

### FACULTY NEWSLETTER

Volume 04: Issue 02, April/May 2019

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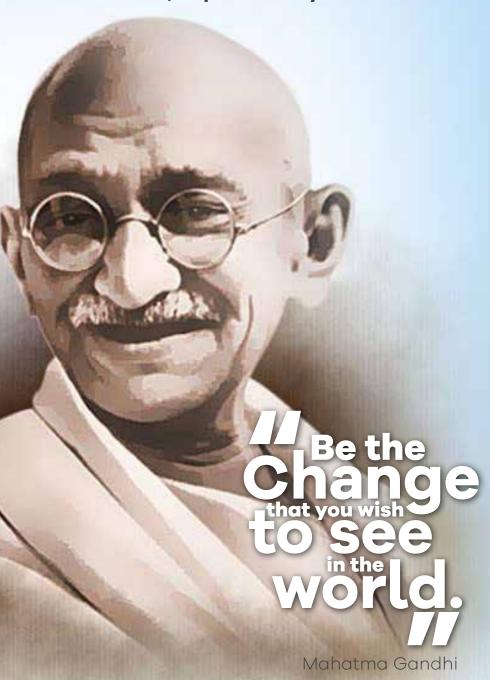
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# **ARC 2019**

Academic Research Conference on Future Survival of Businesses







Razik, Group Director Finance, Debug Group of Companies while Dr. Nathalie Collins, Academic Director, Navitas Programs, Edith Cowan University addressed the gathering on research. There is no doubt that digital transformation is becoming imperative to all businesses today. Businesses that once thought of themselves as invincible against the changing pace of technology too are being challenged with the emergence of the "gig economy"

disruption; unlike sectors such as housekeeping, transportation and hospitality. Dr. Reena emphasized that "The world of work is changing. Flexible working means we can work anytime, anywhere. Automation threatens jobs while digital transformation creates new ones."

The scholarly presentations at the forum emphasized that digital transformation is not simply about embracing new technology but it is equally about a

in thinking as well as organizational culture. Digital transformation is about accelerating business activities, lowering costs and bringing about a positive change in processes, people and competency models. This multidisciplinary conference included research presentations pertaining to disciplines of Business, Science and Technology. Selected

categories will be published in the Journal of Business, Science and Technology 2019 in collaboration with Edith Cowan University, Australia. This conference provided an opportunity and a platform for researchers to publish their work in an international journal, thereby leading to their recognition as research scholars.

ARC 2019 provided an opportunity for both academia

and practitioners to share their knowledge and experience in expanding the horizons of Business, Science and Technology. Mr. Krishan Senaratna, Chief Operating Officer was a member of the advisory committee and the conference was Chaired by Dr. Chandana Aluthge and Co-Chaired by Dr. Wasanthi Madurapperuma. Ms. Raveena Munaweera was the Conference Secretary.





