**Introduction :-**

A mobile ad hoc network (MANET) consists of a collection mobile nodes connected by a wireless link. The mobile nodes are capable of communicating with each other without the use of a network infrastructure or any centralized administration. MANET is one of the major research area with practical applications. Wireless MANET is particularly vulnerable due to its fundamental characteristics such as open medium, dynamic topology, distributed cooperation and constrained capability. Routing plays an important role in MOBILE ad hoc networks. The primary advantage of a mobile wireless network is the ability of the wireless node to communicate another node in a network while being mobile.

Mobile ad hoc Networks also called MANETs are generating a lot of interest due to third Generation(3G) and Fourth Generation(4G) activities. The dynamic nature of these networks demands a set of routing strategy protocols to be implemented in order to provide end to end communication. Due to diverse applications that use MANETS such as battle field, emergency services, and disaster recovery, MANETs offer many advantages over other networks. For efficient and timely use, routing and synchronization are essential. The mobility of nodes in MANETs results in frequent changes in the topology making routing a challenging task. In the last few years, the use of mobile networks grows so fast. In particular, very large number of recent studies focused on mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs). A MANET is a network without the aid of any fixed infrastructure, in which nodes belonging to the MANET can either act as end points or routers. This kind of network, which is self-organizing, is very useful when the fixes infrastructure is not economical or practical or physically possible such battlefield scenarios, natural disasters etc.