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An Investigation of the Public Health Approach to Terrorism, As Well As a Contrast between Invisible Coronavirus Terrorism with Visible Physical Terrorism

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Abstract

This paper provides the most recent comparison between the terrorism, and coronavirus, Terrorism may be long-lasting like coronavirus, that changes its faces on daily routine basis. Terrorism isn't always a social, monetary or navy problem; it's far a query of ideology. This paper has also highlighted many similitudes in the Sources, behaviors, Managements, and challenges, in the fight against terrorism, and coronavirus. And the future of terrorism and its impact on the world political system. A staging system is presented in this document that policy maker used to educate the public and allocate to fight against terrorism. This method will make the cover creator see terrorism as a problem that is by far almost unavoidable Issue of cutting-edge lifestyles that may be controlled however can in no way be removed. And terrorism is no longer what they require (a countrywide protection trouble with the desire to figure out, beaten, or defeated). It provides decision makers with a favourable paradigm for envisioning the danger and managing terror holistically, from preventing upcoming attacks to deals with them when they do happen. And also in conclusion an analysis of Public health approaches to terrorism.

Keyword: Terrorism, counterterrorism, Anti Terrorism, coronavirus, strategy, Pandemical,

Introduction

Terrorism incessantly ever-changing its faces once whole world is implementing the new techniques to fight against terrorism. To extend militaries, to complete the fencing wire, and walls, terrorism began to modification its faces, and began to interrupt all the fences, borders, castes colours, creeds, and religions. Terrorist act is infecting each and every person while not knowing its nation its countries, its religions and its caste, nobody during this world is feeling safe. Most are in fear of terror and are in the search of, how to combat these unseen terrorists. World health organization chief on February 11, 2020. told that coronavirus could be a larger threat then terrorist act (Brown, 2020). Threat of coronavirus is bigger than the physical terrorism. Coronavirus is not only a virus it is a modern technique to create fear among the people of the world. It was not very difficult to combat with the physical terrorism, but it is very hard to combat with the modern terrorism that is neither visible nor to kill with physical weapons.

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and, the global pandemical approach will provide decisionmakers with a method for categorising terrorist outfit along with enormously diverse in working orders, pretension, and potential in a way that aids being overly limited. (For example, focusing solely on individual groups such as a religious state single terrorist organisation) and too imprecise (e.g., specialising in the manoeuvre of terrorist act or unstructured, international act of furious extremism).

imately, this pandemical method provides decisionmakers with a helpful act to conceptualise the danger and to cure the malady of terrorists in an extensive gentility, from avoiding upcoming intrusions effectively reply to them when it happens. There are three sections to this study. The first segment describes the abstract models that have previously commanding scheme approaches. It offers a case for a different paradigm that is more supportive of the pandemical approach. The following section compares and contrasts the concepts of terrorism and coronavirus, as well as the causes, behaviours, remedies, conflicts, and disputes interrelated with each condition. The final section incorporates some of the concepts and experiences learned while treating coronavirus to how we fight terrorism, as well as the implementation of a staging system that politicians may utilise to educate the masses and allocate theme and finances more effectively.

Anti-Terrorism Models and an Earlier epidemical Approach

to explain how states create their anti-terrorism policies, academics have put forth a variety of competing philosophical theories. The conflict version, the criminal justice version and the reconciliatory version are the three most common within the literature.

The conflict model's proponents see terrorism as a conflict act, and as such, as an army problem that needs an army response. The war justice/prison version views terrorism as a war crime and promotes law enforcement, the judiciary, and the police as means of resolving conflicts.

Ultimately, the rapprochement version perspectives terrorists now no longer as an army or a crook justice hassle, however as a socio-political hassle (Sederberg, 1995).

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Socio-political improvement, strategic discussion, and international relations are the most likely methods for communicating the political complaints of terrorist businesses. This is in preference to army or police action, which would likely only make the situation worse. Those fashion trends lack a cohesive mental framework for comprehending the danger posed by ISIS. Although, they offer limited advice on how states should deal with terrorists after it has happened (Ranstorp P. a., 2001). Those styles, in Sun Tzu's statements, lack established thinking about "strategy" and hence build up "tactics" which are inadequate for the problems (David R. Kemp, 21 may 2013).

.As a result, especially in the United States, European Union, and India, continue to search for versions that are better suited to the harsh conditions of modern terrorism. In quest of this type of version, Stares and Yacoubian suggested an infectious combating terrorism approach in 2006 (Yacoubian).

Eventhough, different students have hired this type of technique to subjects out of doors the sector of medicine.

Both the Corona virus and current terrorism are contagious. (pilch, 2020)

Modern terrorists have no humanity and can kill any type of person (Ritchie, Terrorism, 2022). But the corona virus has also no humanity and likewise wants to kill any type of person (Ritchie, Terrorism, 2022)

To protect against modern terrorism, we must instill in today's young a basic understanding of the value of humanity (Stewart, 2018).

