

Research & Development



RESSURSSENTER
FOR MANGFOLD
INTEGRERING OG FRED

Resource Center of Diversity, Integration and Peace
Drammen, Norway.

KNOWLEDGE BASED DECISION MAKING SUPPRT SYSTEM "DSS"

WITH

BALANCE SCORE CARD "BSC" AND DYNAMIC PROCESS MODEL "DPM"

"DSS" EPIDEMICS

FOR SMART, PARTIAL, FULL LOCK DOWN

FOR MULTIPLE VARIABLES OPERATIONAL OPTIMIZATION
INCLUDING EDUCATIONS, SHOPING, FOOD, EXERCISE, TRAVEL, JOBS, ECONOMY
AND HEALTH etc.

A SCIENTIFIC AND SYSTMATIC APPROACH

Author:

Mr. Tahir Mahmood,
Review-Mr. Ole Fjose
(Norwegian Resource Centre Norway)

Advisory:

Dr. Abdul Hafiz,
Mr.Shakeel Puri
(Association of Pakistan Physicians and Surgeons APPS UK)

Dr. Mobashir A Bhatti
(South Asian Academy of Physicians and Surgeons SAAPS)

Dr. A.R Shahid
(BG Emergency and Trauma centre Germany)

Mr. Tayyab M. Ch
(International Health Group Norway)

Index:

Part1 - Background

Part2 - Summery and technical Description

Part3 – Why DSS? Solid characteristics





Resource Center of Diversity, Integration and Peace Drammen, Norway.

About the Author



TAHIR MAHMOOD

As an expert researcher and methodologist in the field of radicalization and terrorism, Tahir Mahmood has been attached to national projects in Norway and European advisory scientist at risk track project sponsored by European justice commission.

He is honored as gold medal with “National Peace Award 2020” by Pakistan National Peace and Justice Council, Government of Pakistan for his efforts toward peace, health safety, prevention and cure, poverty elimination for uplifting Pakistan.

Tahir is founder of dynamic process modeling DPM science for knowledge based methodologies, an innovative approach to solve complex problems, and operationalization. Working as a consultant, developer and project director, with studies in CAD/CAM, Process Engineering and Commerce, conducted on the University College Salford UK and trade finance at diverse institutions he is founder of short term off balance sheet trade finances.

He has been lecturing as key lecturer, conducting and organizing many workshops, seminars and conferences in various European counter radicalization organizations, universities, and institutions,

European Press Club, Brussel and European Parliament.

His innovative milling method and project with innovation Norway support exclusively produced first time high protein corn flour with stone milling from 13.5g to onward.

Tahir has been academic jury member and research reviewer for doctorate degree award at King Hasan University, Morocco and has developed diverse courses on counter-radicalization in the NGO-Resource center for Diversity, Integration and Peace of Drammen, Norway (Ressurssenter for Mangfold Integrering og Fred) for first line practitioners.

On the basis of DPM, Tahir is also the founder of the Dynamic Process Model of radicalization (academic reference) for operationalization, Algebraic equation of radicalization, mapping methods for radicalization, de-radicalization dialogue model, knowledge based indicators and barometers about risk of radicalization and is the author of many publications about risk indicators, counter-radicalization and religion.

Presently, Tahir has designed DSS “Decision making support system” to identify radicalization with prevention solutions and developing the software, DSS for Social Lockdown during epidemics, Methods for conflict resolution, social integration and, rehabilitation as knowledge based approach.

He is also designer and founder of two organization in Norway for active, objective full dialogue among different cultures and religions for a peaceful society.

DOTL - www.dotl.no

Gjestebud - www.gjestebud.net

Tahir is also board member for International Health&Social Group Norway - www.ihsg.no and has presented counter corona anti-virus formulation as alternative medicine for research and development.





**Resource Center of Diversity, Integration and Peace
Drammen, Norway.**

Part -1-

Background: The biggest challenge of the century in the form of global epidemic spread of coronavirus is at its second wave. Its lethal capability with new and old strains has proven direct effects on human cognition, health, and life style, and global political health, personal and national economics. While all nations have and are placing all possible efforts to prevent and counter the biggest challenge with multiple preventive and curative methods.

Equally, the virus genetic mutation and its variants are raising new difficulties for the pharmaceutical research to develop desired vaccine for which every day a new promise is published in the media. The intensive struggle and existing gaps at curative side have also frequently provided space to many existing and new drugs as a hope leading to failures at some stage.

On the other side, the governments are trying their best to present every possible preventive solution to combat in which smart, partial and full lockdowns have been introduced. It's commonly observed since first wave of corona epidemic that once any type of lockdown, partial or no lockdown is introduced, different types of conflicts start up between three groups, the Administrative government, the doctor's unions/health experts and public.

