Globalisation, as a phenomenon of the introduction of the various innovative structures in different spheres of life, enriches the postmodern reality; it expands the boundaries of national economic and politic systems; it creates a qualitatively new stage in the development of modern society. The basic features of the transformational trends in the modern economic system are highlighted. Globalization is defined as an objective process that is associated with a gradual and unavoidable increasing of interdependence and relationships between states, nations and regions. All this is manifested first of all in economic relations. The current global economy is a kind of a single mechanism, all elements of which are spread across all countries and continents. Economic dependence entails many consequences, the most obvious of them to society is an existing division of labor with the trend of increasing differentiation. The economic system of the world is increasingly globalized. State boundaries and differences between world markets lost its former importance. The globalization of the financial system covers the internationalization of three components: domestic currencies, banking, capital markets. In the policy reduced the role of national states. Structural and functional characteristics of the global world are emergined by neo-liberal system. Implementation of market principles in all areas of life becomes all-embracing. The author of the article focuses on the essential changes in a such concepts as liberalism and democracy. The polarity effects of the globalization process are analyzed, but not only in the sphere of politics and economics, also in the sphere of culture and anthropological dimension of existence. Particular attention is paid to the concept of «risk society», its meaning and implications. Different types of threat, uncertainty, and fear is the main indicator and the main fact of risks society. As a conclusion, it is proposed alternative vision of contemporary global processes within the framework of globalization itself.
The origins of the globalization process can look for another opening stage from Europe, America and its colonization activities. However, it is pervasive interaction between peoples and nations especially enhanced in the era of formation of stock exchanges societies. Yet Marx and Engels in their writings demonstrated the crucial role of the bourgeoisie in the formation and establishment of the global economic space. "The bourgeoisie through the exploitation of global market has made the production and consumption of all countries cosmopolitan. Unfortunately reactionaries, she pulled from under the feet of industry the national ground. Native destroyed domestic industries and continue to be destroyed every day. They crowd out new industries, the introduction of which is a matter of life for all civilized nations - industries that process is not local raw materials and raw materials brought in the most remote regions of the globe, and produced factory products consumed not only within the country, and in all parts of the world. Instead of the old needs, which are met by domestic products, new to meet the need products which many countries and a variety of climates. In place of the old local and national isolation and existence through the products produced, comes a comprehensive communication and comprehensive nations dependent on each other. This equally applies to the material and the spiritual production. The fruits of spiritual activity of individual nations become common property. National identity and uniqueness are becoming more and more impossible, with many national and local literatures produced one world literature" [14].

The main parameters of globalization, as noted above, are established in the territory of the United States. For all countries that take part in the international economic community, composed the following rules:

- «private sector is the main engine of economic development,
- supported low inflation,
- remains price stability,
- State bureaucracy is reduced,
- produced a balanced budget,
- reduced to limit tariffs on imports,
- eliminated restrictions on foreign investment,
• is the rejection of quotas on imported products,
• broken internal monopoly
• increasing exports
• privatized state enterprises,
• is the refusal of the regulation of capital movements,
• local industry offers world
• foreigners are entitled to purchase any shares and securities,
• competition encouraged local companies
• destroyed the corruption of public officials,
• is the rejection of subsidies to enterprises,
• private owners opened banking and telecommunications systems,
• private citizens get the right to choose any, domestic or foreign, pension fund"
[2; 3; 8].

The economic system of the world is increasingly globalized. State boundaries and differences between world markets have lost its original meaning. The reason for this are:

• globalization of finance;
• increasing the role of transnational corporations;
• Expansion of export of direct investments from North America, Western Europe and East Asia;

• International specialization of production and trade in goods and services;
• globalization tertiary sector (services) economy;
• globalization management functions;
• transformation of the tourism industry on a world scale;
• globalization of environmental problems;
• international economic integration. [8]

The globalization of the financial system encompasses internationalization of three components: domestic currencies; banking; capital market [9, p. 43]. In the past activities and the existence of international banks was little-known and low-intensity. The internationalization of capital markets transactions includes stock exchanges,
futures and "tax havens" (incentives that governments establish income with foreign source).

Another new phenomenon and the result and product of the globalization process, particularly in the economic sphere is the emergence of transnational corporations (TNCs on). TNK considered undertakings which carry her outside a single country. The economic literature as possible to meet opinion that is a transnational corporation, capital is a mono-national and scope - international.

In politics, respectively, were held own shifts. Reduced the role of national states. Particular attention is paid to the development and maintenance of democratic institutions and human rights. An important place in the political arena of the XXI century is the problem of combating terrorism. Structural and functional characteristics of global are emerging through neoliberal world system. In the fall of socialism neoliberal political and economic system has taken a dominant position. In this context, contemporary political scientists are talking about the so-called Third Way - the unequal relationship between neo-liberalism and social democracy. [11] An important aspect of the new order in international politics is the current integrate the concepts of "identity" and "difference". Neo-liberal identity is the absolute respect and guarantee the rights and freedoms of the individual (whose rights may only be a formality in the face of a particular set of social differences). In this situation difference - is not only a difference of tradition or ideology, it can become a significant feature of social existence. [11]

Overall, the economic and political situation in period of globalization can be described at least several brightest strokes: a new level of development of market relations; the dominant role of transnational companies; Reduction in the nation states; formation of an international financial oligarchy; introduction into circulation of forms of capital as deposits, shares, securities, transfers, investments, bonds; concentration of world production around some of the most developed countries. "The negative effects of globalization are the results of the rapid development of modern society and the lack of training for its regulation. Caused by the market itself it does not provide any justice or social progress or eliminating inequality and requires great responsibility both from national governments and from international
institutions to prevent the negative consequences. Ukraine has the features and characteristics of national development, making the transition to a post-industrial system more prolonged and painful, combined with a significant decrease in welfare. For the main economic indicators and some indicators of globalization connections Ukraine noticeably inferior not only developed countries with transition economies of Central Europe and the Balkan countries and groups. But in Ukraine, according to scientists, and today is the economic conditions necessary for the implementation of Central European development model - a powerful economy, success in conducting small-scale privatization, relatively stable currency, cheap and skilled labor force, natural resources, etc." [11].