

Abstract

The present Master's thesis seeks to analyze the constitutional system of the Czech Republic in the point of its bicameralism compared to the constitutional system of Hungary, the Republic of Poland and the Slovak Republic. There is a question of advantageousness of transformation into unicameral constitutional system of Czech Republic *ceteris paribus*. The work's hypothesis assumes the bicameral parliament states are more successful than unicameral in their economic indicators. This assumption is based on the fact being a state of law where all activities must be in compliance with law which is given by a parliament and economy of the state is determined by the quality of the rules. This paper does not use the mainstream way of constitutional law or political science analysis as a main method but prefer the Law and Economics (LAE) and the first mentioned is used as a part of work hypothesis only. GDP per capita is used because of its eligibility to be the most depictive economic indicator. Due to the lack of relevant data set World Bank statistics in US dollars of recent price level are used. The mentioned countries were chosen as the low rate of unobserved heterogeneity states, decreasing the possibility of inexact analysis but these countries are different in the number of parliament houses and it permits to use Difference-in-differences method (DID). The used DID is very similar to the placebo response and it helps to distinguish the influence of every single independent variable on single dependent variable. The final results of this work show positive influence of bicameral Parliament and it is not recommended to transform Czech constitutional system into unicameral form.