The difference of opinions among all these groups further spread public cognitive dissonance and simultaneously the social media and main frame media spread the information in such a manner that right or wrong efforts by governments develop diverse types of political, social conflicts damaging fully the trust between public and state governance.

No doubt, all groups are faithful but it's the ambiguity and grey description of lockdowns or no lockdown for not been able to describe the scientific and logical grounds of lockdown or no lockdown by either party because mostly the announcements or arguments contents are based on the experience or observation at the surface. Surely, these types of conflicts during a disastrous period are highly dangerous to counter a common enemy at operational level because preparedness and response levels must be full of consensus and discipline by all for effectivity.

Question is whether the second wave spreading globally could have been prevented through these lockdowns and other measures including improved screening at airports and other transport hubs because the genetics signatures of each variant require



comprehensive surveillance and knowledge based methods for systematic and scientific approach to retard, stop and reverse the virus transmissions through effective coordinated national, provincial, regional and divisional action plan?

It can be concluded that such epidemic need solutions of operational value and before developing solutions experts, scientists and Governments have to fully map and evaluate comprehensively each and every gap and variable as drivers of epidemic simultaneously. This exercise will surely connect the contents of the problem with the contents of solution as logical and pragmatic approach to apply and invent measures to intervene and counter every epidemic driving variable systematically.

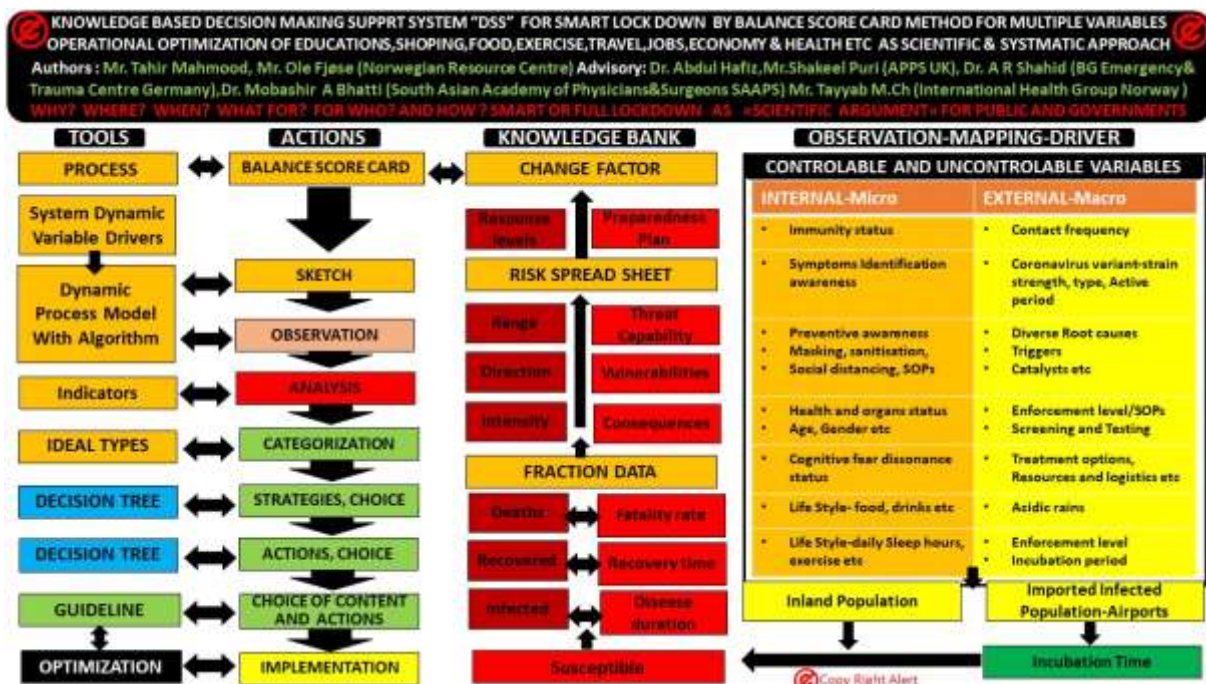


Figure1- DSS Decision making support system

The other vital factor, epidemic has direct effects at different social ends (jobs, health, food, shopping, education, transport, travel, business and economy etc.) therefore the counter operational response work has to be well integrated at different social ends and the experts must formulate the solution at its totalisation level as composite counter operation with full integrated coordination, communication and assimilation of counter functions as active inclusion of diverse organisations, institutions, directorates and ministries.

