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.

There are two different terms of terrorism that is terrorism of past and terrorism of future.

Past terrorism can be called as physical terrorism which may be seen simply and which can be combat physically through arms and force. And coronavirus terrorism is invisible terrorism that cannot be seen by naked eyes. The threat of future terrorism is a lot of deadly than past physical terrorism. But if we talk about the present terrorism, we are facing both type of terrorism, and both creating fear and terror equally among the humans of the world.

Policy against physical terrorism. More than two decades after the September 11, 2001 attacks, the United States has yet to develop a coherent and long-term counter-terrorism strategy. Few states are as skilled at locating, apprehending, No other government can compete with the United States in terms of financially attacking terrorist networks, and no other country can compete with the United States in terms of eliminating terrorists. (M04 Quiz - InQuizitive: Chap. 14, Foreign Policy (10pts.)).

United state was just thinking about to formulate an aggressive policy against terrorism, but terrorism changes its face before united state formulates a new policy. And this type of modern terrorism (coronavirus) is more aggressive more lethal and creating more terror among the people of the world. To fight against terrorism all the policy maker of the developed countries and developing countries must have to come together and formulate a strong policy against the future terrorism.

However, in both type of terrorism a tactical victory is not enough to win a long battle." If you don't have a strategy, your enemy will catch up to you, and victory will be slow to come. Strategy is important for ensuring victory, even in the face of uncertainty (Price, Terrorism as Cancer: How to Combat an Incurable Disease, 2017).**"**

One of the major reasons for the lag in decision making planning is that today's decision makers, notably in the US Western Europe, and India have not been able to appreciate the threat posed by new technologies. A quick analysis of US Anti terrorism model files since September 11 demonstrates that the US has been engaging in strategic insanity when it comes to framing the situation. (Bush, 2003)

As others have articulated, act of terrorism could be **a** manoeuvre, therefore proclaiming terrorism as a technique because the enemy is illogical. It was an improvement to narrow the principal target to a "transnational movement of extremist organizations," but it gave an amorphous, a lot of credit nonmonolithic risk. The promise that the plan focused solely on Al Qaeda was precise, but it disregarded the dynamic and evolving nature of the terrorist threat, resulting in neglecting or disregarding new threats. A second reason why the schema strategy hasn't evolved as; quickly as the outcome as the terrorist danger continues to evolve at a breakneck pace, often outpacing strategic policy. Despite the fact that terrorism has been a high priority for almost billions of dollars spent on counter-terrorism efforts over a decade, Terrorism's threat is currently more regionally scattered (THE NAME OF PUBLIC INTEGRITY, 2018).

This isn't the first study to find parallels between terrorism and the coronavirus.. But it could be the first article outlining the similarities between terrorism and the coronavirus. This paper's key contribution is that it is the first to combine these two elements. Terrorism and the coronavirus are two examples. There are many advantages to using this approach.

First, this pandemical approach motivate the decision maker to visualize act of terrorism for What terrorism is, rather than what people think it is, is a complex issue. In extraordinary confab, terrorism is a close to unavoidable factor of cutting-edge lifestyles on the way to be controlled however ne'er

absolutely eliminated, No longer a nationwide protection disadvantage that can be resolved, overthrow, or defeated.

Second, 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 avoids being overly limited. (For example, focusing solely on individual groups such as a religious state or a single terrorist organisation) and too imprecise (e.g., specialising in the manoeuvre of terrorist act or an unstructured, international act of furious extremism).

Ultimately, 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 to 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 scheme 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).

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.

Effects of natural disasters and traffic fatalities applied it to counter-terrorism for the first time (Terrorism and Man Made Disaster). Islamic terrorism, according to Stares and Yacoubian, spreads through a social contagion mechanism comparable to that of a epidemic disease. As a result, they argued, a successful counter-terrorism policy should concentrate on eradicating one aspect of the epidemic procedure in their analysis; they intimated that it can be done by killing the broker (militant doctrine) and turning off the vectors. (The radicalization of students in different institutions and madrasahs that spread the extreme doctrine), alternatively, the host (populations obedient to that ideology) may be inoculated (Yacoubian). While it is very useful to apply an epidemiological approach to countering terrorism, conceptualizing terrorism as an infectious and most spreading disease is problematic (Keshia M. Pollack, 2012). Despite the fact that we know that militant and other forms of violent extremism is not always communicable the focus of Stares and Yacoubian was on Islamic extremism (Yacoubian).

While neither millions, nor billions, of people were "exposed" to violent extremist doctrine, only a small percentage of those who have been vulnerable have become radicalised (Ines Von Behr).

