



Admission Committees' Operations and Managerial Effectiveness of Vice-Chancellor in Selected Faculties in University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State

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ABSTRACT

The study investigated the Admission Committees' Operations and Managerial Effectiveness of Vice-Chancellors in Selected Faculties in University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The study adopted a descriptive research design. A research question and two hypotheses were postulated. The population of the study consisted of six hundred and fifty-nine (659) staff (446 senior academic and 213 administrative staff) from University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State. The sample size consisted of one hundred and sixty-five (165) staff (112 senior academic and 53 administrative staff); balloting 25% of the population size. The stratified random sampling technique was adopted. A self-structured questionnaire titled "Admission Committees' Operations and Vice-Chancellors' Managerial Effectiveness Questionnaire (ACOVMEQ)" with 10 questionnaire items on a validated four-point rating scales was used. The Cronbach Alpha value of 0.81 was obtained. Data obtained was analyzed using the mean (\bar{X}) analysis of variance and Z-test. Specifically, the mean (\bar{X}) was used to answer the research questions while analysis of variance was used to test hypothesis 1 and Z-test was used to test hypothesis 2, all at 0.05 level of significance. Finding showed that the roles of academic and administrative staff on admissions committee enhanced managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor to a high extent in in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt. While it was recommended that the university autonomy should be granted to enhance admission committees' productivity that negates unfair admission processes; the process of admission should be void of both internal and external influence to allow the best students to the university and the students admitted should be done with keen consideration to the available educational resources such as instructional, recreational and residential for effective function of the university.

Keywords: Admission Committees' Operations, Managerial Effectiveness, The Vice-Chancellors' Administrations

INTRODUCTION

The practice of management and administration is as old as humanity, consequently keen and optimal attention should be given to it if success will be recorded thereafter. Education is an indispensable tool of human progress in general and university education in particular, it is fundamental to the construction of a knowledge economy in all nations in order to subjugate poverty and illiteracy in the society (World Bank, 2013). From a global perspective, technology, environment, economic and social developments are increasingly driving the advancement and application of knowledge, the nation's looks up to university education through its traditional functions of teaching, learning, research and community services to develop manpower and

disseminate necessary information and knowledge that are needed in the institution and other sectors.

The history of university education (university management and administration) in Nigeria started with the Elliot Commission of 1943 which led to the establishment of University College, Ibadan (UCI) by the British colonial administration in 1948. The University College, Ibadan was affiliated to the University of London in the United Kingdom and the administration of the University College was patterned after the administration of the British university at that time. From the inception of the University College, Ibadan, the system of governance was the use of executive powers. The "Executive" consisted of a high-powered public servant as chairman of the provisional council and a scholar of high repute as principal. However, between 1954 and 1957, when a new ordinance was in operation, two committees were added (the housing allocating committee and a short-lived staff/students committee) (Babalola, 2008).

The use of committee systems was entrenched in the Laws/Act establishing Nigeria universities as indicated in the University of Ibadan Act of 1962 which stated that:

Anybody or persons established by the Act shall without prejudice of the generality, shall have power to appoint committees consisting of members of that body and subject to the provisions of sub-section (7) of section (4) of this Act to authorize committees established by it to exercise, on his behalf, such of its functions as it determined (Eno-Ibanga, 2008:116).

Latter, as the university college started to experience new trend and expansion in size, population and complexity, the need for intensive committee practice in the university's administration became more necessary. This can be said to mark the cradle of committee systems in university administration in University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State that gave birth to other committees even though several educational changes and innovations had driven to structure and stabilize the development of the institution. The administrative formation and mood of operation of admissions committee in University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State defer and depend on a large extent to their annually stated objective which include or affect the operation of the proprietors and areas of specialization. Amadi (2017) established that these structural operational differences are usually clearly stated in a document which is enacted by the enabling law or decree of the University of Port Harcourt. The enabling law or decree defined the governance, structure and clearly spelt out the responsibilities and limitations to powers and authorities of the committee with respect to yearly mood of admissions in the university.

