

Editorial

Significance of Interdisciplinary Studies

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Education is a lifelong process that helps us trigger desirable changes in human behavior. In this context, interdisciplinary studies are essential to meet the dynamic and flexibility of 21st century development and progress. The philosophy behind interdisciplinary study has been a norm (Poudel, 2025), an intellectual essence (Regmi, 2016), and a thematic organization with wider readerships (Bhattarai, 2014) in academia. The term ‘interdisciplinary,’ according to Piaget (1972) as cited in Jacobs (1989), has “a wider body of teachable knowledge with its own background of education, procedure, and content area.” In this sense, the interdisciplinary studies are more significant in contemporary pedagogical efforts to meet the educational policy and local needs in the context of global practices. According to Friedman and Mandelbaun (2011), as cited in Regmi (2016), the characteristics of interdisciplinary studies are mosaic, linkage, wider coverage, and competitive skills. The interdisciplinary texts are more prone to multimodal disciplines that focus on the linkage between related fields of study, offering wider coverage and increased learnability. The readers often enjoy such texts. The interdisciplinary study is equally crucial for the students, teachers, and researchers for their professional development and a wider horizon of knowledge and skills. It is necessary to explore innovative concepts and their practical implication in recent trends of pedagogical activities.

The Journal of Kapan Multiple Campus, Volume 4, No. 1 has been published by Research Management Cell (RMC), Kapan Multiple Campus, Budhanilkantha -10, Kathmandu. It presents a diverse range of study materials ranging from population studies, sustainable development, ecological balance, crime issues and their settlements, and language and literature. This issue consists of eleven research articles belonging to different disciplines and subject matters. Among them, nine papers are written in English, and two of them are in the Nepali language. These articles

shed light on various aspects of interdisciplinary studies. The research paper in this issue, as presented by Bhumidatta Poudel, entitled “Stages of Population Ageing: Evidence from Nepal,” focuses on the transition of population on the basis of regional and sex-based disparities in demographic and health indicators. Accordingly, the Bagmati and the Gandaki provinces have better health outcomes as compared to the Madhesh and the Lumbini Provinces.

Similarly, Tribhuwon Sharma, Kalpana Khanal, Mahesh Pokhrel, Tulsi Bhatta, and Dinesh Pokharel in “Developmental Systems Theory and Ecosystem Theory for Youth Development in Nepal” explore the significant opportunities and challenges, including widespread unemployment, social exclusion, and limited access to quality education and leadership roles.

Alisha Manandhar and Badri Prasad Bhandari in “Drivers of Green Consumerism: The Role of Eco Branding and Beliefs in Nepalese Urban Market” pay emphasis on sustainable development, green rebellion, ecological balance, urban markets, and youth development. This paper as a case study held in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, focused on five major elements of environmental beliefs, eco-labeling, eco-branding, green products and green packaging.

Binod Dahal in his article on “Metaphorical Conceptualization of ‘Happy’ in Nepali Embodied Idioms” presented the emotional concept of Nepalese happiness on the basis of cognitive linguistics. Moreover, this article explores on emotion concept ‘happy’ on the basis of conceptual metaphor theory developed by cognitive linguists Lakoff & Johnson (1999).

Santosh Lama, Bhagwan Aryal, and Khagendra Prasad Joshi’s article “Lived Experiences of Regular Vipassana Meditators in Buddha's Birthland: Perspective from Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs Theory” is a case study held in the birthplace of Gautam Buddha, Lumbini, Nepal. This paper highlights how regular meditation enables individuals to grow from within, discovering deeper meaning, inner transformation, and a richer spiritual life, thereby building on Maslow’s concept that transcending the self leads to the most profound human fulfillment.

Binod Panta in “Impact of Training and Development Practices in Nepalese Commercial Banks” explores the impact of training and development on organizational performance in Nepalese commercial banks based on the Human Capital Theory of Backer (1964). This study concluded that investment in training for the empowerment of employees creates, establishes, and promotes competitiveness in the transformative banking sectors.

Similarly, Dilip Tamang and Jagadish Karki in “Motivation and Employee Performance: A Case of Commercial Banks,” explore the impact of motivation on employee performance in the Nepalese context, and how intrinsic and extrinsic motivation factors affect employee performance. This paper utilizes Maslow’s Need Theory of Motivation, Herzberg’s Two Factor Theory of Motivation, and Alderfer’s ERG Theory of Motivation.

Ajit Dhimal’s “Syntactic Shift in Muglan” is a comparative study of syntactic structures found in the seminal Nepalese novel *Muglan*, written by Bhattarai (1994 B.S.). He systematically analyzed the morphology and syntax found in the novel. This paper explores the translation activities between Nepali and English syntax on Nepali novel *Muglan*.

Rojina Ale Magar, Buddhi Bahadur KC, and Prakash Ghimire, in their research paper on “Coverage and Priority of Crime Issues in Newspapers: A Study of National Dailies,” focus on print media and their positive roles in publicity of hidden issues and crimes prevailing in Nepalese society. It is a case study of Nepali National Dailies which explores the crime issues, i.e., homicide, murder, rape, sexual assault, body missing, and so on. This article concludes that the journalists are not only focused on the negativity of news but also on newsworthiness though they have very few instances of successful stories and crime investigators in mass media.

Basudev Dhungel, in his article “Nepali Kabitakavya (NEP. Ed. 423) Bisayako Pathyakramma Samabist Phutkar Kabitaharuma Chhanda Prayog,” focuses on the Nepali poems prescribed in the B. Ed. Second Year textbook (Nep. Ed. 423). This paper analyzes four poems based on metric and non-metric poems in the Nepalese language.

Finally, Sanjay Khatiwoda in “Mukunda Indira Natakma Angiras” critically explores the theory of Bharatmuni and his followers on the basis of Angirus (i.e., nine sentiments) in Bal Krishna Sama’s drama *Mukunda Indira* (Sama, 2074 B.S.).

The articles published in the *JKMC*, Vol 4, No. 1, December, 2025 issue show that interdisciplinary study is more important in pedagogy and research works. They help to gain insight knowledge from diverse field of study. However, interdisciplinary collaboration is significant to tackle complexity posed by postmodern world. The interdisciplinary studies promote diverse disciplinary insights (Christina, et al., 2025) and multimodal experiences (Jewitt, et al., 2021) of the readers. Moreover, the interdisciplinary studies help the learners to cope with topics, complex problems, or themes that span multiple disciplines (Repko, et al., 2017). Thus to cite

Regmi (2016) again, the interdisciplinary study is necessary to expand territorial nature of disciplinary course, to motivate on disciplinary study and to make the readers as global competitors. This issue contains all these characteristics of interdisciplinary studies. It provides a wide range of readerships specific to individual articles. However, each compiled content in this journal is subject to personal copyright law. All the articles included in this volume has really made the *JKMC* as an interdisciplinary journal.

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