private organizations. In this part of the world, most students who participate in exchange programs do so majorly in the higher institutions or during the summer/long vacations for those in the secondary schools. Exchange programs are generally available for high school students, graduate students, and adult students.

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is an organization founded in 1975 by the Treaty of Lagos to encourage economic, social, and cultural development in West Africa. ECOWAS began operation in 1977 and is administered through a secretariat, which is based in Abuja, Nigeria. Since its inception, ECOWAS has moved to liberalize trade by gradually reducing restrictions on the movement of goods, services, and people between its member states. It has also improved communications and transport within the region.

The ECOWAS, right from its inception and formative stages has shown interest in the promotion of cultural and educational exchange within the community as it is clearly stated in chapter 5, article 31, stage 3 and chapter 10, article 49 of the Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) quoted respectively below:

- Personnel exchange, training and joint venture "Member states shall:

a). exchange, as may be necessary, skilled, professional and managerial personnel in the operation of projects within the community;

b). provide places for training in their technical institutions for community citizens; and

c). engage, where appropriate, in joint development of projects including those which entail the execution of complementary parts of such projects in different member states."

- Co-operation in social and cultural matters "subject to any directions that may be given by the council of Ministers.

The Social and Cultural Affairs Commission shall examine ways of increasing exchange of social and cultural activities among the member states and of developing them, provide a forum for consultation generally on social and cultural matters affecting the member states and make recommendations to the Council of Ministers."

Since its creation, ECOWAS has faced multiple political, economic and security challenges arising from member states' inability to address those problems themselves but "muddling through these problems of economic, social and political development without breaking up is testament to member countries' willingness to stay together to tackle the multifarious developmental problems that have become emblematic of the sub region. It is possible the member states of ECOWAS do not see many alternatives to solving those problems other than governments pooling their resources together" (sic) (ECOWAS).

The University of Ilorin in a bid to always be at the forefront in the promotion, integration, harmonization and coordination of educational, informational, cultural, scientific and technological programs within the ECOWAS, has been able to put in place a Centre for International Education to manage its international relations.

Methodology and Theoretical Framework

The methodology of this study is the Experiential method. It is based on Jerome Bruner's Discovery learning theory as applied and argued by Ngunju & Wycliffe (2013) that the teachers' role must be to create situations in which students can learn on their own rather than provide pre-packaged information on students. Bruner (1966: 72) stated that: "We teach a subject to produce the little living libraries on the subject rather than to get a student to think for himself to consider maters as a historian does, take part in the process of knowledge-getting. Knowing is a process not a product." They also opined that in order to foster positive transfer of learning, students should actively be involved in the learning process. This participation should be through