The thesis deals with connections between non-ideal development of the hip joint and origin of idiopathic scoliosis. The thesis warn that asymmetry in neuromotor ontogenesis is a risk factor for development of scoliosis. There is also summary of abnormalities in hip joints which are connected with idiopatic scoliosis. In experimental part of the work it has been confirmed that patient with idiopathic scoliosis have leftright asymmetry of the range of movement in hip joints. This asymmetries are discussed in the context of both the etiopathogenezis and the effect of spinal deformity.