As a conclusion, right pragmatic solutions have to be adopted for which right methods are the foundation work to be followed which can develop most effective national counter corona action plan for true operational value. We need to integrate the sciences of practical knowledge from all possible directions for reversing the variables of epidemics and save state financial resources during the counter corona operations, because if the preventive measures in the action plan are designed according to right method with composite Process model in which Algorithm of the problem is fully

known, surely the intervention can be made at most appropriate node of the problem with most appropriate functional force, without repeatedly using the resources of state and efforts of medical staff.

For example, the recovery time of an infected patient takes longer time, if cognitively he or she is in the state of fear because immunity development and antibodies production is much higher among those who are not in the state of fear, vice versa. If we look at the media version, speeches of experts, it's evident that narratives build up for last one year was not able to make a difference between the prevention as to be "careful without fear" or "careful with fear" leading to permanent dissonance at public mind-set. This one example shows that we would have less load on hospitals and quick recovery time of infected ones, if we would have considered this cognitive fear as one important variable with our action plan to narrate that is "not to fear at all but have to be careful and follow up SOPs".

This example shows that a fully effective operational preventive model require comprehensive inclusion of all types of variables comprehensively for a quick fix in which activating human cognition in the right direction is vital and experts must be guided, How to stimulate the rational, emotional and motivational functions of the public to follow the right desired direction "not to fear at all but have to be careful and follow up SOPs"?

In addition, how state, health, media and volunteer actors to address the required single narrative as united tongue through contents of publications, media broadcastings and leadership words of advice in a country of many millions population. All desired goals can only be achieved through knowledge based methods through Dynamic process models "DPM" and balanced score card "BSC" techniques included as described the figure in Decision making support system "DSS".

Finally, it's essential to understand that epidemic is not static but dynamic, holds huge diversity from region to region. Its nature as intensity, range and direction is very different in the cities as compared to urban areas. Similarly, the centre of epidemic and x distance from centre has completely two different scenarios because of the diversity of variables of epidemics which can be fully understood with the help of dynamic process models "DPM" and decision making support system DSS. For example, the area in which public is fully aware of and obedient to follow SOPs including sanitisation, masking and social distancing etc. will be much safer than one who don't.

Similarly the area in which housing estates are congested as high blocks, it's difficult to reduce social contact among number of people and is much more vulnerable as compared to housing state with semidetached houses for not using public elevator and common entrances.

Therefore, it's important to present the DSS to cover all types of challenges during the critical timing of an epidemic like covid19 that can help us to map through DPM, counter each and every unwanted variable according to the nature of each situations with a systematic and scientific approach as knowledge based for quality operationalisation.

Part-2-

Summary and Technical Description: A DSS has been created with the inclusion of Dynamic process model DPM for using balanced score card as preventive method for smart, partial, full lock down or no lockdown in which existing critical situation, mapping, data, fractions, risk spread sheet, change factor are integrated systematically for a knowledge based and scientific approach of true operational value.

It is based on integration of auxiliary, state, controllable and uncontrollable variables that represent drivers and balancing variables including hospital capacity, all types of choices, contacts with infected, Immunity status, Symptoms Identification awareness, Preventive awareness, Masking, sanitisation, Social distancing, SOPs, Health and organs status, Age, Gender etc, Cognitive fear dissonance status, Life Style - food, drinks, daily Sleep hours, exercise etc. Contact frequency, Coronavirus variant-strain strength and type, Active infection period, Enforcement level/SOPs and Incubation period, Treatment options, Resources and logistics methods and availability etc. Screening and Testing, Acidic rains, Diverse Root causes Triggers, Catalysts etc.

OBSERVATION-MAPPING-DRIVER

CONTROLABLE AND UNCONTROLABLE VARIABLES	
INTERNAL-Micro	EXTERNAL-Macro
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immunity status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact frequency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms Identification awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coronavirus variant-strain strength, type, Active period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventive awareness • Masking, sanitisation, • Social distancing, SOPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse Root causes • Triggers • Catalysts etc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and organs status • Age, Gender etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement level/SOPs • Screening and Testing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cognitive fear dissonance status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment options, Resources and logistics etc
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Style- food, drinks etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acidic rains
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life Style-daily Sleep hours, exercise etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement level • Incubation period

The diversity of situations is not a magic but it's the diverse value of variables equating the new situation after old situation as a dynamic system. These variables are vital to be followed regularly because of dynamic system through a dynamic process model DPM before deciding any counter action and intervention. These variables are mapped through indicators and data because each indicator is output of one variable or more than one hybrid mix of variables.

As Epidemic is dynamic and need a dynamic process model DPM based on algorithm or system dynamic to map, investigate all drivers as variables to develop required Innovative or compatible Methods for detection, prevention, response, control and cure.

As a knowledge based approach once the variables are mapped through indicators and data, the knowledge based approach means to confirm the originality of each indicator with the dynamic process model finally, if true or false.