In the governance, management and administration of university institution, the admissions committee plays very important roles in the decision making, motivation, appropriate and timely display of leadership styles, managerial skills/roles, enhancing academic productivity and mutual congruence among the committees that will bring the expected administrative outcome in University of Port Harcourt. Babajida (2009) affirmed that as a pragmatic, transparent, accountable and democratic institution, university decisions on the mood of admissions committee most reflect the opinion of a cross section of the staff in the committee if such decisions are to be accepted. The admissions committee is key for new in-take without which the university will cease to exist; the role of this committee foster and assist in arriving at useful and meaningful decision that can facilitate the proper management and growth of the university education, University of Port Harcourt amongst others is run through admissions committee which is responsible to the senate chaired by the vice chancellor. However, researchers strongly advocate that the admissions committee promotes democratization of the administrative process in university governance vis-à-vis admission (Koko, 2011). Such structure depicts individual and collective participation and as a result, it fosters a sense of belongingness for members because they see themselves as major players in university management.

The use of admissions committee is recognized globally as a means of speedy rational decision-making and scrutiny in university for new-in-take. Unfortunately, evidence abound which points to the fact that major challenges in this committee in university governance is the issue of instability on yearly cut-off-point, unqualified candidates forced on the committee for admission from the political gladiators, nepotism, favouritism, unnecessary delays in coming up with consensus by the University of Port Harcourt and Joint Admission and Matriculation Board (JAMB) (Banjoko, 2012).

The Admission Committee's Operations

The chairman is the vice-chancellor, other members are the deans and directors of institutes and the secretary is the admission officer. It considers and reviews entry requirements for admission of new students, transfers from other universities, liaises with JAMB, screening and registration of new students, present to senate list of undergraduate students for matriculation, and report to senate on any other matter on admission as referred to it by senate, it also submits to the senate annual report on admission (Andrew, 2013).

The increasing demand for education has forced educational institutions to adopt policies of selective admission based on various criteria, such as quota system, catchments areas, JAMB examination, Post UME. Some are prompted by the desire to maintain educational standards and others by political motives; Soni (2009) saw that their ideals cannot be attained; in consequence, this leads to competition for the limited places in the few educational institutions.

Increase enrolment and crash in the value system have led to widespread cheating in examinations for the purpose of obtaining higher scores to improve the chances of passing examinations to gain admission during internal examination, cheating takes place in all areas for which examination are required.

Laws have been made to discourage these ill-behaviours by the admissions committee members, but enforcement has not been effective in addressing this problem (Kemjika, 2011). Another factor contributing to examination malpractice is the early channeling of students into specific areas of study based on examination scores. The literatures that raised questions about the benefits of channeling students at an early stage need to be taken into consideration and other issues that need to be looked into in channeling processes are problems relating to factors such as inequalities in the provision of education and uneven quality of education offered especially in situation where the future welfare of students may be determined.

Also, the Advisory Committee in Special Remedial Programmes work hand in hand with the admissions committee, the chairman of this committee is the vice-chancellor, the registrar, librarian, one representative of each faculty/institute, and the secretary is the admissions officer. It formulates policies on behalf of the senate for effective running of the special remedial programmes; moderates the results of the special remedial and makes recommendation to senate for approval and to submit annual report to senate (Richman and Farmer cited in Nwafor, 2014).

Education is the source of civilization and national development. Therefore, it needs to be standardized; one of the ways this standardization can be achieved is by admitting students that are best or merit it. Lack of proper admission process leads to low quality education and research. For example, Nigeria has the largest universities in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, there are only 15 engineers and scientists per million persons that carry out research in Nigeria. Audu and Farouq (2016) said recently, the number of applicants seeking admission into University of Port Harcourt increases exponentially, but they lack adequate facilities to meet the admission challenges.

Currently, candidates submit their applications to Joint Admission Matriculation Board (JAMB, 2015). The application consists of the candidates: Date of birth. State of origin. Unified Tertiary Matriculation Exam (UTME) score, which is similar to Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) exams in the United States. For those students who have undergone some kind of tertiary education, the

final results of their studies are submitted in lieu of UTME, this is known as Direct Entry (DE). Finally, the candidate must also submit a secondary school certificate issued by West African Examinations Council (WAEC), National Examinations Council (NECO) or National Business and Technical Examination Board (NABTEB). JAMB (2015) submits aforementioned information to four institutions selected by the candidate. At the tertiary institutions, an admissions committee manually evaluates every candidate's data against a set of admission requirements. According to Audu and Farouq (2016), the admissions committee produces a list of candidates eligible for admission and committee verifies the list. These procedures are too cumbersome, time consuming, prone to lots of human errors and irregularities. Many qualified candidates may lose their admissions to unqualified candidates or they may be assigned to courses they do not deserve, this necessitates automation of the system that aids supervised learning system to be implemented.

