

EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN COMBATING CRIMES

Generally, a population that is fairly homogenous will tend to have a lower crime rate. The culture adheres to a uniform standard of conduct and it is easier to manage affairs. The list of the countries with the lowest crime rates changes, but at the bottom of the top list are Cyprus (you can still leave your doors unlocked), Denmark (high rate of police to the population) and Iceland (prisoners can visit their families).

A common trait of these countries is the number of police per capita. Most of these safe nations average 200 to 300 assigned to 100,000 inhabitants. A police officer creates a law-abiding presence that keeps the people in line.

The next three countries are Ireland (low murder rate), Japan (very structured society) and Luxembourg (also claiming to be the happiest country in the world.) Most of these countries have small sizes making it easier for the police to patrol and prevent crime.

Another factor tends to be income levels. Some criminals are poor and steal because they have not much to lose. Countries with wealthier citizens tend to avoid blue-collar crime.

The next three are Bahrain (1,900 police per 100,000), Hong Kong (highest Web-surfing speeds), and Singapore (stiff penalties for theft.) Thus, three fairly small Asian countries have achieved low crime rates. There are still very serious penalties for drug, sex and theft crimes in these traditionally conservative nations.

Governments have a theory of crime, called the "Broken Windows" concept whereby people who are more likely to engage in crime will be lazier and not fix basic elements of their surroundings, like chipped paint, long grass and broken windows. The #1 nation in the world for low crime has quite a reputation for the cleanliness of its streets, precision and tight immigration control: Switzerland.

Switzerland is known for high-quality, precision, good watches, chocolate, cheese and banking. Its cold climate is also conducive to low crime. This nation has a relatively diverse mixture of French, German and Italian influences, which it controls very effectively.

Also, we should note that Singapore one of the cleanest, greenest cities in the world, Singapore is a popular tourist destination, receiving over eight million visitors a year. At just 700 sq. km, Singapore has an annual GDP that competes with leading nations of Europe. This gives it the world's fourth most competitive economy, placing it ahead of the United States. The city-state also boasts a high standard of living, low unemployment, and a literacy rate of 98 percent.

Although Singapore does not hand out the death penalty randomly, Amnesty International states that Singapore has one of the world's highest rates of execution relative to its population. Reuter's journalist Amy Tan reported that the Singaporean government has hanged 340 people between 1991 and 2001. According to the Think Center, a Singaporean civil rights group, 70 percent of those executions were for drug offences. By comparison, Canada executed 710 people between 1867 and 1962 before the death penalty was abolished in 1976.

For those lucky enough to escape hanging, caning may be the punishment prescribed for roughly 30 crimes in Singapore, including attempted murder, armed robbery, immigration offences, and vandalism. Secretary General of the Singapore Democrats and former political prisoner, Dr. Chee Soon Juan spent five weeks in a Singapore prison for refusing to pay a fine he received for violating a law restricting public gatherings.

Many travellers believe Singapore is a great place to visit as long as the laws are respected. Anyone interested in visiting Singapore should thoroughly peruse websites and travel brochures outlining what tourists need to know about the country.

Список використаних джерел

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