The data systematically if assembled based on DSS, communicated at the right time from all actors to the central counter corona disaster office, can produce simulations to show trends of infections for effective smart, partial and full lock down for right period, location according to the diversity of different situations and scenarios.

While spreading the categorisation functions, High risk individual, gender, age plus other variables and interconnecting between Cases Data, and Surveillance can find the trends, direction, intensity and range of the epidemic from its center or source to x distance in x time.

The DSS presents a comprehensive structure of broad understanding to expand investigative trees against successful capture of a COVID-19 outbreak and therefore provides an overview to improve knowledge of outbreak trends, quarantine, preventive measures, and curative practices effectiveness during infection periods.

Quarantine and lockdown periods must be very cautious as they could shift the contagion over time. The DSS can be applied in several cities to identify the duration and style of appropriate quarantines or lockdowns. During COVID-19 outbreak quarantine periods or type of lockdown can be projected for Optimized category to cover all relevant variables including health and economy to secure, control corona, partial economic activity and social welfare of the citizens simultaneously.

The inclusion of the Risk spread sheet and fraction data is the most fundamental requirement for preparedness and response simultaneously. Therefore, it's integrated in the DSS for quick response and preparedness with standard functions of the

standard equation used in threat risk analysis and surely integrating with the variables mapping and DPM, it can help us to understand the direction, intensity and range of the epidemic within x time based on change factor of mapped variables and confirmed indicators for originality.

During any epidemic, as the risks are diverse and increase in risks develop the value of threat and damage, therefore using DSS, we can identify all types of risks to complete a comprehensive risk spread sheet not only the direct risks as lethality of a virus etc but also what we are missing any resources, logistics or any task to accomplish at x time and at x location to counter corona.



The threat capability and vulnerabilities based on mapped related variables through indicators lead us to understand and project the consequences leading to right preparedness and response levels with full connection of those unwanted driver variables and evaluate the level of threat.

Dynamic Process Model DPM

Dynamic Process Model are designed to counter complex problems and shape tactical engineering against complexity to achieve desired goals, manage Interventions, develop good governance, policymaking, projections, accountability, restructuring, organisational operationalisation, assimilation of information and operational control systems (etc. you name) .According to DPM science every aspect in the human life is a running process of time and space and if process is not known , possibilities and probabilities cannot guarantee any success.

DPM is the scientific and systematic approach for developing knowledge based methods to firstly design system dynamic of the process, detect all types of system driving variables (internal based on system functions and external as root causes, triggers and catalysts which has interacting characteristics and find every indicator which is output of one or more hybrid variables systematically and finally confirm each indicator for its originality with the model for maximum assurance.

DPM is unique designing of exploring complex problems systematically, scientifically and facilitate to resolve the complex problems. An innovative designing technique of process modelling can be used in countering diverse challenges to use in almost all complex problems for developing national action plan, project plans , preventive programs, social integration ,countering epidemics ,solving social, religious and political problems including extremism, radicalization, dialogue making, countering sectarian violence, resolving extreme political conflicts, regional disputes, international conflicts, separatism, eliminating public revolt and strikes, methods for eliminating state subsidies, etc.

DPM can be most strong arguments or quick fix settlement in political debates. In many countries the politicians spent days after days, describing the new laws or policy through subjective material, but DPM are the most effective tool to save time for quick understanding against difference of opinions, because DPM designs based on logic are argument free and solution are pure, without any ambiguity as pragmatic and scientific.

In addition these DPMs are foundation tool for policy makers to develop an accountable knowledge based platform, because you first design the basic Process Model as a rational technical system dynamic as Process itself, which assimilate and position all types of available knowledge at its correct place, at next stage it transfer/interpret different driving forces into variables, at next stage these variables are observed as a dynamic flow with change, intensity, directions, status, range and dimensional factors(qualitatively and quantitatively) as composite dynamic process, based on interfacing of external and internal variables or factors and finally describing the interactive managements of all the variables assembled with end results to produce final result called the social problem ready for correction with correct political and administrative interventions.