In line with the school policy, University of Port Harcourt tends to use Intelligent Decision Support Systems (IDSS) in order to arrive at the candidates that will be admitted (Audu and Farouq, 2016). This technique is prone to errors that may arise during switching from one application to the other; hence a single application capable of supporting the University decides on candidates to admit. Several attempts have been made by researchers to develop intelligent decision support systems that can help in university admission processes to developed a rule based Decision Support System that helps students in selecting a suitable faculty during admission exercise. Moreover, Audu and Farouq (2016) said this allows the system to brin out the best candidates in a vast number of applicants. The system filters out the candidates such that the admission committee can focus on selecting the best candidates. As such, the workload on the admission committee as well as the administrative staff is reduced.

The Concept of Managerial Effectiveness

Educational administrator or the vice chancellor of University of Port Harcourt aid the strategic level in the institutions' statutory organs/committees and under/post graduate students for easy educational planning and implementation. However, the managerial approach of university management differs just as human beings but strict adherence to the university policy is paramount to achieve institutional aim and objectives. For example, teaching-learning, researching, community service, planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, motivating, promoting and controlling the school or management are managerial administrative tools of getting things done (Ivancevich, Konopaske and Matteson, 2007).

Chijioke cited in Asodike, Ebong, Oluwuo and Abraham (2013) emphasis deduced that managerial effective planning for University of Port Harcourt also requires expert planning and coordinating of the school activities. In 2011, Asiabaka and Emenalo described the admissions committee/vice-chancellor as the human catalyst who systematically, positively and intentionally influence the school system through the means of interaction among and between the committees' members, among the lecturers, the learners and the environment by restructuring the environment in such a way that the learners will acquire desired academic domains and skills that can meaningfully contributes to the development of humanity as occasion demands, the National Policy on education (FRN, 2014) goals identified the following contributions with respect of the study:

1. The inculcation of self-consciousness and freedom to be enlightened.
2. The inculcation of the type of values and attitudes for the survival of the individual and the society.
3. The training of the mind in the understandings of the world around.
4. The acquisition of appropriate skills and social development of mental, physical and social activities and competencies as requirement for the individual to live in and contribute to the development of the society.

The admissions committee/vice-chancellor, undertaking these functions are prim as those at the apex to create the platform to plan and coordinate teaching and learning activities in the university. Nkwoh (2011) saw the committee/vice-chancellor as those who discharge these functions and are often found to be characterized by strong participation in the planning, organizing, monitoring the curriculum and evaluating other instructional programmes. The committee/vice-chancellor requires direct touching in teaching and learning in the university to build a strong academic culture for continues improvement. According to Nkwoh (2011) the functions of instructional programmes provided academic insight into the activity of the committee/vice chancellor to serve as schools administrator through active involvement/participation, instructional leadership/administration and curriculum development.

The Vice Chancellors' Administrations

The vice-chancellor is the number one chief executive and academic head or officer of the university; Amadi (2017) opined that the vice chancellor is usually refers to as the “primus-inter- pares” meaning the very first professor among equal in the university, he is the chief exponent of the educational mission of the university, as a matter of fact, the philosophy of education that undergirds this mission, the goals sought, and the quality of performance that is required to attain those goals are all platform set by him. Nimi (2013) further affirmed that the vice-chancellor is the head of the university and it responsible for its day to day management. He is vested by law with the general function of directing the activities of the universities for which purpose he is advised and assisted by the deputy vice-chancellor(s), registrar, bursar university librarian, the provost, deans and heads of department, who man various sections of the institution, and all of whom report to the vice-chancellor, are often referred to as principal officers, as they constitute the immediate support of the Vice-Chancellor in the running of university's affairs and must be a professor.

Unlike the president, however whose cabinet is his cabinet and the members are only in an advisory capacity, the vice-chancellor is a member of council with the pro-chancellor as chairman. Admittedly, since the pro-chancellor is on a part-time appointment, most of the policies of council are normally carried out by the vice-chancellor and members (staff) in other committees. Moreover in all his dealings with outside bodies, organizations and individuals, the vice-chancellor is the credited university representative (Bamiro, 2012).

