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### Editorial Note

The IIUC Studies is a peer-reviewed scholarly journal, aims at publishing the original articles on a wide range of topics that represent a variety of interdisciplinary interests. The Journal seeks to bring academic researchers from within the country and beyond, on a similar forum, to let them share the views and findings with others who are working for a similar objective and strive to provide space for new researchers for contributing to the field of multidimensional research experiences for academic purpose and policy framing. We do expect that all researchers at home and abroad, attached to the academic institutions or national and international organizations, to share us with their valuable experiences and findings which may contribute to the enhancement of the field of research and society development. There are five articles in this issue focusing on multidisciplinary aspects related to English linguistics, Law and Human Rights, and Liquidity in commercial banks.

Muhammad Azizul Hoque, Md. Morshedul Alam and Hossain Ahmed, in a quantitative approach, find that notwithstanding the writing practice of English for a long time before stepping into the premises of a university, Bangladeshi tertiary level learners commit mistakes and errors. Though selecting an appropriate strategy to provide them with necessary feedback is a complicated task, they feel numerous studies with pedagogical implications should be conducted to find an effective means of feedback for mistakes and errors the students make. In line with this requirement, this paper draws some effective remedial procedures based on the nature of errors and mistakes extracted from the writings of some undergraduate students. The opinion survey of the study concludes with some pedagogical recommendations based on relevant concerns.

Taslima Khanam's article argues that a society without rule of law is similar to a bowl having holes in it, so it leaks. So, without plugging the leaks, putting more money in poverty mitigation programs makes no sense. She opines that substantial poverty is formed by society itself which has significant, but uneven, impacts, and affects lots of inhabitants without improved livings and lives, as they are not within the shield of the rule of law. They may be the citizens of nation-state in which they live; nevertheless, they are already put in the vulnerable regions and communities. An increasing global population will result in greater demand and a need for more basic aspects of life in the future. Poverty is a global issue, but the impacts and needs differ across communities, countries, and regions. To address this unfairness, the paper provides a concise overview of the impact of rule of law as the basis for the people of opportunity and equity and particular emphasis on the human rights dimension of governance, and legal empowerment for the alleviation of poverty.

Kalim Ullah has studied the links between human beings and their multi-dimensional dependency on land (or soil). As stated in the Holy Quran: 'We (Allah) created you (human beings) from the soil, We shall make you return to the soil and We shall call you back again from the soil' (20:55). Human life is surrounded by land which so highly involves human life with economic, social, political, cultural, and often religious systems. As being the focal point, land administration is often a pre-condition of ensuring a peaceful society and sustainable development. In doing so, Khatian (record of rights) plays a vital role to determine the rights and interests of the respective parties. The discussion of this article concentrated on the fact that Khatian or record of rights is not a document of title solely but it may be supportive evidence of title as well as possession.

Tahmina Sultana Sima, through a mixed-method approach, provides a timely and important survey examining the effectiveness of the present Secondary School Certificate (SSC) English syllabus in Bangladesh to find out what role this syllabus plays in motivating students to achieve communicative competence. The author worked with two groups: a questionnaire employed among 87 (eighty-seven) SSC level students, and an interview conducted among five English teachers. It is evidenced that the students of the SSC level are not motivated enough to achieve communicative competence, rather they memorize selected answers provided from their guide-books to secure a good GPA. It is reported further that the present syllabus is effective in making students motivated only to some extent, yet, they have not been able to achieve expected communicative competence due to their inadequate practice. Finally, the paper comes out with some distinct recommended steps to overcome this problem.

In the final article, Nazneen Jahan Chaudhury used a quantitative study to analyze the influence of liquidity on banks' productivity among five commercial banks between 2007 and 2016. The study has taken only the secondary data into account and is restricted to five commercial banks enlisted under Stock Exchanges in Bangladesh. The study findings substantiate the hypothesis that liquidity and productivity are both positively and significantly correlated. The liquidity management of a bank is the administration of funds flowing into and out of the bank in a way that will maintain several major areas of objectives, namely: profitability, solvency, liquidity, and productivity. To fulfill these objectives, the author proposed a feasible structure to direct banks' liquidity management following the guidelines, and global standards.

Finally, we would like to thank the contributors to this issue for sharing their research and findings that will assist each of us to foster and to promote a more sustainable future.