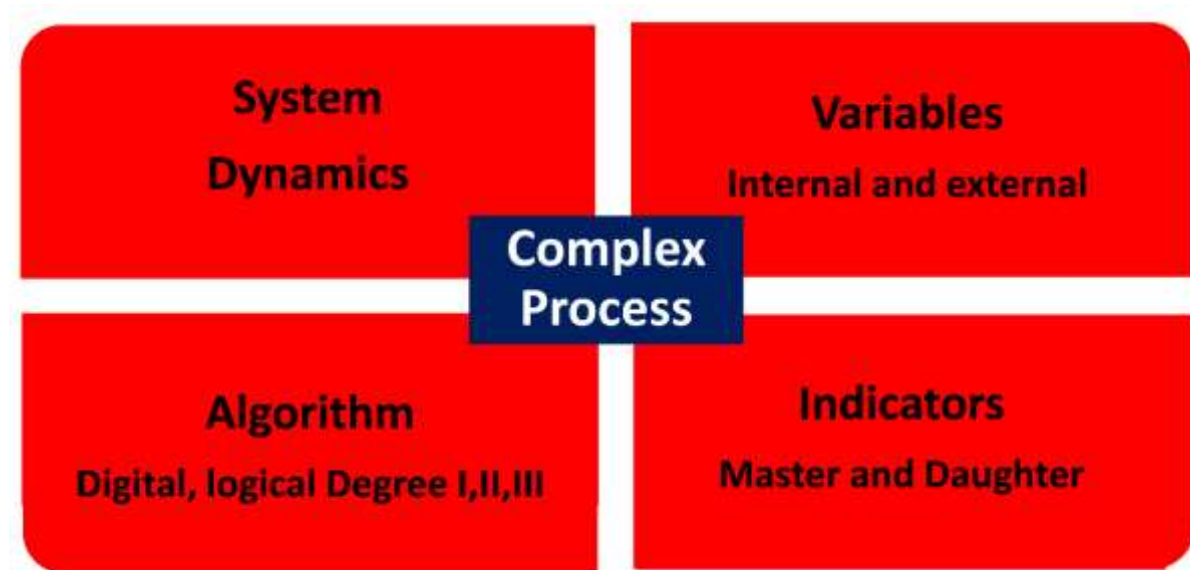
These DPMs have a complete grip to subdivide, factorise or find each and every ingredient of each variables even if variables are mixed and help to develop self-decision support system, because complexities are made simple to use common sense and logic. It can expose us the controllable variables as well as uncontrollable variables.

According to our research, we also have found, that variables can be hidden and emerging, therefore these DPMs help fully to explore those hidden variables and even facilitate to search new emerging variables at early stages through indicators for advanced interventions to prevent and engineer the whole process.

This means the process model, not only help in facilitating to find the truth as drivers behind the complex process(which traditional researcher name as root causes, triggers and catalysts), but it has operationalization features against the dynamic system for quick decision making as preventive methodology, correct intervention at the correct phase at correct time, without producing side effects, because the model firstly identify

and evaluate the composite multidimensional problem or problems correctly by integrating parts or parts of the problem into one force or set of forces and rationally facilitate correct decision making with several options to reverse the problem or problems in accordance and relevance to the identified contents of the problem as real time counter forces.

Therefore, in an intelligent DSS, process models DPM are useful in solving the problem after full identification, mapping and evaluation of the complex problem and equally fulfil all codes of conduct and performance with legal and moral responsibility, as best practices to operational work.



Basic Components of DPM

DPM facilitate to design the knowledge based methodology in DSS design, to resolve complex dynamic problems as problems are output of a process.

System Dynamic SD- is an approach to understand the complex process or system as its dynamic nature, composition, flow, directions, Intensity and effective range.

Algorithm-A set of rules of process to be followed for understanding in mapping, logical evaluations, calculations, interventions or other problem solving operations from pure level digital/numerical to logical levels I as strong, II as medium, III as low.

Variables- The drivers of the process, holding value of force to run the process based on intensity, direction and range as internal variables existing in the system and external as interfacing to system to run interactive management in the process.

Indicators-indicators indicates state or level of something linked to one variable or more as each indicator is the output of one or more variables. Each indicator emerge at any segment or node of the process. And master indicators are those which can be

sensed at the very beginning of the process, the daughter indicators are sensed at latter stages. It's the DPM which confirm the originality of each indicator as knowledge based, if it's true or false.

Part-3-

Why- Decision Making Support System DSS? Solid Characteristics: DSS are most effective facilitators to understand and solve the complex problems for its deep down exploration at the core of the process and as exploration is systematic, its facilitation to interventions is also highly systematic to avoid ambiguity and accelerate to achieve the desired goals.

DSS central and vital role in complex problems resolutions can be evaluated and justified because of its following characteristics.

1-Filtration of knowledge-: DSS has full technical capacity to filter the knowledge bank out of research pool. The process model develop the rational ability to waste junk information which has no relevance to the contents of the problem.

2-Contents Selection support mechanism- : DSS starts instructing the user with more quality orientation to select the most relevant and required type knowledge, directions and reduces the additional filtering job.

3-Assimilation of knowledge- : DSS assimilates the filtered and selected knowledge in a correct structures and shapes for use. It transfers knowledge into groups and subgroups systematically to create clarity and quick observations.