Exposed have ever crossed the line into violent extremism. Eventhough, the transmission of extremist ideologies undoubtedly has a social component, the devastating greater number of those Terrorists who become "liable" to the virus do not go on to become terrorists. In addition treating terrorism as if it were a communicable disease creates the mistaken impression that the US government can "heal" the threat (Wray, October 30, 2019).

The war against terror "may finish in total success, suggesting complete soldiers' victory accompanied by the extinction of the danger terrorisms," according to the report. Terrorism is a difficult & intricate obstacle (Reiter, OCTOBER 6, 2009).

It's not just a virus; it might be a long-term condition. Because corona continues to expand this research proposes a new framework that is vastly superior to the previous epidemiological method. The two key elements that are similar to terrorism are the research of epidemiological diseases and the analysis of pandemical approach.

The paradigm of infectious approach was chosen by Stares and Yacoubian, but this analysis reveals that terrorism behaves more like a pandemic condition like coronavirus (SIZEMORE, APRIL 29, 2020).

Modern Terrorism is like as corona virus

Terrorist acts will not only behave like a corona virus infection, but several of the issues involved in preventing and treating corona virus are strikingly analogous to those associated in countering modern terrorism (HARVARD HEALTH PUBLICATION : HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, 2022).

Terrorist act students like medical experts; struggle to diagnose and evaluate the precise reasons of terrorism, as well as to develop the most adequate approaches (Preventing the spread of the coronavirus, 2022).

When corona virus researchers remark, "the more they study corona virus, the more difficult it appears," those investigating political violence and terrorism will instantly identify them.

The similarities between the corona virus and contemporary terrorism are clear, from the intrinsic and extrinsic sources of each incidence through their behaviour. The corona virus and today's terrorists share a common motivation. Both instill panic and fear in their victims. (Marone, 2020)

For the Corona virus, we must protect ourselves from diseased people, and for modern terrorism, we must also protect ourselves from infected people who can easily dilute the minds of children. (Terrorism Prevention)

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;

rather, we refer to it as radicalization. And, like the coronavirus, the majority of people are infected. The significant number of foreign fighters involved in the conflict in Syria and Iraq makes this point clear. Propaganda than others (Foreign Fighter in the syrian Civil War And War in Iraq, 2019).

Some persons have more socially deprived, emotional, and mental weaknesses than others, people are more willing to engage in extremist ideology and information (M, 2010).

Even if they lack these initial characteristics, people can become violent extremists after being indoctrinated by extremist organizations in some occasions open and continuous hiring. Others are sparked by exogenous crisis situations that have nothing to do with would-be terrorists. Timothy McVeigh, for example, referenced the Ruby Ridge and city incidents as motivating him to act ("McVeigh, 2001). Similarly to coronavirus, there are intrinsic and extrinsic path toward terrorism (Nathan, 2020).

The specific causes that radicalise terrorists are as numerous and unexpected as the coronavirus. There are rich and poor terrorists, trained and uneducated terrorists, and unemployed people. Terrorism can also be found in failed or collapsing regimes, such as those in Africa and Yemen, but Corona never observes the rich and poor, nor does she distinguish between international borders. Anybody who gets into contact with an infected gets Corona. Corona can infect anyone of all ages, including children and the elderly, as well as those who are weak or powerful. (All You Need to Know Coronavirus In India, 2020)

BIOTERRORISM, THE Future Terrorism

The purposeful introduction of viruses, bacteria, or other germs that can sicken or kill people, cattle, or crops is regarded as a biological attack, or bioterrorism. The bacteria that produce anthrax, Bacillus anthraces, are one of the most likely agents to be utilised in a biological strike (Public Health, NO DATE).

The COVID-19 pandemic offers a "window" into how a bio-terrorist assault could spread out around the globe. It additionally poses a large risk to the protection of worldwide peace and security (Wright, 2017) Terrorism continuously changing its shape. It is very difficult to understand terrorist by their shapes and life styles (Wright, 2017).

Future terrorism is much more lethal than the present and past Terrorism. What can a virus attack do? In 2019 the noble coronavirus shook the world in a fell swoop. In which even the big developed countries bowed before it. Millions of people lost their lives during corona pandemic No countries were aware for such type of viral and uncure disease. Every country takes a long time to rise above this crisis. Each country looks helpless at their own place. The dead bodies of human being were floating on the water. Everyone can see but no one wants to touch due to the fear of virus. A viral can be more lethal than an atomic attack. Because a virus ones spread can impact the whole world and an atomic bomb once bombed it can impact only a part of land. On other hand virus may infect the living being but atomic missile destroy each and every thing.