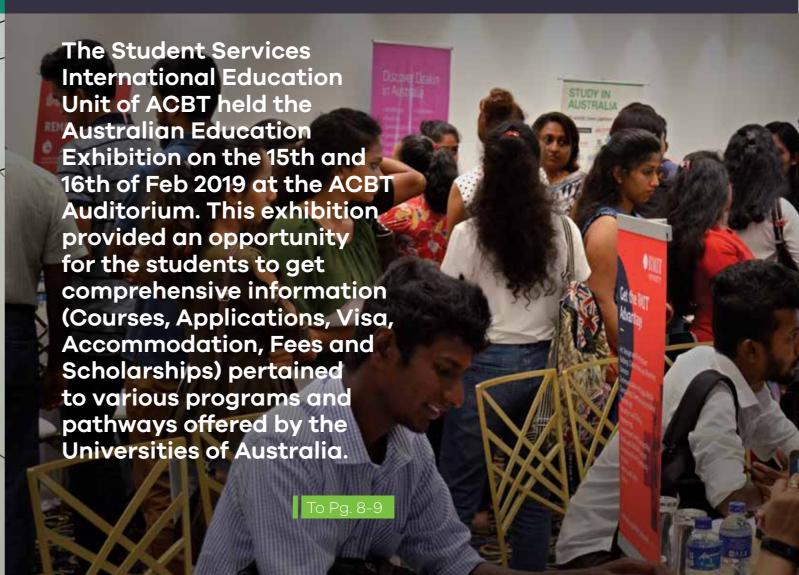


## AUSTRALIA

## Registration with TVEC

#### Australian Education Exhibition

ACBT has been recognized as a successful education service provider in Sri Lanka over the past years. The ministry of skills development and vocational training certified ACBT as a Diploma awarding institution. This certification added more value and significance to the programs offered at ACBT. Tertiary and Vocational **Education Commission** All the ACBT staff are appreciated for the hard work commitment and support provided in achieving the recognition.





#### Discussion on Research with Dr. Nathalie Collins

Dr. Nathalie Collins, Academic Director, National Programs, ECU, Australia discussed on the collaboration with ACBT for the enhancement of research among the scholars. The meeting facilitated an exchange of knowledge and opinions on the development of research projects. The discussion strengthened the

circle of research between ECU

and ACBT.

#### Visit of **ECU** students

A group of eleven students accompanied by Dr. Danny, International Coordinator and Lecturer in the School of Business and Law, ECU, **Australia visited ACBT on** the 29th January 2019. Thes students participated in a Sinhala class and a Drumming session organized by ACB which provided an opportunity for the students to understand and experience the local culture.

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ECU Students Visit

#### From : Pg 11

Also, a Zumba session was organized for the ECU students on the 7th of February. The session was conducted by Ms. Nisansala Bulathsinhala the Zumba instructor. It was an active session that promoted fitness, fun, respect, team work, confidence and cultural awareness among the students.







































## Commencement of Semester 01, 2019

#### Right Path to Right Start- The Study Start Program

**Australian College** of Business and **Technology** commenced the semester on the 04th of February 2019 under the patronage of the **Executive Director - Mr. Erath** Karunaratna and COO- Mr. Krishan Senaratna along with the senior management and staff. Followed by the lighting of the oil lamp, the semester commenced with the best wishes for the students. The **Executive Director addressed** the gathering with a vision to develop the programs related to the disciplines of Business, Science and Technology.



The study start program organized by ACBT is a series of twelve sessions designed to enrich and cultivate the skills and abilities of the freshers'. This program helps to mold and prepare the students for academic studies. **Study Start Program** creates the environment for students to assimilate the culture at ACBT. A Right Path to Right Start is offered by the Study Start Program of ACBT.



#### From Pg. 15

The twelve sessions comprised of various aspects such as motivation, team building, leadership, creativity, innovation, time management, personal development, presentation skills, communication skills and such like. Each session was conducted by professional individuals in their respective fields.















































