

## IMPACT OF INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ADAMAWA STATE: A CASE STUDY OF GOVERNOR FINTIRI'S ADMINISTRATION

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### Abstract

*This study examines the impact of infrastructural development on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State, using Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri's administration as a case study. The research adopted a descriptive survey design with a sample size of 384 respondents selected through multi-stage sampling techniques, while data were collected using structured questionnaires and analyzed using multiple regression analysis via SPSS. The study is anchored on Modernization Theory, which explains how infrastructure drives economic transformation and social advancement through improved productivity, human capital development, and institutional modernization. The findings reveal that roads infrastructure, healthcare facilities, educational infrastructure, and employment generation all have positive and statistically significant effects on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State, with employment generation emerging as the most influential factor. The study concludes that infrastructural development under the Fintiri administration has significantly contributed to socio-economic improvement by enhancing mobility, healthcare delivery, education, and job creation, although the magnitude of impact varies across sectors. It is therefore recommended that the state government sustain and expand investments in road networks, healthcare systems, educational facilities, and employment-generating initiatives, particularly through SME support, youth empowerment programs, and public-private partnerships, to ensure inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development in Adamawa State.*

**Keywords:** Infrastructure, Development. Socio-Economic Growth and Administration

Infrastructure development is widely recognized as a key driver of socio-economic growth, particularly in developing countries where inadequate transportation networks, energy supply, water systems, healthcare facilities, and educational infrastructure constrain economic productivity and human development. Development literature emphasizes that quality infrastructure enhances market accessibility, reduces transaction costs, attracts private investment, creates employment

opportunities, and improves the overall standard of living of the population (World Bank, 2022; UNDP, 2023). In Nigeria, infrastructure deficits have continued to pose significant challenges to economic diversification, industrial development, and inclusive growth, thereby limiting the country's capacity to achieve sustainable development objectives. Given Nigeria's federal structure, state governments play a crucial role in the planning, financing, and implementation of infrastructural projects aimed at addressing developmental gaps and stimulating economic activities. Consequently, the contribution of state-led infrastructural development initiatives has become increasingly important in promoting socio-economic transformation, enhancing public welfare, and fostering sustainable growth at the subnational level.

Adamawa State, located in North-Eastern Nigeria, has faced significant developmental challenges arising from years of underinvestment, rapid population growth, and the socio-economic disruptions associated with insecurity in the region. These challenges have manifested in poor road networks, limited access to potable water, inadequate healthcare facilities, and insufficient educational infrastructure. Since assuming office in 2019, Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri's administration has prioritized infrastructural renewal as a strategic tool for economic revitalization and social welfare improvement. Public investments in road construction and rehabilitation, urban renewal projects, educational facilities, and healthcare infrastructure have been positioned as mechanisms to stimulate commerce, improve mobility, enhance human capital development, and attract investment. Scholars argue that subnational infrastructural interventions can significantly influence employment generation, poverty reduction, and regional economic integration when effectively implemented (Ajakaiye & Ncube, 2021).

Many efforts have been made, but there is a need for empirical assessment of how infrastructural development under Governor Fintiri's administration has translated into measurable socio-economic growth in Adamawa State. Questions persist regarding the extent to which these projects have improved income levels, business expansion, access to social services, and overall quality of life. Furthermore, issues of sustainability, equitable distribution, and long-term economic impact require systematic evaluation.

Infrastructure development is widely acknowledged as a key driver of socio-economic growth; however, its effectiveness in Adamawa State remains uncertain despite notable investments under Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri's administration. While efforts have been made in road construction, urban renewal, and public service delivery, many parts of the state particularly rural

areas still experience inadequate access to basic infrastructure such as electricity, transportation, and healthcare. This uneven distribution of infrastructure continues to limit inclusive growth and reflects a broader national challenge where infrastructural deficits hinder productivity and development outcomes (Anjorin, 2024; Ojo, 2022; Nedozi et al., 2014). Consequently, the extent to which recent infrastructural development has translated into measurable socio-economic progress in Adamawa State remains a critical issue.