4-Sole description-DSS are an understandable design of a rational dynamic system of sole process to detect and understand the complex problem. DSS like other models are not true nor false, but it facilitates to explore and understand the truths behind the complex process leading to a complex problem as sole mechanism to reduce ambiguity.

5-Transformation of variables-The DSS transforms the assimilated knowledge into variables, sub variables. These variables represent the driving forces of a running engine of a complex problem. Even gaps can be detected for hidden variables, highly mixed variables and new emerging variables.

6-Categorization -The variables have their own categories based on nature of the complex problem, related to its origin and can further be subdivided into sub-variables for comprehensive observation and calculations. DSS divides the internal and external variables to reduce ambiguity of observations to organise discipline and clarity because hidden variables and emerging variables are detected because of understanding the dynamic flow of the process.

7-Functions-With the help of DSS, the different sets of the variables can be collectively grouped as functions. Each function represent the group of variables which have a united role to complete a specific task of the process. This divisions of functions helps to evaluate independently the group impact, intensity for developing specific independent policies in relevance to those impacts as interventions for correction in the specific function.

8-Observatory -DSS haS capacity to see very clearly change factor among diverse variables, groups of variable and functions. This change factor is the foundation of the running process as a process engine.

9-System dynamic- In the DSS the running or flow of variables and sub-variables develop the system dynamic. The system dynamic give more value to the process model for rational observations and the user detect correct post of intervention to retard, stop and reverse the process.

10-Operationalization with Rational observation-These rational observations are highly supportive to launch the DSS for full operationalization and handling the complex problem systematically, without producing side effects.

11-Directions-The DSS with its comprehensive observation posts, describes the direction of the variables. The directions are important to create response against correct direction as prevention to retard the unwanted variables.

12-Locations (Exit/Entry points)- With the help of DSS, Certainly looking into system dynamic based on the interactive management of the functions variables, it's much easier to see the exit and entry points of all sub processes. This helps to define vulnerabilities at all levels of the composite process.

13-Points of satisfaction-The DSS through system dynamic can show all possibilities of the running process, there in process is speeding up or slowing down or constant as point of satisfaction as temporary or permanently stationing, resting or sleeping. These point of satisfactions can explain success and failures with respect to desired goals.

14-Prototyping-The DSS has full capacity to show all types of the prototypes or projections of different end results of a complex problem based on different compositions of variables or functions running the sole process to get same or different results. This can help us to project prototype with diverse situations and equally to understand the basis of new situations.

15-Mathematical-The DSS can be backed up by linear equations because of the Knowledge, patterns and calculations of the variables and their interactive management. This mathematical backing of the process model express its strength, purity and quality. Even, matrix can be organised for systematic understandings.

16-Versatility (Soft-core or hard-core policy)-DSS is flexible to develop versatility in policy making and preventive methods depending upon the technical expertise and comprehensive knowledge of the expert. In many complex social conflicts, the soft-core interventions are necessary to prevent and process models can give us all choices between hard-core and soft-core interventions or both simultaneously.

17-Accountability- The DSS has systematic identification, observation and evaluation of the composite problem by integrating into subgroups as sub processes, therefore has accountability features against any preventive policy based on initial identification,

observation and evaluation to the account and audit performances with defined areas of the interventions.

18-Factual positioning-The DSS facilitates to establish rational factual positing of the complex problem, therefore rejects and discourages the personnel perceptions of the expert and discourages to expand subjectively to create misinformation or disinformation. In fact DSS leads to factual purity and reality.

19-Quick developer/time management -The DSS can quickly sum up the most appropriate methods to fix the Complex Problem in accordance to the comprehensive identification, analysis and evaluations of the problem. It is time saving tool.

20-Micro/Macro application- The inclusion of process models in DSS can be fully useful at individual, micro and macro levels as the most appropriate systematic approach. The systematic approach further discipline the administrative management to avoid mismanagements and help to establish difference between micro and macro level interventions.

21-Ambiguous contents-The DSS can address ambiguous and complex Situations or exposures because of its functional capacity of integrating or separating different variables which create an ambiguous and complex exposure after being mixed. These complex cluster of the process are further analysed to see drivers behind each cluster for knowing the hidden variables.

22-Systematic Application-The DSS has systematic and disciplined applications as a straight line of understanding and not a zig zag puzzle as head and trial method. The systematic qualifications of process model are much powerful as compared to subjective understanding of a complex process or traditional experience based work.

23-Core penetration- The DSS goes deeper into the core of the complex process in addition to look at the surface of the problem. The root causes, triggers and catalyst of problem represent important knowledge of the surface, but DSS explain and combine these external factors with the internal factors to reach to the core of the problem by categorising into external, internal variable and their interactive mixed values.