The vice-chancellor has specified authority to maintain the effectiveness/efficiency and good order of the university with singular restraint. All the other officers of the administration are responsible to him, but the administration as a whole is also governed by the policy decision of Governing Council and Senate and the advice emanating from other committees (Ilechukwu, 2013).

The role of the vice-chancellor, therefore, is not that of a forceful, autocratic figure or liaises-faire attitude but that of coordinating, facilitating, democratic or participatory and a strong image figure operating under a system of constraint and countervailing power even in the admissions committee. In a view by Nwafor (2014), the vice-chancellors' success in managing the human, monetary and material resources of the university depends not only upon his professional skills as an intellectual, but also on his ability to lead, motivate and inspire administrative associates, academic and administrative staff as well as students to work towards the central purpose of the university to advance learning and enhance talent. To this extent, he is expected on appointment, to attend an orientation programme organized in consultation with the National University Commission (NUC). The National Universities Commission (NUC) is saddle with the responsibility by the Nigeria Federal Government to regulate and act as a catalyst for positive, qualitative, academic and professional change and innovation for the delivery of quality university education in Nigeria (Campus-biz Nigeria, 2017).

Statement of the Problem

The immense contributions of the various committees in the management and administration of university affairs is quite significant and commendable, most especially the governing council and the senate that structured the university system for the stability of other statutory organs and committees that are also expedient for teaching, learning and research. In South-South, Nigerian university education is responsible for planning, supervising, developing, controlling, promoting, conducting, and monitoring the educational/training of the undergraduates through the various committees.

Notwithstanding, absoluteness can never be found in any authorized integration of individuals or institutions, therefore, this study investigated the unhealthy interference and politicization of university's admissions process by stakeholders through ethnicity, nepotism, and favouritism that negates the autonomy in the university's committee governance on admissions' credibility, proficiency and effectiveness. Besides, the vice chancellor chairs so many committees that do not allow maximum efficiency and optimization of his ability concentrating in the admissions committee, in consequence irregularities, parents' inducement to gain admission, principal staff manipulations, ineffective university data-based system, etc, to the detriment of credible students that merit their admissions intelligently. Furthermore, the disequilibrium of staff strength on programmes to match students' explosion (the new-in-take) affect effective operations and standards of the admissions committee in the university.

Purpose of the Study

Based on the problems identified, the study's purpose investigates the admission committee systems' operations and managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State. Specifically, the objective is to:

1. Identify the extent roles of admissions committee enhance the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

Research Question

Based on the objectives of the study, the following research question guided the study:

1. To what extent do the roles of admissions committee enhance managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt?

Hypotheses

The following hypotheses were tested at 0.05 alpha levels guided the study:

1. There is no significant difference in the mean responses of senior staff from six faculties regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean responses of senior academic and administrative staff regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive research design. The population of the study consisted of six hundred and fifty-nine (659) staff (446 senior academic and 213 administrative staff) from University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State. **Source:** Registrar's Office, University of Port Harcourt, Rivers State, 2019. The sample size consisted of one hundred and sixty-five (165) staff (112 senior academic and 53 administrative staff); balloting 25% of the population size. The stratified random sampling technique was adopted. A self-structured questionnaire titled "Admission Committees' Operations and Vice-Chancellors' Managerial Effectiveness Questionnaire (ACOVMEQ)" with 10 questionnaire items on a validated four-point rating scales response options such as: Very Great Extent (VGE) = 4 points, Great Extent (GE) = 3 points, Moderate Extent (MoE) = 2 points and Minimal Extent (MiE) = 1 point. The Cronbach Alpha

value of 0.81 was obtained. Data obtained was analyzed using the mean (\bar{X}) analysis of variance and Z-test. Specifically, the mean (\bar{X}) was used to answer the research questions while analysis of variance was used to test hypothesis 1 and Z-test was used to test hypothesis 2, all at 0.05 level of significance.