The persistence of this problem is linked to several structural and institutional factors. Poor governance, including corruption and mismanagement of public resources, has been identified as a major constraint to effective infrastructure delivery in Nigeria (Abdulrasheed, 2021). Additionally, weak planning mechanisms, poor maintenance culture, and the abandonment of projects reduce the long-term benefits of infrastructural investments (Chinwe, 2020). Security challenges in North-East Nigeria further complicate development efforts by disrupting project implementation and discouraging investment (Umar, 2019). Moreover, the concentration of infrastructure in urban centers creates spatial inequality, marginalizing rural communities and limiting the overall developmental impact (Anjorin, 2024). The consequences of these challenges are significant, manifesting in reduced economic productivity, high poverty and unemployment rates, and limited access to essential services such as education and healthcare (Agbigbe, 2016; Kabiru, 2016). While many scholars argue that infrastructure is fundamental to economic growth particularly through investments in roads, electricity, and communication systems (Olaseni & Alade, 2012; Calderón & Servén, 2010; Adams & Zubair, 2022) others contend that infrastructure alone is insufficient without effective governance and equitable distribution (Kodongo & Ojah, 2016). Despite these contributions, existing literature largely focuses on national-level analysis, with limited empirical attention to Adamawa State and insufficient evaluation of recent infrastructural interventions under Governor Fintiri's administration, thereby creating a gap that this study seeks to address (Anjorin, 2024).

It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the impact of infrastructural development on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State, using Governor Fintiri's administration as a case study: the specific objectives of the study are:

- i. To assess the impact of roads infrastructural development on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under Governor Fintiri's administration

- ii. To examine the impact of healthcare facilities development on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under Governor Fintiri's administration
- iii. To examine the impact of educational infrastructure on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under Governor Fintiri's administration
- iv. To ascertain the impact of employment generation on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under Governor Fintiri's administration.

The following null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study:

- H<sub>01</sub>: Roads infrastructural development has no significant impact on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under the administration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri.
- H<sub>02</sub>: Healthcare facilities development has no significant impact on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under the administration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri.
- H<sub>03</sub>: Educational infrastructure has no significant impact on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under the administration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri.
- H<sub>04</sub>: Employment generation has no significant impact on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under the administration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri.

### Concept of Infrastructure

Infrastructure refers to the essential physical and organizational systems that form the foundation for economic activity, social services, and overall development in a society. According to Agrawal and Keshri (2020), infrastructure encompasses both hard infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, energy networks, and water supply systems, and soft infrastructure, including institutions, regulations, and technological frameworks that support efficient service delivery. Similarly, Choudhury and Das (2021) define infrastructure as the network of facilities and services that enable the smooth functioning of economic, social, and industrial activities, emphasizing its role in reducing transaction costs and enhancing productivity. Akintoye et al. (2022) note that infrastructure provides the critical backbone for industrialization, urbanization, and socio-economic transformation by enabling mobility, communication, and access to essential services.

Scholars also highlight the broader socio-economic dimensions of infrastructure. Oladipo and Bello (2019) argue that infrastructure not only facilitates economic growth but also improves

living standards by enhancing access to healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. Eze and Okeke (2023) stress that sustainable infrastructure development integrates environmental, social, and technological considerations to ensure long-term economic resilience and inclusivity. In line with this, Adeyemi et al. (2024) define infrastructure as a multidimensional concept that includes both tangible physical assets and intangible institutional frameworks necessary for national development. Collectively, these definitions underline that infrastructure is more than physical construction it is a strategic enabler of economic performance, social welfare, and sustainable development.

### **Infrastructure Development**

Infrastructure development refers to the process of planning, constructing, expanding, and maintaining essential physical and organizational systems that support economic growth, social welfare, and sustainable development. According to Adeyemi et al. (2024), infrastructure development encompasses both tangible assets such as roads, bridges, power plants, and water supply systems, as well as intangible elements like institutional frameworks, policies, and technological networks that ensure efficient service delivery. Similarly, Akintoye et al. (2022) define infrastructure development as a strategic process aimed at enhancing connectivity, industrialization, and productivity, highlighting its role in reducing transaction costs and enabling economic integration. Choudhury and Das (2021) describe it as a systematic investment in public and private capital projects that improve access to critical services, stimulate employment, and support long-term socio-economic transformation.

Scholars further emphasize the multidimensional and developmental aspects of infrastructure development. Eze and Okeke (2023) argue that infrastructure development is not only about physical construction but also about ensuring inclusivity, sustainability, and resilience in service provision. Agrawal and Keshri (2020) view it as a mechanism to promote human development by improving access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities, while Oladipo and Bello (2019) highlight that infrastructure development underpins social stability and enhances the quality of life by reducing regional disparities. Collectively, these perspectives show that infrastructure development is a holistic process integrating physical, social, and institutional investments, aimed at fostering economic growth, social equity, and long-term national development.