24-User friendly-The DSS is based on a mechanism of system dynamic understanding and is user friendly, once the user have learned the basic mechanism of the process, it's much easy for him to proceed in the right direction.

25- Empirical Value- DSS is feed by the existing real knowledge or data of information to witness as direct link to process and its variables, to identify, evaluate and analyse the running process, therefore the preventive methods naturally hold empirical value based on those variables as empirical response.

26-Cognitive Knowledge-DSS has capability to explain the cognitive compositions and cognitive transitions during the running of a complex process with human resources. This provides the valuable knowledge to shape the variables after the traits and symptoms emerging from the process. This helps to reform the attitude and behaviour of the actors involved at early stages.

27-Confirmation of indicators- DSS with the help of process models can confirm the indicators at the surface and at the core, because indicator is the end result of the deep down interactive management process variables. This confirmation of indicators can help us to locate the composition of the variables.

28-Descriptive- DSS with the Process models as systematic and highly rational can describe the complex process in most effective and correct language. The single or combined process can be explained for a surgical study of the composite process for deeper analysis and impact evaluations to describe the unknown change etc.

29- Integrated- DSS can integrate all functions of the process to find the correct lines of the interfacing and interactive management with purity, clarity to avoid ambiguities. This defined integrated composition of DSS provide targeted concentration of the user to look each function independently to surround it with diverse counter function or add supportive functions during preparation of preventive methods.

30-Systematic Nature/skills- The systematic features of the DSS designing develop quick logic of understanding of the composite process of complex nature and helps to

develop systematic skills within an organisation to counter the problem in more natural form than to be artificial or deviated from the original tasks.

31-Investigative- DSS increases investigative talent of the user because of the running system dynamic, you are much attentive to dig more to identify the emerging complex variables, in addition to existing variables. This investigative feature can help to witness the problem to others as expert advice in more refined and clear form.

32-Compatibilty- DSS fully supports to the existing Government administrative tools for preventive methods being flexible and compatible. This compatibility is useful during launching a new social or preventive policy or reforming existing ones.

33-Cost effective-The application of DSS as central tool is cost effective in the form of accessible knowledge, easy and quick to transfer to end user at very low costs. The transfer of know how based on process models to existing work force or administrative organs is easy task. In the DSS, the Process models are cost effective in saving time and resources. It's a knowledge which can be transferred quickly to state partners, organs and institutions and can be applied without wasting time and resources as most systematic.

34-Flexible and universal-In the DSS, Process models are flexible and can be used within any part of the world or new environment by adjusting existing or adding the new emerging variables, because sole process as dynamic system is the foundation of the process model. The epidemic spread of African, European, Arab, or Asian countries is very different based on the contents of the drivers and functions as variables. Process model are universal and can be used in any society of east and west.

35-Innovative-In the DSS, the process models lead to innovative solutions due to multi-choice roots to solve the problem because the unwanted forces of action can be diffused by many technical balancing forces that is existing PREMITIVE PROGRAMS or new INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS. Finding new additions, tactics and methods into the policy making or preventive program lead to innovation for which DSS guides and supports fully.

36-Dialectical- In the DSS, the process models relates to the logical discussion of ideas and opinions. The change in one force affects others and this concerns of acting through opposing forces is very clear in the process models to respond for countering and balancing.

37-Quality contents finder- DSS explores deeper to check the quality of the contents. For example the process model can explain, new techniques but equally can evaluate existing techniques in handling a prevent program based on the contents of programs that is, contents of the solution are made in relevance to the contents of the problem as knowledge based, what can be the best quality content out of the technical knowledge bank in pure relevance to the problem?

38- Knowledge based solution- DSS as a systematic design with more dynamic engines develops the knowledge based methods which holds empirical value and logical strength. This creates superiority of the methods against experience based methods. The process model acts like a road map for the method used or developed for interventions and preventions.

39-Decision making support system-The presence of integrated positioning of DPM and spread risk sheet have a strong reasoning of emerging or exposing decision making support system to guide the user, what?, where?, when?, why? and How to respond during exploring, identifying, mapping, evaluations or interventions as prevention?

40-Advanced Strategic- The DSS are tactical and well planned in its designs. In the best DSS, there are many exit and entry points for quick advancements. One of vital strategic nature of process models provide us advanced knowledge which is unknown at the traditional simple experience and observation based desks.