Even before 1920 USA and EU were also not aware about the changing shape of a viral attack. (Jordan D. , 2019)

The COVID-19 pandemic has already shown a structural vulnerability to organic assaults within the United States and Europe, India, and all over the world, necessitating immediate government response, as well as a review of current and previous national security and public health policies. Former officers from the United States and the United Kingdom have warned that the corona virus's destructive impact

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

and face thoroughly. When someone does this constantly. He may avoid from corona virus infection (How Does Coronavirus Spread?).

(ii) The 2nd way eliminates corornavirus from the body through various type of anti viral medicines (COVID-19 Treatment Guidelines).

In the battle against terrorism, the same vital tasks apply. In the fight against terrorism, there are two tactical keys to success: a) preventing radicalization and b) removing terrorists without incurring civilian casualties or generating new terrorists. The United States of America has implemented this formula in Iraq. For years, the latter has served as a guideline for the US military's strategy and pacification operations. Then, before going on missions in Iraq, General David Petraeus wanted to ask his troops the following question (Mohiuddin, 2004). Will the manner in which this effort is carried out result in more unworthy drivers being removed from the road than it creates? (Nissani, 2016). In this regard, the current debate over the use of drones is also instructive. Though drones have doubtlessly eliminated a lot of high level of terrorists from the field of battle, problems regarding causalities and unintended civilian deaths raise the question of whether drones are unsuccessful as a strategy weapon. According to critics, rather than lowering the amount of terrorists, the indirect impacts of drone use increase your manufacturing significantly (Byman, 2019).

In the period of treating coronavirus, the sole tool within the tool chest for virologist was provides a mix of opposing infectious agent injection. While without the correct understanding of the disease, Doctors treating the corona used a variety of experiments. Some people died as a result of the coronavirus, while others recovered and returned to normalcy. Finally, many types of vaccinations have been developed by various countries to combat the coronavirus. This helps a lot to the people. But during trail version when there was no medicines. And everyone was in the terror of coronavirus. Most of the doctors were also in fear of coronavirus and they do not like to check patient in the proper manner. The patients were only locked in the room so that no one can see or touch them. And due to this fear most of patient lost their lives. The beginnings of modern counter-terrorism mirrored this evolution in coronavirus treatment. Instead of using an antiviral injection, give them doses of vaccine. The vaccine makes his immune system very strong. Then a vaccinated person himself can fight against viral disease.

Similarly, classic counter-terrorism techniques were deployed in the early stages of terrorism.

In an attempt to destroy the National Liberation Front in Algeria in the 1980s, the French utilised their favourite anti-terrorist tool, the hammer. The French won the battle but lost the war, as depicted in the film Battle of Algiers, because to their continuous and indiscriminate counter-terrorism measures (Flood, 2021).

Most of the countries managed to eliminate the coronavirus. But they lost many precious life of human being due to coronavirus. During the first stage of life of corona virus. But in the recent wave of both the coronavirus and terrorism states adopted new techniques to fight against coronavirus and modern terrorism. Now the period of traditional tool has come to an end (Choi C. Q., 2009).

Everyone is talking about the vaccine against coronavirus and new advance technique to kill terrorism from their birth (Butler, 2022).

Since there isn't always even a "short fix" withinside the combat towards terrorism, policymakers would benefit from adopting an equally nuanced approach used by the virologist. For example, there's a good deal communicate of an "entire of government" method to US counterterrorism, however critics declare that the United.

"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 anymor**e** 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

difficult for the people to come up from these types of damages even though due continue terrorist attack may become weak (International day of Rememberance and Tribute to the Victim of Terrorism, 2022).

Limitations of the coronavirus analogy

Before proposing policy suggestions based on virologists' and counter-terrorism similarities. It's necessary to first comprehend a few of the Associate in Medical Approach's rules. To begin with, terrorism is fundamentally a human activity. Terrorists, unlike the coronavirus, are a unique foe motivated by social and mental causes rather than biological ones. Second, we owe many of the advancements in virology to technological know-how and an untold number of long-term randomised clinical trials. Such trials are no longer possible in counterterrorism for logistical, moral, and ethical grounds. These limitations, on the other hand, should no longer hinder decision-makers from learning as much as possible from the multiple parallels between virologists and counter-terrorism.

Policy recommendations

A pandemical perspective to terrorism, which considers it as a disease that spreads like a coronavirus, yields a number of policy recommendations.

(i)   **Stop referring "defeat" as a strategy goal. Since the coronavirus infection spreads rapidly, despite his short life span**.