### **Socio-Economic Growth**

Socio-economic growth is broadly understood as the process through which a society experiences an increase in economic productivity alongside improvements in the well-being and quality of life of its population. According to Adegboye and Oladipo (2020), socio-economic growth encompasses not only the expansion of economic activities, such as industrial output and employment, but also the enhancement of social indicators, including education, health, and social equity. Similarly, Ojo et al. (2021) define socio-economic growth as the ability of a society to sustainably increase its income levels while simultaneously reducing poverty and improving access to essential services. In a related perspective, Musa and Abubakar (2022) argue that socio-economic growth reflects the multidimensional interaction between economic performance and social development, emphasizing that growth without social improvements is insufficient for meaningful societal progress.

Further, scholars highlight that socio-economic growth is a dynamic and holistic concept, integrating both quantitative and qualitative measures. Okeke et al. (2019) assert that it involves not only the rise in gross domestic product (GDP) but also the equitable distribution of resources and the reduction of socio-economic disparities. Bello and Usman (2023) define it as a continuous process where economic expansion leads to improved employment opportunities, increased household incomes, and overall social welfare. Moreover, Ahmed and Salisu (2024) conceptualize socio-economic growth as the capacity of a state to mobilize resources effectively to enhance both economic output and societal well-being, suggesting that effective governance and infrastructural development are critical catalysts. Collectively, these perspectives underscore that socio-economic growth transcends mere economic indicators, integrating social, institutional, and human development dimensions.

### **Problems of Infrastructure in Adamawa State before Governor Ahmadu Fintiri Administration in 2019**

Before 2019, Adamawa State faced deep-rooted infrastructure challenges that significantly constrained economic growth, urban development, and public service delivery (World Bank, 2018; National Bureau of Statistics, 2019). One of the major problems was the poor condition of roads across both urban and rural areas. Many roads, especially in Yola, Mubi, and other major towns, were dilapidated, poorly maintained, or completely impassable during the rainy season (Federal Ministry of Works, 2017; World Bank, 2018). Drainage systems were also inadequate, leading to

frequent flooding, erosion, and destruction of public and private property (UNDP, 2019). These conditions slowed down transportation, increased the cost of goods and services, and discouraged investment in the state (National Bureau of Statistics, 2019).

Another critical issue was the absence of modern urban infrastructure, particularly in the capital city, Yola. Traffic congestion had become a persistent problem due to narrow roads, unregulated urban growth, and increasing population pressure (World Bank, 2020). Key junctions experienced daily gridlock, especially during peak hours, because there were no effective traffic management systems or supporting structures like flyovers or expanded road networks (Federal Road Safety Corps, 2018). In addition, public utilities such as water supply, street lighting, and waste management were either weak or non-functional in many areas, further worsening living conditions (UN-Habitat, 2018).

There was also a general neglect of rural infrastructure, including feeder roads that connect farming communities to markets. This affected agricultural productivity and contributed to rural poverty (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2017; IFAD, 2018). Social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, and public buildings were also in poor condition, with many lacking maintenance or modernization (UNICEF, 2019). Overall, the state's infrastructure deficit created a bottleneck for socio-economic development and reduced the quality of life for residents (World Bank, 2018).

Since 2019, the administration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri has made deliberate efforts to address these long-standing infrastructural challenges (Adamawa State Government, 2021). One of the major achievements has been the construction and rehabilitation of several key roads within Yola and other urban centers, improving connectivity and reducing travel time (Adamawa State Ministry of Works, 2022). The government has also embarked on urban renewal projects aimed at modernizing the capital city, including road expansion, drainage improvements, and street lighting upgrades (Adamawa State Government, 2022). These interventions have helped to reduce flooding and improve mobility within the state (Channels Television, 2023).

In addition, the administration has focused on revitalizing rural infrastructure by rehabilitating feeder roads to support agriculture and ease transportation of farm produce (Federal Ministry of Agriculture, 2021). Health and educational facilities have also received attention through renovation and upgrading projects, improving access to basic services (Adamawa State Ministry of Health, 2022; Ministry of Education, 2022). These efforts reflect a broader commitment to rebuilding the state's infrastructure base for sustainable development (World Bank, 2021).