## Seminar on Cyber Security

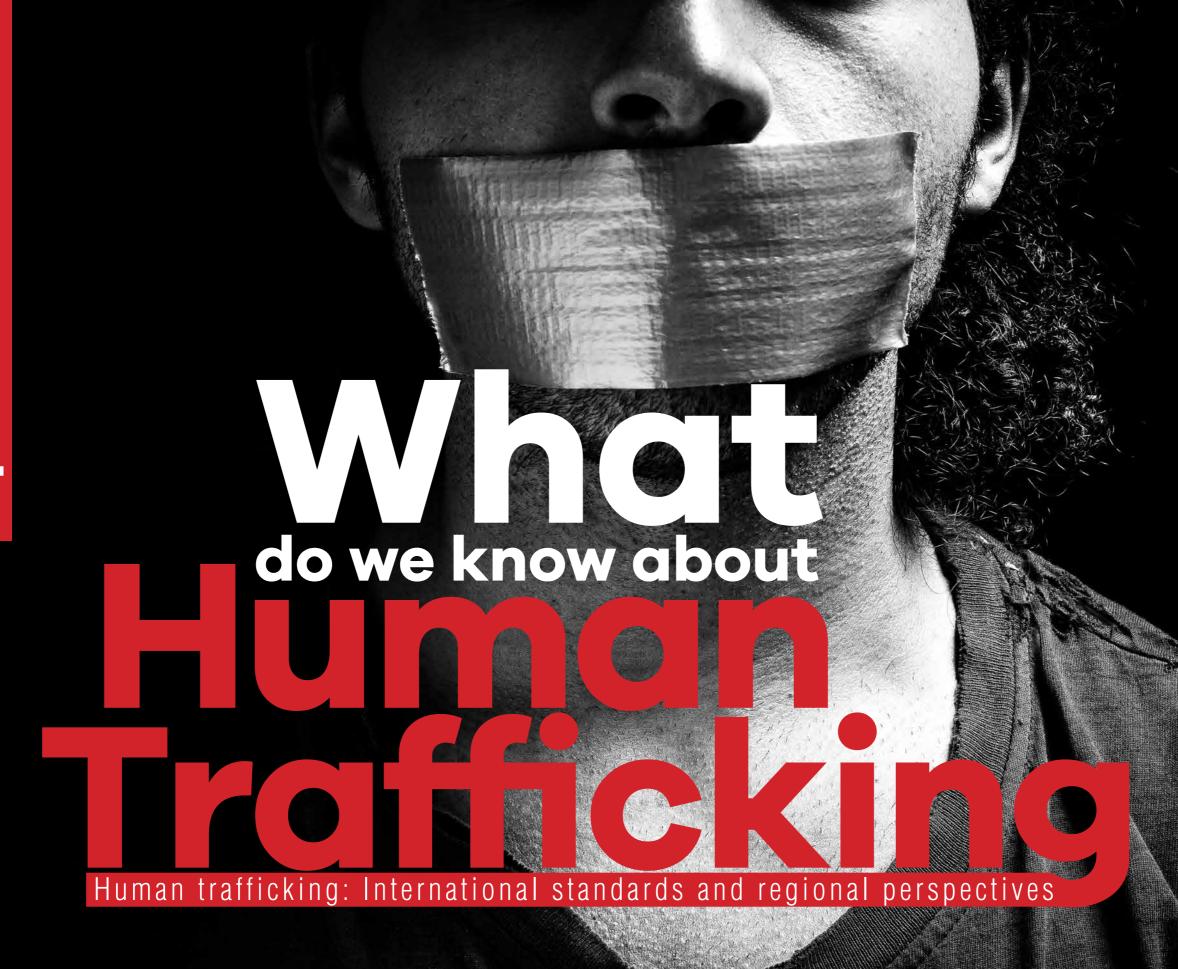
## Induction Program for new lecturers

Paul Haskell, Associate
Professor; Professor Andrew
Woodward, Associate Dean;
Executive Dean from the School
of Science, ECU, Australia;
conducted a seminar on Cyber
Security. It was conducted
on the 12th of March 2019 at
the ACBT Auditorium. The IT
students gained knowledge on
the benefits of Cyber Security
and its importance in the 21st
century.

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An Induction program for the new lecturers were conducted on the 23rd February 2019 at ACBT by the Academic Department. The program discussed about ACBT programs, rules and regulations, unit outlines, systems, moderations and policies. The intention of the program was to establish a good relationship with the new lecturers at ACBT.



uman trafficking is usually known to denote to the procedure through which individuals have been located or upheld in an unfair and manipulative way in order to gain economic advance. Human-trafficking can be identified as a form of modern-day slavery. Most of the people face various types of human trafficking today than any other time in history. For this issue to be curbed and addressed, every country has to do their part. Thus, trafficking may occur within a country or may involve movement across borders. Women, men and children are trafficked for a range of purposes, including forced and manipulative labour in factories, farms and private households, sexual exploitation, and forced marriage. Thus it is hard to provide consistent evidence as to why trafficking take place and it had been enhanced over

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Written by **Darshani Abeyrathna**An English Lecturer at the University of Sri
Jayawardenapura and a freelance journalist
for Daily Mirror magazine.