The threat posed by COVID-19 and the threat posed by terrorism are largely the same. Both have an impact on the social web of existence (Leah Shelef, 2022).

Both instill terror in the public sphere. Both interact with one's day-to-day life. Both have an impact on a person's psychological, physical, and financial well-being. Terrorism is a man-made menace. Motivate young people with their distinct philosophy (Leah Shelef, 2022). Their philosophy is primarily motivated by achieving political goals. Viruses, on the other hand, can be both man-made and natural. The goal of a virus creator, on the other hand, is to eliminate all types' o human activities (Shakeel Ahmad Bhat, 2021).

The major distinction between physical terrorism and bioterrorism is that physical terrorism may be seen and physically combated (Effects of Terrorism, 2018). Bioterrorism, on the other hand, is impossible to combat physically. It's also difficult to determine the country or individual responsible for terrorism. A virus is more potent than any terrorist assault in terms of causing political, social, and economic disruption; "it is the deadliest rival that you can realise (David P. Clark, 2016).

Causes of Corona virus and Modern Terrorism.

Coronavirus should be considered "public enemy No. 1," posing a greater threat than terrorism (BROWN, 2020).

- Coronavirus can be controlled only in the first stage when it started to spread. (Coronavirus Incubation Period, 2020) Just like the youngster can be protected from the ideology of Modern Terrorism only at their initial stage when terrorist started to radicalize them (Rediclisation and Extremism).

Despite the reality that Coronavirus is presently a widespread infection transmitted by the SARS-COV-2 Virus? (Corona virus disease (Covid 19) How is it transmitted?, 2021). Violent extremism is also a disease that began with the radicalization of young people (Preventing Violent Extremism). Despite advances in medical science, doctors and physicians still lack a clear mechanism for distinguishing between silent, fast-growing coronavirus and severe diseases, making early and accurate diagnosis is very challenging. In the same way, psychiatrists studying terrorism have yet to diagnose diseases or neuro-abnormalities in terrorists. " There appear to be not a priori characteristics of terrorists that allow us to determine the risk of hazard of support and collaboration with any individual or peer group which are either accurate or consistent over time" Horgan says (Horgan, 2005).

Early on, distinguishing between the ordinary cold and the coronavirus can be as complicated as distinguishing between terrorism and violent radical extremism (Onque, 2022). As a result, both fields have the difficult task of determining which viruses and which types of humans are mostly evolve. The present talk over a state's capability to identify non-extremists is a good example of this. Also, anyone can get Corona, but some people with a weak immune system are more susceptible to Corona than others. Corona mutation is someday resulting from the inner mechanism due vulnerable immune system. In terrorism, similar processes can be discovered. In terrorism, though, we don't refer to it as a mutation;

on health-care systems and economies might serve as a "neon light" for terrorist groups attempting to unleash viruses on Western nations (Marx, 2020).

PREVENTION,

When it comes to prevention, Corona and terrorism have a lot in common. Just as authorities cannot prevent all terrorist attacks, doctors cannot prevent someone from developing Corona. Both are societal issues that need to be addressed. Doctors, on the other hand, have discovered techniques to lower the risk of coronavirus, such as protecting vulnerable activities. (Covid 19, 2022)

Such as to avoid from corona positive person, to wash hands regularly, to make a distance from people. To make a routine of daily exercise. Can protect a person to become corona positive. (Covid 19, 2022)

States can also lessen their chances of creating terrorist organisations by enacting comparable laws. At the macro level, such as offering actual chances to minorities, behaviors' and policies are important. Acquiring access to government system and actively working to reconnect disempowered organizations (James A. Piazza, 2012).

Diagnosis

Virologists are adjusting their treatment strategy based on the effects of the coronavirus on the body that is facing and the progression of the disease in the body. Doctors can diagnose the coronavirus early in some cases, which can improve the patient's odds of recovery. Other viruses are much harder to detect at the early stage, including some that, if not caught early, can make treatment difficult and potentially ineffective of corona-positive patients are sore throat, shortness of breath, cough, cold headache, body aches, if the doctor diagnoses this at a very early stage, this can dramatically increase the patient's survival. If the coronavirus isn't detected in its early stages, it may harm people's lungs, making it very hard for sufferers to survive (Coronavirus Disease 2019, 2022).