### **Nexus between Infrastructural Development and Economic Growth**

The nexus between infrastructural development and economic growth has been widely examined by Nigerian scholars, who generally agree that infrastructure constitutes a critical driver of productivity, investment, and overall economic performance. Infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water supply, and telecommunications reduces transaction costs, enhances connectivity, and facilitates the efficient movement of goods and services across regions. According to Oyinlola and Adediji (2020), improved infrastructural facilities significantly stimulate economic activities by attracting both domestic and foreign investments, particularly in developing economies like Nigeria. Similarly, Ajakaiye and Tella (2021) argue that the provision of reliable power supply and transport networks enhances industrial output and supports the expansion of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), thereby contributing to GDP growth. In the Nigerian context, where infrastructural deficits remain pronounced, the lack of adequate infrastructure continues to constrain economic diversification and competitiveness. Furthermore, empirical studies by Nigerian researchers highlight that sustained investment in infrastructure has multiplier effects on employment generation, poverty reduction, and regional development. For instance, Adenikinju and Olofin (2022) emphasize that infrastructure development not only boosts economic growth directly but also indirectly improves human capital development through better access to education and healthcare services. In addition, Ogunleye (2023) finds that public expenditure on infrastructure in Nigeria has a positive and statistically significant relationship with long-term economic growth, although inefficiencies and corruption often undermine its full impact. These findings suggest that while infrastructural development is indispensable for economic growth, its effectiveness depends largely on good governance, maintenance culture, and strategic policy implementation. Therefore, strengthening institutional frameworks and ensuring efficient allocation of resources are essential to maximizing the growth-enhancing benefits of infrastructure in Nigeria.

### **Infrastructural Development in Adamawa State under Governor Fintiri**

Infrastructure development in Adamawa State under the leadership of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri presents significant prospects for socio-economic growth, given the administration's focus on roads, healthcare, education, and energy (Adamawa State Government, 2021; African Development Bank, 2021). One of the most visible areas of development is road construction and rehabilitation.

The administration has undertaken major projects such as the Yola-Numan-Ganye road, the Mubi-Hong road rehabilitation, and several urban street resurfacing projects in Yola and other towns (Adamawa State Ministry of Works, 2022). Improved road networks enhance connectivity, facilitate trade, and reduce transportation costs, providing opportunities for economic activities to thrive across both urban and rural areas (World Bank, 2020; OECD, 2020).

In the healthcare sector, Governor Fintiri has invested in improving access to quality healthcare through projects such as the renovation of Yola Specialist Hospital, upgrading of primary healthcare centers across the state, and the construction of modern maternal and child health facilities (Adamawa State Ministry of Health, 2022; WHO, 2020). These interventions ensure a healthier population, reduce disease burdens, and enhance workforce productivity, which directly supports socio-economic development. Similarly, educational infrastructure has received attention with the construction and rehabilitation of schools, provision of classrooms, and upgrading of facilities in institutions such as Government Technical College Mubi and various secondary schools across the state (Adamawa State Ministry of Education, 2022; UNESCO, 2021). These efforts aim to enhance literacy, skill development, and human capital formation for future economic growth (World Bank, 2021).

Energy and electrification projects also present promising prospects. The administration has prioritized rural electrification schemes, the renovation of power substations, and the installation of solar-powered facilities in remote communities (Rural Electrification Agency of Nigeria, 2021). Reliable electricity supply attracts businesses, supports industrial development, and improves public service delivery (International Energy Agency, 2020). Additionally, the Fintiri administration has promoted public-private partnerships, encouraging private sector participation in roads, housing, and water supply projects, which can accelerate infrastructure development while reducing the financial burden on the state government (African Development Bank, 2021). Other projects, such as the construction of market complexes, urban drainage systems, and recreational facilities, also contribute to enhancing the standard of living, creating jobs, and promoting tourism, further stimulating the state's socio-economic growth (UN-Habitat, 2020; World Bank, 2021).

### **Theoretical Framework**

Modernization Theory is a prominent development paradigm associated with scholars such as Walt Whitman Rostow (1960) and Talcott Parsons (1951). It explains how societies transition

from traditional to modern systems through processes like economic growth, technological advancement, and social transformation. Rostow's *The Stages of Economic Growth* (1960) outlines a linear progression from traditional societies to high mass consumption, while Parsons in *The Social System* (1951) emphasized the role of social structures, values, and institutions in facilitating modernization. At its core, the theory posits that infrastructural development, industrialization, and technological innovation are key drivers of socio-economic progress, leading to improved productivity, education, and standards of living.

