ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
11. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
10. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
8. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
7. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
6. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
5. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
4. The Code of Marketing of Breast milk Substitutes, IBFAN-ICDC.
4. Pushing bottles and teas

Bottles and teas undermine breastfeeding. If used in the early days and weeks, the baby attaches their products. In 1991, the companies invented follow-on milk to evade marketing restrictions. They claimed that follow-on milk is not a substitute. But any product which replaces breastfeeding is a substitute. Continued knowledge and confidence in follow-on milk ads. As a result, there has been a decrease in breastfeeding and confidence in follow-on milk.

3. Confusing the consumer

When the Code was adopted in 1981, the companies had to promote follow-on milk to evade marketing restrictions. They claimed that follow-on milk is not a substitute. But any product which replaces breastfeeding is a substitute. Continued knowledge and confidence in follow-on milk.

2. Nestle, a prominent company, markets baby food under the guise of assisting poor women. Nestle is one of the biggest baby food manufacturers in the world. However, Nestle is known for its unethical practices, including the manipulation of health professionals and the promotion of products that undermine breastfeeding.

SOME KEY POINTS OF WHAT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING 1984-2005

During the past 35 years, 11 other infant feeding resolutions have been adopted by the WHA to clarify and strengthen the Code. They include:

- The Code prohibits all promotion for any product that replaces breastfeeding.
- The Code prohibits all promotion for any product that replaces breastfeeding.
- The Code prohibits all promotion for any product that replaces breastfeeding.
- The Code prohibits all promotion for any product that replaces breastfeeding.
- The Code prohibits all promotion for any product that replaces breastfeeding.
- The Code prohibits all promotion for any product that replaces breastfeeding.

- Follow-on milks are not necessary.
- No free or subsidised supplies of breast milk substitutes in any part of the health care system.
- Governments should ensure truly exclusive breastfeeding. Six months is the optimal period of exclusive breastfeeding.
- Governments should ensure truly exclusive breastfeeding. Six months is the optimal period of exclusive breastfeeding.
- Governments should ensure truly exclusive breastfeeding. Six months is the optimal period of exclusive breastfeeding.
- Governments should ensure truly exclusive breastfeeding. Six months is the optimal period of exclusive breastfeeding.
- Governments should ensure truly exclusive breastfeeding. Six months is the optimal period of exclusive breastfeeding.

Endorsement by association, manipulation by assistance.

Prepared rearrounding, women respecting their advice because people believe and respect their advice.

In the past, Nestle invested millions in promotion because it was known that the target market was the developing world.

India is a good example of how Nestle operates. In 1992, Nestle exited the country. That could have been the end of the story. But instead, Nestle continued to operate through local agents.

In the developing world, Nestle has invested heavily in marketing campaigns that promote the use of infant formula. These campaigns often highlight the benefits of formula over breastfeeding, which can lead to a decrease in breastfeeding rates. In some cases, Nestle has even been accused of using misleading information to promote their products.

Support for girls in their education and nutrition is crucial in promoting breastfeeding. Nestle's efforts to undermine breastfeeding and promote formula milk highlight the need for increased awareness and support for breastfeeding practices in the developing world.