Research Question 1: *To what extent do the roles of admissions committee enhance managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt?*

Table 1: Mean on Role of Admissions Committee in Managerial Effectiveness

S/N	Statements	Academic (N=112)			Admin. (N=53)		
		M	S.D.	RMK	M	S.D.	RMK
1	The admission committee led by the vice chancellor takes sound and effective decisions on entry requirements.	3.41	0.49	GE	3.40	0.49	GE
2	They also review the mode of admission at interval for vice chancellor vis-à-vis university effectiveness.	3.62	0.49	GE	3.47	0.50	GE
3	The admission committee is an offspring from the senate that test the effectiveness of the vice chancellor.	3.55	0.50	GE	3.28	0.45	GE
4	The admission committee headed by the vice chancellor liaises with JAMB, screening and register new undergraduates for effective new in-take yearly.	3.61	0.49	GE	3.27	0.44	GE
5	The committees' yardstick and credible more of admission is influenced by stakeholders in the State.	3.46	0.50	GE	3.60	0.49	GE
6	The unfairly selected representative perturbed the integrity of the committee vis-à-vis the admission process.	1.63	0.48	MoE	1.51	0.50	MoE
7	All academic matters on admission are addressed in the senate headed by the vice chancellor for effectiveness.	3.44	0.50	GE	3.30	0.46	GE
8	The vice chancellor is the chairman of the senate that influences the policy plan of the admission committee.	3.38	0.49	GE	3.46	0.50	GE
9	The council influenced the senate on critical matters in this committee for vice chancellor effectiveness.	2.99	1.02	GE	3.28	0.83	GE
10	The mode of transfer admission to is done in accordance to the committee policy plan in the university.	3.57	0.50	GE	3.50	0.50	GE
	Grand Mean	3.27		GE	3.21		GE

Field data, 2019 (GE=Great Extent; MoE=Moderate Extent; RMK=Remark)

Table 1 shows the result on the extent academic and administrative staff perceived the roles of admission committee enhances managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt. As shown in the table, grand mean responses of 3.27 and 3.21 for academic staff and administrative staff respectively, indicate that both academic and administrative staff in the six faculties perceived that the roles of admission committee enhance managerial effectiveness of the vice chancellor to a great extent in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

Hypothesis 1: There is no significant difference in the mean responses of senior staff from six faculties regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhance the managerial effectiveness of Vice Chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

Table 2: ANOVA for Role of Admission Committee in Managerial Effectiveness

Source of Variation	SS	DF	MS	Fcal	P-value	Fcrit	Decision
Between Faculties	3.974	5	0.795	34.125	0.000	2.229	Rejected
Within Faculties	16.584	95	0.023				
Total	20.558	100					

Field data, 2019

The result of hypothesis 1 is presented in Table 2. As shown in the table, calculated value of F (Fcal) is 34.125 while the critical value of F (Fcrit) at degrees of freedom (5, 95) and 0.05 level of significance is 2.229. Because calculated value of F is greater than the critical value of F, the hypothesis was rejected. This indicates that there was a significant difference in the mean responses of senior staff from the six faculties regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

This is evident by the mean values for each of the faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics for Hypothesis 1

Faculties	Count	M	S.D.
Education	165	3.11	0.09
Social Sciences	150	3.28	0.13
Management Sciences	122	3.28	0.15
Humanities	91	3.29	0.13
Basic Medical Sciences	89	3.27	0.13
College of Health Sciences	101	3.31	0.27

As shown in Table 43, mean responses are 3.11, 3.28, 3.28, 3.29, 3.27 and 3.31 for Faculty of Education, Faculty of Social Sciences, Faculty of Management Sciences, Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences and Faculty of College of Health Sciences respectively. Since the hypothesis was rejected, it was necessary to further find out where the difference occurred to have resulted in this significance difference so obtained from the analysis of variance. To do this, Turkey's post hoc test was employed. The SPSS output from this test showed that there was a significance difference between the mean responses of senior staff from Faculty of Management Sciences and Faculty of Social Sciences. Significant difference also occurred between the mean response of senior staff from Faculty of Education and Faculty of Management Sciences; Faculty of Education and Faculty of Humanities; Faculty of Education and Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences; Faculty of Education and Faculty of College of Health Sciences regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt. This is evident by p-value of 0.000(<0.05) for above pairs of faculties.