Making the battle against terrorism the ultimate goal is self-defeating and possibly naive, given that it is an impossible goal. India has neither the political will nor the unilateral ability to eradicate these groups**.** When the Terror spreading states falls short of its political goal and does not meet this standard, it supplies arms, and ammunition, to the enemy of that state. Organizations use it to hire people and support its activities. Announcing failure because the final aim may appeals to the public sense of justice in the country, has the flexibility or can strive to do this on a daily basis as terrorist organisations seek to destroy the country's and people's unity. Terrorist organisations aim to disrupt the oneness and unity of our country's people every day, and our country, like Asian countries, has the flexibility or can strive to do so every day. However, India's legitimacy and cohesiveness are boosted by little to large and big to massive barriers'. And reduce India's opponents' forces. Pakistan, China, and other India's adversaries have been watching this battle for many years and generations. It is now up to India and its allies to do the same with their opponents.

As a result, a pandemical approach could suggest substituting "save you and treat" For "defeat" (R. Jaziri, 2020).

This will allow policymakers, practitioners, and students to focus more effectively on preventing and treating disease, rather than on unproductive and meaningless debates over what defeat and success mean.

Politicians who believe defeat in the fight against terrorism is unachievable will be categorically labelled "prone to terrorism (Gartenstein-Ross, 2011)." However, when compared to the early Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union, it becomes evident." It will not, however, be as politically dangerous as early wartime commanders who preferred semipermanent containment over more aggressive measures such as preemptive nuclear war to demolish the Soviet Union while the US maintained the nuclear monopoly.

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.

If policymakers reduce the conditions for triggering nonkinetic instruments, they will be confronted with similar considerations. This may result in more "false positives" on the designation list. Lowering the bar is likely to open up India and lead to more scrutiny within the courts, resulting in more false - positive on the list of people. However, if policymakers are sure that deploying non-kinetic equipment early in a group's life cycle will improve its short- and long-term efficacy, these may be acceptable trade-offs (Price, Terrorism as Cancer: How to Combat an Incurable Disease, 2017).
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(iii) Increase efforts to stop Terrorists, from spreading by altering "lymph nodes" and "blood flow."

Much has been written about India's troubles in the mental war and the difficulties of conducting a successful counter-narrative campaign against terrorist organizations (Omar, 2015). More work could be performed to make it tougher for terrorists to propagate their toxic propaganda on the internet (Higham, 2016). The diplomatic equipment, such as terrorist designations, is one area where India and Western powers can have an impact on this dynamic. The Specially Designated Global Terrorism (SDGT) list, maintained by the Treasury Department, names people and organisations as terrorists. Terrorist operatives, financiers, and logistical staff who provide material support to terrorist organisations are the focus of the investigation

(iv) Make "palliative care" a critical component of counterterrorism policy, promote proper time management of the danger posed by terrorism, and start educating the Indian public about the dangers and consequences of such acts.

If India is concerned about designing a practically resourceful country, the one which continues to maintain proper understanding about risk and the government's ability (but also, in certain scenarios, incapability) to reduce that risk, it must use a palliative method similar to that used by virologists combating coronavirus. Upcoming terrorist attacks on United States are probably inevitable (Schmitt, 2015), especially if we continue to live in a free country that appreciates and safeguards individual liberty. Fail to provide individuals with reasonable goals regarding terrorist risks as well as the skills required to strengthen the state's cooperative endurance in the face of future threats will have unavoidable consequences. If we talk about super power America policy about terrorism.
Americans will continue to overreact to low-level and unsophisticated assaults that are primarily unpreventable, the politicisation of those attacks will increase, and several knee-jerk policy suggestions will create ideal situations for extremist ideologues to manipulate, thus perpetuating the cycle of conflict that helped fuel extremist political violence. (Price, Terrorism as Cancer: How to Combat an Incurable Disease, 2017)

Analysis and conclusion
Public health approach to terrorism
There are two types of approaches to terrorism
(i)   Public health approach to coronavirus (Bioterrorism) terrorism
(ii)   Public health approach to physical terrorism
Public health approach to Bioterrorism terrorism

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;

however certain dangers that have been extensively publicised lack any basis in reality, maybe because the pertinent data was obtained through torture. They ought to be accurate reflections of the problem's actual scope. Even if one life lost is too many, terrorist acts are still infrequent, despite the fact that they frequently garner media attention. The dread and distrust felt by others other than the immediate victims may increase as a result of this publicity.

In fact, the word "terrorism" indicates a desire to frighten the populace.

Public health experts have a responsibility to take action as long as terrorist attacks continue to murder and damage people. Investigating the many factors that contribute to terrorism may be greatly aided by a public health strategy, which draws on public health knowledge and ethics, as well as by ensuring that the solutions are both evidence-based and successful.

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