



remarkable success in demographic transition among the countries under study. India and Bangladesh though ahead of Nepal are far behind Thailand. The present study finds that the population policies adopted by the government in 1983 had some positive impact but were not implemented fully. Nepalese family planning programme has political support but not coupled with commitment, thus, recorded only partial success. The study concludes that, if the present trends are to continue, Nepal's target of reaching a TFR of 2.5 by the turn of this century will not be met unless some drastic measures are undertaken and effectively implemented to increase CPR, lower TFR and growth rate. Based on the discussions on Nepal's population and family planning programmes, target and achievement, the study suggests some measures for policy implications.