Table 4: Turkey’s Post Hoc Test for Hypothesis 1

Faculties	P-Value	Significant Level	Decision
Faculty of Management Sciences and Faculty of Social Sciences	0.998	0.05	Accepted
Faculty of Education and Faculty of Management Sciences	1.000	0.05	Accepted
Faculty of Education and Faculty of Humanities	0.000	0.05	Rejected
Faculty of Education and Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences	0.000	0.05	Rejected
Faculty of Education and Faculty of College of Health Sciences	0.000	0.05	Rejected

Hypothesis 2: There is no significant difference between the mean responses of senior academic and administrative staff regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

Table 5: Z-Test for Roles of Admission Committee in Managerial Effectiveness

Staff	N	M	S.D.	DF	Z-cal	Z-crit	Decision
Academic	461	3.27	0.17	163	2.97	1.96	Rejected
Admin.	257	3.21	0.14				

Field data, 2019

The result of hypothesis 2 is presented in Table 4. As shown in the table, the academic staff have mean and standard deviation scores of 3.27 and 0.17 respectively while administrative staff have mean and standard deviation scores of 3.21 and 0.14 respectively with a degree of freedom of 163 at an alpha level of 0.05. Since the calculated Z-value of 2.97 is greater than the critical Z-value of 1.96 with 163 degrees of freedom at 0.05 level of significance, the hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the mean responses of senior academic and administrative staff regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

In research question 1, it was perceived that the roles of academic and administrative staff on admissions committee enhanced managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors to a high extent in in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt. The result shown that the admissions committee led by the vice chancellor takes sound and effective decisions on entry requirements; review the mode of admission at interval for the university effectiveness; how the committee under the senate tests the effectiveness of the vice chancellor; liaise with JAMB, screening and register new undergraduates for effective new in-take yearly; the committees’ yardstick and credible more of admission is influenced by stakeholders in the State; how all academic matters on admission are addressed in the senate headed by the vice chancellor for effectiveness; policy plan of the admission committee; council influenced the senate on critical matters in this committee for vice chancellor effectiveness and the mode of transfer admission is done in accordance to the committee policy plan in the university. Hence, to a great extent the admission committee enhances managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt. On the other hand, unfairly representative in composition of the admission committee members’ roles to managerial effectiveness of vice chancellors enhanced to a moderate extent (see in Table 1).

Also, result from hypothesis 1 shows that there is a significant difference in the mean responses of senior staff regarding the extent roles of admissions committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt. Turkey's post hoc test showed that there was a significance difference between the mean responses of senior staff from Faculty of Management Sciences and Faculty of Social Sciences. Significant difference also occurred between the mean response of senior staff from Faculty of Education and Faculty of Management Sciences; Faculty of Education and Faculty of Humanities; Faculty of Education and Faculty of Basic Medical Sciences; Faculty of Education and Faculty of College of Health Sciences regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt (see in Table 4).

Besides, hypothesis 2 reveals that there is no significant difference between the mean responses of senior academic and administrative staff regarding the extent roles of admission committee enhances the managerial effectiveness of vice chancellor in selected faculties in University of Port Harcourt.

Shekarau (2014) asserted that it is the responsibility of the admission committee to stipulate mode of entry and review requirement for new students, transfer from another university, screening and registration new students in the university and integrity of the institution, the process of admission must done on the principle of meritocracy not mediocrity in the name of godfathers or any indiscipline influence. Uche cited in Bassey and Bassey (2011) reaffirmed that admission process must streamlines the number of new in-take with respect to the available university resources that can absorb or contain them. They asserted that the existence of the university system is anchored on the new in-takes making this committee to be one of the most pertinent committees in the University of Port Harcourt.

CONCLUSION

University of Port Harcourt is governed by differentiated structures of management from various units as to do anything which is authorized or required by the University Act or Statute. This committee is virtually indispensable in the administration of the university and therefore, based on the findings; it is evident that the admission committee has contributed immensely in admitting students, decision making, and increased participation of staff in the management of students. However, the success of the committee is not the duty of members of the committee and the top administrators alone but encourages fair decentralization of responsibility in admitting students in the university.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were made based on the findings and conclusions of the study.

- 1) University autonomy should be granted to enhance admission committees' productivity that negates unfair admission processes.
- 2) The process of admission should be void of both internal and external influence to allow the best students to the university and
- 3) The students admitted should be done with keen consideration to the available educational resources such as instructional, recreational and residential for effective function of the university.

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