

# Great Britain

Britain's government is divided into three parts: national, county, and district governments. County and district governments provide about 20% of all government services. The central government also holds a lot of power because the British believe that all citizens should be governed by the same laws.



# China

China has “traditional” governments in over 600,000 villages throughout the country, all of which have councils or legislatures. However, the central government does not give these governments much power. The Communist Party leaders at the national level are the real leaders and they make all policy decisions.



# India

India follows the same three-tiered pattern of most governments in the world: national, regional, and local. Much like the United States, the Indian national government holds several important powers. Its local governments also have certain powers that cannot be taken away by the national government.



# Japan

Japan's government is divided into three tiers. Local government receives all its authority through national government decisions. And the power that the national government gives can easily be taken away.



# Mexico

Mexico has the same three-tiered structure as the United States but with very little federalism. Instead, power is concentrated at the top of government through centralization. This centralization contributes stability in the faces of continued tensions between Mexico's 36 states. Local governments rely on the national government for money.



# Nigeria

In contrast to most other countries, Nigeria is very decentralized and its 36 states have considerable power under Nigeria's constitution. The national government is not powerless, however. It controls all tax money from Nigeria's oil and therefore has a lot of influence.