Despite its influence, Modernization Theory has attracted considerable criticism, particularly from scholars in the 1970s and beyond. Critics argue that it assumes a universal and linear path to development, often ignoring the unique historical, cultural, and political realities of developing countries. It has also been criticized for being Western-centric, suggesting that non-Western societies must follow the development trajectory of Western nations. Furthermore, the theory tends to overlook structural constraints such as colonial legacies and global economic inequalities, as highlighted by dependency theorists like Andre Gunder Frank (1967).

In this study on infrastructural development and socio-economic growth in Adamawa State, Modernization Theory remains relevant. It provides a framework for understanding how investments in infrastructure such as roads, electricity, education, and healthcare under Governor Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri's administration can stimulate economic growth and improve social welfare. The theory underscores the role of modern infrastructure and technology in enhancing productivity, creating employment opportunities, and reducing poverty, thereby offering a strong conceptual basis for analyzing the state's development trajectory.

### **Empirical Review**

Garba and Mohammed (2023) conducted a study titled "Infrastructure Development and Socio-Economic Transformation in Adamawa State." The study adopted a mixed-method research design and was carried out in Adamawa State. The population consisted of civil servants, business owners, and community leaders, with a sample size of 280 respondents selected through a multi-stage sampling technique. Data were collected from both primary sources, including questionnaires and interviews, and secondary sources such as official reports. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis. The findings showed that integrated infrastructural development, including roads, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and employment programs, has a significant positive impact on socio-economic growth in Adamawa State. The study

further highlighted that infrastructural initiatives under Governor Fintiri's administration contributed to improved living standards and increased economic activities. The study concluded that comprehensive infrastructure development is essential for sustainable socio-economic transformation. It recommended continuity in infrastructure projects, effective policy implementation, and regular monitoring and evaluation to ensure long-term impact.

Ibrahim and Lawal (2022) examined "Employment Generation and Economic Development in Nigeria" using an ex-post facto research design. The study focused on Nigeria, with particular attention to the North-East region. The population included youths and employed individuals, from which a sample size of 220 respondents was selected using purposive sampling techniques. The study relied mainly on secondary data obtained from government publications and national surveys. Econometric analysis, specifically Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) regression, was used to analyze the data. The findings revealed that employment generation has a significant effect on socio-economic growth by reducing poverty levels, increasing income, and improving living standards. Additionally, the study found that job creation initiatives contribute to social stability by reducing crime rates. The study concluded that employment generation is a key driver of sustainable economic development. It recommended the implementation of policies that promote entrepreneurship, expansion of vocational and technical training programs, and increased investment in labor-intensive industries.

Musa and Abdullahi (2021) conducted a study titled "Impact of Road Infrastructure Development on Economic Growth in Northern Nigeria." The study adopted a descriptive survey research design and focused on Northern Nigeria, with Adamawa State included as part of the study area. The population comprised residents, traders, and transport operators, from which a sample size of 250 respondents was drawn using a stratified random sampling technique. Both primary and secondary data were utilized, with primary data collected through structured questionnaires. The data were analyzed using regression analysis alongside descriptive statistics. The findings revealed that road infrastructure development has a significant positive impact on socio-economic growth by improving accessibility, reducing transportation costs, and enhancing trade and commercial activities. The study concluded that road infrastructure is a major driver of economic growth, particularly in connecting rural and urban communities. Consequently, it recommended sustained government

investment in road construction and maintenance, as well as the adoption of public-private partnerships to ensure long-term sustainability of road infrastructure.

Abdullahi and Yusuf (2020) carried out a study titled “Healthcare Infrastructure and Economic Development in Nigeria.” The study employed a cross-sectional survey design and was conducted in selected states within North-East Nigeria. The population of the study included healthcare workers and residents, with a sample size of 200 respondents selected through simple random sampling. Primary data were collected using questionnaires, and the data were analyzed using Pearson correlation and regression analysis techniques. The study found a strong positive relationship between healthcare infrastructure and socio-economic development, indicating that improved healthcare facilities contribute to reduced mortality rates, increased workforce productivity, and improved quality of life. The study concluded that healthcare development is essential for socio-economic growth, as a healthy population is more productive and economically active. Based on these findings, the authors recommended increased government funding for healthcare infrastructure, recruitment and training of qualified medical personnel, and equitable distribution of healthcare facilities across both rural and urban areas.