The same ideas apply to the battle against terrorism, where politicians face similar challenges in avoiding and anticipating terrorist threats, and even more so when it happen abroad. Early detection is also critical in the counterterrorism efforts. In the fight against terrorism, Rapid recognition is also important in counterterrorism efforts. (Stepanova, 2013)

Some anti-terrorism tools are more effective the later in a terrorist group's life cycle they are being used. One example is the decapitation of a leader (Jordan J. , 2019). An empirical study found that beheading increases the likelihood of a terrorist organization's demise by eight times compared to other methods of leader loss within the first year of operation. If, on either hand, the leadership is decapitated ten years after the group's founding, which were not beheaded to the end. The effect is lessened if the leadership is severed ten years after the group's lifetime ends. The timing of therapy for both the coronavirus and terrorism is critical. If the beheading occurs 20 years after the founding of the organisation, the death or capture of the leader may have no influence on the mortality of both the coronavirus and terrorism (Price, Terrorism as Cancer: How to Combat an Incurable Disease, 2017).

Treatment—tactical approaches.

There are two methods to defend you from the coronavirus.

(i) Avoiding risky and crowdie places (Akile, 2020).

When corona virus is spreading. Stay alone and stay mostly in your home. Do not shake hand with the person who comes from crowdie places. Wear a mask regularly. And use lukewarm water. Wash hands

"The army response to al-Qaeda was overemphasised and overfunded to the expense of extraneous measures and army means," according to the United States. The same can be said about the fight against the Islamic State, where debates about military capabilities typically plunge out debates about less popular non-military possibilities like strategic measures, mitigate finance, and other "lesser profile, lengthy, more pragmatic operations." Many counter-violent extremism (CVE) programmes, for example, have them.

Stages of treatment.

ARSCov2, the coronavirus that induces COVID19, able to infect people in three stages.

Period of incubation. This is the period of time between infection and onset of symptoms. In general, symptoms can appear approximately 2 to fourteen days after infection. The time span of incubation varies from person to person and is determined by the variant. Even if you have no symptoms during the incubation time, you can still transmit the coronavirus to another person. This is why, if you think you were exposed to somebody with COVID-19, you ought to self-quarantine, look forward to symptoms and contemplate obtaining tested four or 5 days following the exposure (If you've been exposed, are sick, or are caring for someone with COVID-19, 2022).

This way, you'll be able to facilitate forestall the unfold of COVID-19. Please review Centers for malady management and interference (CDC) pointers for isolation and quarantine.

The same approach can be useful in the fight against terrorism. Mostly terrorist spread their ideology by motivating youngster during their early age (HARVARD HEALTH PUBLICATION : HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, 2022).

If state interfere and control all the activities of terrorist. And starts to teach love and nationalism for their own country than it can be controlled by the state. State must have to protect their citizen from the wrong ideology o terrorism. If youngster are going toward wrong they must be quarantine, so that they can be teached and motivated (Choi S.-W. , 2021).

The acute stage of COVID-19 begins when symptoms appear. A fever, cough, and other COVID-19 symptoms will be present. The active illness will last one to two weeks if you have mild or moderate coronavirus disease; however, severe cases can last month's Some individuals are asymptomatic, that means they ne'er have symptoms but do have COVID-19 (What does asymptomatic COVID-19 mean?, 2021).

Similarly there are a few individuals who observe the ideology of terrorism, a few who brazenly guide this ideology they have got the signs of extremisms and a few who guide secretly to terrorism. They're like asymptomatic, which means their minds are a bit dusty, but they don't need to show themselves anymore Some individual who're born withinside the surroundings of terrorist ideology they'll now no longer overlook it due to his radicalized thoughts (Kevin D Lafferty, 2008).

COVID-19 recovery. Post-COVID19 symptoms, such as a persistent cough, symptoms such as nausea, lack of strength, and changes in taste or smell, can last for weeks and even months after the acute diseases has passed (COVID-19: Long term effects, 2022). Long COVID19 is a term that describes persistent symptoms. Similarly after the terrorist attack most of the people become weak they may lose the taste of their lover who loves them. Most of the people become financially weak. It is also very

Instead, the India has to well known that all the terrorist organization in the world may have different agendas, but in reality they are the enemy of the humanity Terrorists will always be persistent threats in the foreseeable future. Two key factors can be used to support this claim. First the partition of India was on religious bases and 2nd the division of Kashmir between Indo, Pak, and China, as long as there is a global and political interest (Szczepanski, 2019).

No one wants to solve these problems. Problems are headache for each and every nation. But some problems create new political agendas, and new political emotions. And these agendas and emotions provide a new political power among youths and political parties.

Kashmir continues burning due to terrorism. And Terrorism-spreading leaders are allowed to move around Pakistan, and no one is doing anything to stop them. It does not mean that India is moving away due to the fear of Pakistan terrorist organizations it's also does not mean that India is surrendering against the fight or India is soft on terrorism. Non-state actors can still wage uneven warfare as long as the

Jammu and geographical area matter remains unsolved. That's all however a reality withinside the decades ahead.

