In Android, MVC (Model-View-Controller) architecture separates your app into three main components:

1. \*\*Model\*\*: This component represents the data and business logic of your application. It manages the data, performs calculations, and defines rules for how the data can be manipulated.

2. \*\*View\*\*: The View is responsible for displaying the user interface elements and presenting the data to the user. It receives input from the user and sends it to the controller for processing.

3. \*\*Controller\*\*: This component acts as an intermediary between the Model and the View. It receives user input from the View, processes it using the appropriate methods in the Model, and updates the View with the results.

In Android, MVC is often implemented with Activities or Fragments serving as the Controller, XML layout files as the View, and Java or Kotlin classes as the Model. However, it's worth noting that pure MVC is not commonly used in Android development due to its limitations, and other architectures like MVP (Model-View-Presenter) or MVVM (Model-View-ViewModel) are more prevalent.