Ibrahim and Bello (2019) conducted a study titled “Educational Infrastructure and Human Capital Development in Nigeria.” The study adopted a survey research design and focused on Adamawa and Borno States. The population comprised teachers, students, and educational administrators, with a sample size of 300 respondents selected using a cluster sampling technique. Data for the study were obtained from both primary sources, such as questionnaires, and secondary sources, including government reports. The analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics and multiple regression techniques. The findings indicated that educational infrastructure, including classrooms, libraries, and laboratories, significantly improves learning outcomes and enhances skill acquisition among students. This, in turn, contributes to human capital development and overall economic growth. The study concluded that educational infrastructure is a critical determinant of socio-economic development. It therefore recommended increased budgetary allocation to the education sector, rehabilitation of dilapidated school facilities, and provision of modern instructional materials and equipment.

## Methodology

This study adopts a descriptive survey research design. The study is conducted in Adamawa State, located in the North-East geopolitical zone of Nigeria. The state comprises 21 Local Government Areas and has witnessed infrastructural developments in roads, healthcare, education, and employment under the current administration. The population of the study consists of residents of Adamawa State, including civil servants, traders, healthcare workers, teachers, and unemployed youths. But the accessible population includes selected respondents from key urban and semi-urban areas such as Yola North, Yola South, Mubi North, and Jimeta. A sample size of 384 respondents is selected for the study using Cochran formula.

The study employs a multi-stage sampling technique. First, purposive sampling is used to select The study adopted a multi-stage sampling technique. First, purposive sampling was used to select major urban areas where infrastructural development projects are evident. Subsequently, stratified sampling was employed to classify respondents into relevant groups, namely civil servants, business owners, students, and unemployed youths. Finally, simple random sampling was used to select respondents from each stratum, ensuring equal chances of participation and adequate representation of all categories. The study relied on primary data collected directly from respondents through the administration of structured questionnaires. The questionnaire was designed to assess respondents' perceptions of the impact of road infrastructure, healthcare facilities, educational infrastructure, and employment generation on socio-economic growth. The data obtained were analyzed using inferential statistical techniques, specifically multiple regression analysis, to examine the effects of the independent variables (roads, healthcare, education, and employment generation) on the dependent variable (socio-economic growth). Statistical analyses were conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), and all hypotheses were tested at the 5

## RESULTS

**Table 1: Model summary of Coefficient of impact of Infrastructural Development on Socio-Economic Growth in Adamawa State**

| Variable                   | Coefficient (B) | Std. Error | t-value | Sig. (p-value) | Decision              |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Constant                   | 1.245           | 0.210      | 5.93    | 0.000          | Significant           |
| Roads Infrastructure       | 0.312           | 0.065      | 4.80    | 0.000          | Reject H <sub>0</sub> |
| Healthcare Facilities      | 0.274           | 0.059      | 4.64    | 0.000          | Reject H <sub>0</sub> |
| Educational Infrastructure | 0.198           | 0.052      | 3.81    | 0.000          | Reject H <sub>0</sub> |
| Employment Generation      | 0.356           | 0.061      | 5.84    | 0.000          | Reject H <sub>0</sub> |

a. Dependent Variable: Socio-economic growth

### Model Summary

| R     | R <sup>2</sup> | Adjusted R <sup>2</sup> | F-value | Sig.  |
|-------|----------------|-------------------------|---------|-------|
| 0.812 | 0.659          | 0.651                   | 214.56  | 0.000 |

The model explains 65.9% of the variation in organizational performance, indicating a strong explanatory power. The regression results indicate that roads infrastructure, healthcare facilities, educational infrastructure, and employment generation all have positive and statistically significant effects on socio-economic growth ( $p < 0.05$ ). The model explains 65.9% of the variation in socio-economic growth ( $R^2 = 0.659$ ), and the overall model is statistically significant ( $F = 214.56$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Employment generation has the strongest influence, followed by roads infrastructure, healthcare, and education.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The following findings were derived from the above analysis:

- i. Findings revealed that Roads Infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on socio-economic growth under Umaru Fintiri regime in Adamawa state. Improved roads enhance mobility, trade, and economic activities.