41- Master coordinator of Government action plans- In many countries the counter and other works to solve a complex problem are divided among different ministries and directorate to achieve one common goal. Unfortunately the spread of the work makes it very difficult to seek the combined effect through coordination and lack of assimilation. The DSS divides and assigns correctly the counter work among all and has

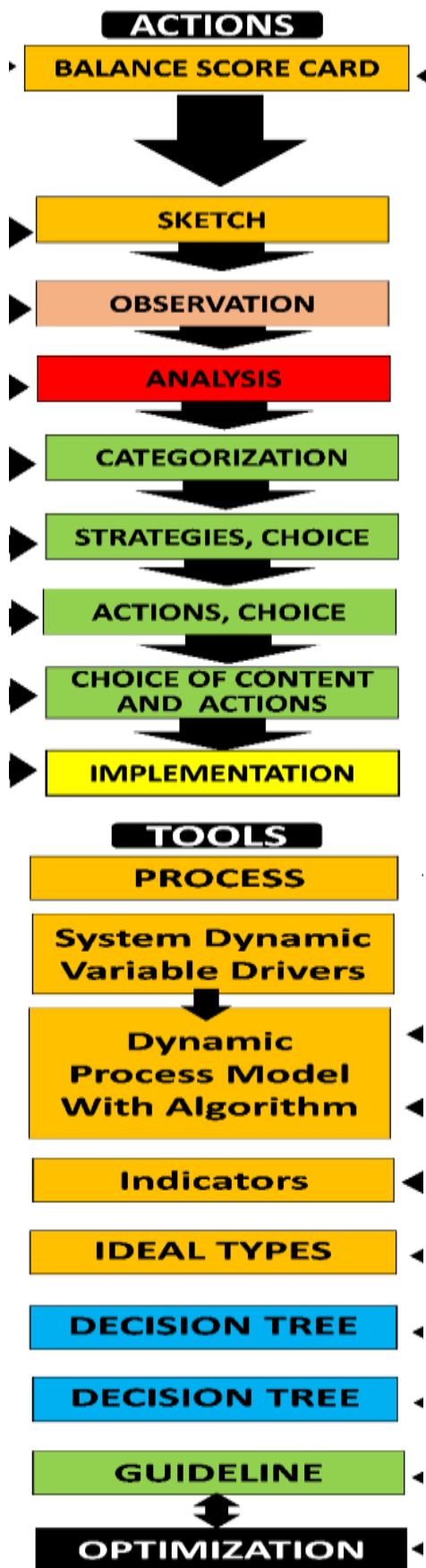
capacity to sum up and assimilate the completed work by all and also after all tasks completion to achieve the desired goals, it can evaluate the performance of each actor directorate, ministry and their initiatives as part of the national action plan.

42- Planning and programing- DSS can explain complete planning, what Information is already known? What additional information will you need? What new or old methods can be used to gather the required information? When, why, where and by who the information will be gathered? How, why, when where for who the solutions shall be made and how the change factors will be made effective to solve the problem.

43-Scientific Definers- DSS can define a problem with such a scientific definition that its argument free. The derived definition from a process model not only helps us in understanding the problem in its pure form but also open our intelligence to find most relevant areas of the research instead of wasting time being confused. Each and every part of the contents of the definition gives us serial sequence to see the dynamic problem for best imaginations of the related ideas or case in systematic approach.

44-Narratives and counter narratives quality control- DSS can be great technical support for checking the quality, intensity and direction of narratives and counter narratives. Because each narrative or counter narrative has contents which can be categorized in the forms of external variables and process model can guide us to analyse the impacts and expansions of those narratives scientifically. In additions, the process models can find the cognitive links of the narratives for social interventions and mental possessions in shaping the society in either direction.it also helps us to understand the recipient levels for narratives designing.

45- Positive cognitive developments- DSS fully help us, how to create immunity against unwanted messages that creates the problem at the PUBLIC social cognitive level as advanced strategies that is to immune and reject the unwanted message which are retarding a positive health campaign or a preventive program. This is the one the great advantage of DSS, that we can shape our societies being knowledge based to be peaceful and healthy through positive cognitive interventions.



Actions and Tools in DSS:

Finally, with the inclusions of all above mentioned features, its fully possible to develop any action, restructuring reformation, correction or prevention plan with the help of DSS to compose categorisation, choices of strategies, contents and choices of action to implement therein DPM with its system dynamic, Alogritum , indicators,ideal types, decision trees and guideline leads to operational optimsation during implementation process as most appropriate composite and pragmatic activity.

The integrated methods within the DSS shows its technical strength based on decipline of its regulated functions.

Therefore, an intelligent DPM dynamic Process Model designed by an intelligent method can surely be highly efficient at operational level to achieve highest operational quality value with best practices of performance which can be center of gravity of the DSS Decision making support system.

As a conclusion, in the most dynamic world of events , we have to introduce the Dynamic counter compatible methods which can only be achieved through knowledge based approach and not randomly selected copy paste, observation and experience based approach.