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. 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 determinated by the quality of the rules. This paper does not use the mainstream way of constitutinal law or political science analysis as a main method but prefer the Law and Economics (LAE) and the first mentioned is used as corrective element 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 heterogenity 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 confirmed the hypothesis and indicate that bicameral parliament states economic statistics are better than unicameral parliament states.

Key words

Law and Economics, Constitutional law, Bicameralism, Unicameralism

JEL classification

C21, C33, E0, K4

Title of the thesis in English language

Unicameralism in the constitutional system of the Czech republic?