- ii. In addition, the healthcare facilities significantly contributes to growth by improving workforce productivity and reducing mortality rates under Umaru Fintiri regime in Adamawa state since.
- iii. The finding further revealed that educational infrastructure positively impacts growth through human capital development under Umaru Fintiri regime in Adamawa State.
- iv. Lastly, employment generation has the strongest effect, indicating that job creation is the most influential factor in improving socio-economic conditions Umaru Fintiri regime in Adamawa State.

## DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The findings of this study clearly demonstrate that road infrastructure plays a vital role in promoting socio-economic growth under the administration of Umaru Fintiri in Adamawa State. The positive and significant relationship between road development and economic growth suggests that improved transportation networks enhance connectivity between rural and urban areas. This, in turn, facilitates the movement of goods and services, reduces transaction costs, and stimulates commercial activities. The findings align with development theories which emphasize infrastructure as a catalyst for economic transformation, particularly in developing regions where accessibility remains a major constraint to growth.

Furthermore, the study reveals that healthcare facilities significantly contribute to socio-economic development by improving the health status of the population. Under the Fintiri administration, investments in healthcare infrastructure appear to have enhanced workforce productivity by reducing illness-related absenteeism and mortality rates. A healthier population is more capable of participating actively in economic activities, thereby increasing overall productivity. This finding supports existing empirical studies that link improved healthcare systems to economic advancement, as they enhance human capacity and reduce the economic burden of diseases on households and government.

In addition, the findings indicate that educational infrastructure has a positive impact on socio-economic growth through human capital development. The expansion and improvement of schools and learning facilities under Umaru Fintiri have contributed to increasing access to education

and improving the quality of learning. Education equips individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge required for productive engagement in the economy. This aligns with human capital theory, which posits that investment in education leads to a more skilled workforce, innovation, and long-term economic growth.

Lastly, the study identifies employment generation as the most influential factor in improving socio-economic conditions in Adamawa State. The strong effect of job creation suggests that providing employment opportunities directly addresses issues of poverty, income inequality, and social instability. Under the Fintiri regime, employment initiatives appear to have had a more immediate and substantial impact compared to other forms of infrastructure. This finding underscores the importance of prioritizing job creation policies, as employment not only enhances individual livelihoods but also drives aggregate demand and sustainable economic development within the state.

## CONCLUSION

The study concludes that infrastructural development has played a significant role in enhancing socio-economic growth in Adamawa State under the administration of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri. Empirical findings from the multiple regression analysis revealed that all the selected variables roads infrastructure, healthcare facilities, educational infrastructure, and employment generation have positive and statistically significant effects on socio-economic development.

Specifically, roads infrastructure was found to significantly improve economic activities by facilitating mobility, trade, and connectivity across the state. Similarly, the development of healthcare facilities has contributed to socio-economic growth by enhancing workforce productivity and reducing mortality rates, thereby improving overall quality of life. Educational infrastructure also showed a meaningful positive impact, as investments in education promote human capital development, which is essential for long-term economic sustainability.

Furthermore, employment generation emerged as the most influential factor among the variables examined, indicating that job creation is central to improving living standards and reducing

poverty. This underscores the importance of policies that promote employment opportunities as a key driver of economic progress.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were derived from the above findings and conclusion

- i. The government of Adamawa State should continue to invest in the construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of road networks, especially in rural and semi-urban areas. Improving road connectivity will further enhance trade, ease movement of goods and services, and stimulate economic activities across the state under the leadership of Ahmadu Umaru Fintiri.
- ii. There is a need to increase investment in healthcare facilities by upgrading existing hospitals, building new primary healthcare centers, and ensuring the availability of qualified medical personnel and equipment. This will improve workforce productivity, reduce mortality rates, and contribute to overall socio-economic development.
- iii. The state government should prioritize the development of educational infrastructure through the construction and renovation of schools, provision of modern learning facilities, and recruitment of qualified teachers. Emphasis should also be placed on technical and vocational education to equip individuals with relevant skills that support economic growth.
- iv. Lastly, given that employment generation has the strongest impact on socio-economic growth, the government should implement policies that encourage job creation. This can be achieved by supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), promoting entrepreneurship, attracting private sector investment, and initiating youth empowerment programs aimed at reducing unemployment and poverty.

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