the years within countries and between countries, progressively obstructive immigration policies and growing demand for substandard, disempowered labour could be some of the undisclosed causes that have been identified when finding the reason for human trafficking. Individual vulnerability to trafficking includes poverty, violence reasons can be identified as the factors which increase the human trafficking. Even if there are various comprehensive international legal framework, thousands of children, women and men become the victims and to be trafficked each year in all regions and in most of the countries of the world. As stated earlier, sufferers can be trafficked within a country or across the border for numerous reasons including forced and exploitative labour in factories, farms and private households, sexual exploitation, forced marriage and organ removal. When it comes to Organ removal, this happens largely specially in the developing countries such as India and Pakistan. Surreptitious nature of trafficking always makes it hard to measure the phenomenon. Walk Free Foundation and ILO Global Estimates say that 25 million from the generation have been subjected to forced labour and sexual exploitation in 2016 universally. Sex trafficking is a remarkably gruesome and it has been noted that component of contemporary slavery. Yet it should be

highlighted that, no form of slavery is approximately as money-making.

Thus it can be claimed that none is as brutally exploitive. It is saddening to point out the notion that women and children have been suffered years of sexual enslavement at the hands of traffickers and pimps. Even though there had been so many anti-trafficking and discrimination and these activism, policy and law and awareness programmes the issue of human -trafficking remains imperfectly understood. According to the published

articles about Hong Kong Police Force and Immigration Department it says that every government struggles with the problem of 'prostitution'. When talking about the ways of preventing this issue it is clear notion that there is a dire need to have a joint effort that brings the international community together. The strengths and weaknesses of methods to discuss the subject, as outlined in the Trafficking in Persons report, can be used to recognize combined solutions.

According to the United States' Trafficking Victims Protection Act describes that "severe forms of trafficking in persons" as "sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such act has not attained 18 years of age; or the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or

coercion for the trafficking purpose has been powerfully of subjection to

involuntary servitude,

slavery."

peonage, debondage, or

The Trafficking Victims

authorized the Department

annual Trafficking in Persons

report. When talked about

of State to produce an

the patterns of human

and cultural history, as well Trafficking Victims Protecti
on Act of 2000 as existing pressures. Sexual exploitation is visible not only in developing countries, but also developed -countries Protection Act 2000 attempt also. It is said that the to find sufferers of trafficking geographical location, the by the conception of a nonenlargement of the European immigrant T-visa permitting Union has caused in some trafficking victims to lodge unexpected growths in in the U.S. and improved migration patterns and thus funding and provision for it has enabled trafficking NGOs, shelters and health care providers. The law also for sexual exploitation from poorer countries and created new provisions to prosecute traffickers and regions. Pressures between

influenced by a country's

political, economic, social

controlling borders to keep

need to provide supports to

trafficking victims have been

out trafficked migrants

versus recognizing the

one result.

#### UN Convention against Transnational Organized

**UN Convention against** Transnational Organized Crime convention can be identified as the first international mechanism against transnational organized crime. The purpose of this particular convention is to endorse and uphold the international police and judicial co-operation and to curb and battle transnational Sale of Children, Child organized crime. While it doesn't express specifically to trafficking in persons, yet

it does offer protection and mutual legal assistance for victim and witness. Even though U.S. has signed, but then again USA has not ratified this convention.

International Conventions Concerning to Sex Trafficking Canada can be introduced as a party to the UN Trafficking Protocol on trafficking in human beings, as well as a number of universally implemented norms and standards which are relevant to sexual exploitation and trafficking.

#### These include the:

women.

Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (2000). Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979), which states that States must take appropriate measures to suppress trafficking in women and the exploitation of prostitution of

#### **Laws to Combat Sex**

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989), which mention that States must safe-guard all children from sexual abuse and manipulation by taking necessary legal measures to curb them from being forced into illegitimate sexual movement and from being exploited through prostitution.

· Optional Protocol on the Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000), which excludes child prostitution and needs criminal law penalties for offering, obtaining or providing a child for prostitution (ratified 2005).

· ILO Convention 182 on Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999), which creates Child prostitution a fundamental violation of international law and guides states to take every necessary measures to eliminate the practice, obtaining and offering of children for prostitution by paying attention on procurers and the demand for sex, not children. The international community is largely in agreement that anti-trafficking laws and policies must also support international human rights. A human rights based approach identifies rightsholders (including both trafficked and accused of trafficking) and their entitlements as well as dutybearers (typically states) and their responsibilities.

# **Editorial Board**



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