their social well-being in relationship to loans borrowing	18.6	35.6	23.7	13.6	8.5
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Social well-being of APS Officers through loans borrowing is being affected through interrelationship with members of other services	22.0	47.5	16.9	10.2	3.4

4.3 Regression Analysis

In this review, a numerous relapse investigation was directed to test the effect of indicator factors. The examination utilized (SPSS V 20.0) to code, enter and process the estimations of the numerous relapses.

4.3.1 Model Summary

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.729 ^a	.531	.520	.4729

The study used coefficient of determination to evaluate the model fit. The adjusted R^2 , also called the coefficient of multiple determinations, is the percentage of the variance in the dependent explained uniquely or jointly by the independent variables. The model had an average adjusted coefficient of determination (R^2) of 0.52 and which implied that 52% of the variations in social wellbeing is explained by the independent variables understudy (commercial bank loans, Sacco Loans and Microfinance loans). This shows that loan borrowing is the main factor affecting social wellbeing of AP officers in Nairobi county.

4.3.2 ANOVA

The study further tested the significance of the model by use of Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) technique, as shown in the table below;

Table 7: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	[Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.482	3	.161	7.388517	.000 ^b
	Residual	1.196	55	.022		
	Total	1.178	58			

Critical value =2.79

From the ANOVA statics, a significance level of 0.1% was established. This means that the information in this study was perfect for making a conclusion (p-value) was under 5%. The calculated value was greater than the critical value (7.389>2.79) an indication that commercial bank loans, Sacco Loans and Microfinance loans have a significant effect on wellbeing of AP police officers. The significance value was less than 0.05 indicating that the model was significant.

4.3.3 Regression Coefficients

In addition, the study used the coefficient table to determine the study model, as shown in table 8.

Table 8: Regression Coefficients

	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-2.176	.641		-3.395	.002
Commercial bank loans	.496	.112	.411	4.429	.000
Sacco Loans	.653	.206	.554	3.170	.000
Microfinance loans	.529	.208	.519	2.543	.005

From the analysis,

$$Y = a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

becomes:

$$Y = -2.176 + 0.496X_1 + 0.653X_2 + 0.529X_3$$

From the regression equation, holding commercial bank loans, Sacco Loans and Microfinance loans constant, social well-being would be at -2.176. A unit increase in commercial bank loan would lead to an increase in social wellbeing by a factor of 0.496;

a unit change in Sacco loan increase social wellbeing by a factor of 0.653 and a unit increase in microfinance loan would lead to an increase in social wellbeing by a factor of 0.529. The significance value is below 0.05 an indication that the effect of commercial bank loans, Sacco Loans and Microfinance loans on social wellbeing of AP police officers is significant in the model.

5.0 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Findings

Loan borrowing is vital for corporations, and even individuals. It entails growth of individuals and companies by construction of premises, purchase of land and even the start of a business. However, even as public and private servants engage in loans borrowing at alarming rates, it is sad the way they have utilized their borrowed money. A close look at the officers, as a result of the way they have utilized the money has led to some change in their behaviour, some have had break-ups of their families, some have lost their jobs, and so many other changes, in even worse circumstances, some have killed their families and themselves as well. Therefore, the researcher sought to establish whether there is a nexus between loans borrowing and the social well-being of Administration Police Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi County. The researcher employed the theory of Banking and Lending Behaviour, and the Social Well-being theory. The study used a descriptive survey research design. The research was carried out at Embakasi Sub County which has 11 Administration Police posts, with a total population of 175 Officers. A sample size of 65 Officers was selected using stratified sampling technique. Questionnaires and interviews were used to collect data. The quantitative data was analysed using descriptive statistics and multiple regression. These were then presented using tables and graphs. Qualitative data was analysed using content analysis and presented in prose form. Qualitative data was done using content analysis and presented in prose form.

5.2 Conclusions

The study concludes that commercial bank loan has a significant positive relationship with social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County. Increased commercial bank loan would improve social wellbeing of Administration Police Service Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County. Thus, the government should increase the loans extended to APS Officers to rational level in order to improve their wellbeing and enhance service delivery in the service. The study concludes that SACCO loan has a significant positive effect on social wellbeing of Administration Police Service Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County. Increased Sacco loan would improve social wellbeing of APS Officers. This calls for encouragement of police officers to take SACCO loans in order to improve their wellbeing. The study concludes that microfinance loan has a significant positive effect on social wellbeing of APS Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County. Increased microfinance loan would improve social wellbeing of APS Officers. Microfinance institutions should give loans to APS Officers in order to improve their social wellbeing. The study concludes that loan borrowing improves the social wellbeing of Administration Police Service Officers in Embakasi Sub County, Nairobi City County.

This means that police officers who borrow loans have an improved social wellbeing. Hence, administration police service officers should borrow loans and use them for the right purpose in order to improve their social wellbeing.

5.3 Recommendations

The study recommends that: Government should increase the loans extended to Administration Police Service Officers to rational level in order to improve their wellbeing and enhance service delivery in the service; encouragement of police officers to take SACCO loans in order to improve their wellbeing; Microfinance institutions should give loans to administration police officers in order to improve their social wellbeing; Administration police service officers should borrow loans and use them for the right purpose in order to improve their social wellbeing. The researcher recommends a study on loan borrowing and performance of police officers in Kenya. Further research should consider the challenges faced by police officers in accessing loans for individual development.

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