Second, the people of Jammu and Kashmir have exposed the limitations of both India and Pakistan in its ability to modify both the situations that presumably give rise to violent extremists in the state and the method in which it can successfully respond to these threats when they do exist. If India wants to keep Kashmir as its internal territory and reclaim Pakistan-occupied Kashmir, it must first win the hearts of the people of Jammu and Kashmir by spreading love and developing the state.

(ii) Reduce the threshold for activating non-kinetic gear as part of counter-terrorism techniques.

In India, there is a case to be made for decreasing the threshold for activating non-kinetic equipment. Just like with horror brands, it's a matter of time. The Indian Ministries of External Affairs and Finance have a very specific and comprehensive procedure for classifying individuals and organisations as terrorists. And they go to considerable extents to guarantee that such categories are upheld in court. Non-kinetic strategy instruments such as plus freezes, international travel bans, and "name and shame" connected with diplomatic designations can be used by rising terrorists and terrorist groups for months or years before actually trigger non-kinetic strategy instruments. By the time India uses these non-kinetic technologies, it will be too late. Few companies have well-connected and diverse help streams and portfolios. As a result, they may be able to do so for several years.

Reducing the requirements for accrediting agencies

Reducing the requirements for putting agencies on terror watch list is probably comparable to a virologist adjusting methods of treatment for unusual coronavirus strains.

For example, if scientific investigation reveals that the patient is infected with a variety of coronavirus strains. If the virus infection is still in its early stages. Then it may be healed by administering specific antiviral medications. If it is within the final diploma, then it truly depends on someone's immunity. If someone's immunity is weak and their lungs are severely damaged as a result of the infection. Then it becomes quite difficult to protect his life. Vaccines are frequently used by doctors to boost a person's immunity. There are tradeoffs in making these modifications, and each one is different. Particular treatments, on the other hand, are fruitless if the coronavirus has already progressed to a certain point and both of his lungs have been injured.

People must be conscious of the possibilities of bioweapons being intentionally unleashed, whether as a result of terrorism or battle. To enable a coordinated and efficient response, the public health system has to be strengthened at the local, state, and federal levels with trained employees, modernised labs, and enhanced communication linkages. The medical community has to be involved and given improved training to identify and treat diseases linked to bioterrorism since they are the first line of defense. In order for an early warning system to develop, nations must improve their illness reporting systems using new instruments. The necessity to build up a "surge capacity" for situations where there may be a lot of sick or injured people is present. It is important to assess local resources and skills and develop a strategy for their quick and seamless augmentation in times of need. We will profit from public health investments not just in the fight against bioterrorism but also in the development of public health infrastructure.

Public Health approach to physical Terrorism

Just like Bioterrorism physical terrorism is also a Public health issue. Both directly and indirectly, it affects human health. Thousands of people lost their life every year. How should the field of public health react? Some methods are widely accepted. Public health specialists frequently take part in emergency preparedness for both man-made and natural catastrophes, especially where there is a danger of infectious illness. Furthermore, counting the dead and dying is not seriously contested given the duties associated with mortality tracking. Even though these positions are crucial, they bring to mind the common criticism that public health professionals level at others when they tell the tale of the doctor who was on the river bank pulling bodies out rather than going upstream to address the causes of the large number of people floating by. What a thorough public health strategy against terrorism would entail, we ask? Understanding the reasons and, equally important, the causes of the causes is the first step in any public health response. This is unavoidably divisive; far too frequently, folks looking to grasp why certain people engage in dreadful acts of violence has been accusation of defending them. However, even if they do not talk about their work in public, which is what anti-terrorism group do. The European Union's stated recommendation in its anti-terrorism policy that counterterrorism measures can lessen recruiting. Identifying prospective terrorists will inevitably fall within the purview of the security services, but a public health strategy should consider the root of all causes. Political justifications are often used to support the use of violence in conflict resolution. The reasons why people move from animosity to radicalization and then to violence are still mostly unknown.

Even though efforts to establish a precise terrorist profile have been futile, several variables may be detected, such as polarization, "othering," a faith in "killing in the name of God," and interethnic enmity. The intricate neurological, psychological, social, and political mechanisms by which people become desensitised to violence require a great deal more study. Individual, inter-individual, familial, societal, and political determinants should all be included in this. However, there aren't any easy solutions.

Another important component is the creation of an efficient response, which may also profit from public health professionals' ability to evaluate the available evidence. We must observe the precautionary principle while avoiding initiatives with weak factual support. However, this is often the case with what passes for anti-terrorist measures. There is a considerable chance of false positives and negatives, for instance, because a systematic evaluation of measures used to detect prospective terrorists⁴ found little support for any of them. The factor involves risk communication, another essential public health skill. Risk evaluations should be based on reliable facts;

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