**The metallic part of the reagent gets complexed with C=O and the carbanion equivalent of alkyl($R^1$) or H is transferred to the trigonal carbon from the side of $R_s$ (route a) in preference to that of $R_M$ (route b) to give (2).**

**Although no mechanistic rationalization has been claimed, it is reasoned that C=O being complexed with the reagent become effectively the bulkiest group and is thus better placed between $R_s$ and $R_M$.**

**Felkin-Anh- Model:-**

**Cram's Rule although correctly predicts the stereochemical course of the reactions , often fails to give quantitative assessment regarding asymmetric induction. In that aspect Felkin-Anh- Model gives better interpretations.**

**In this model, two reactive conformations (A) and (B) (Fig-2) have been considered in which either the largest($R_L$) or the most electron –withdrawing group at $C_\alpha$ is placed at right angle to the C=O double bond. Between the two, the first with $R_M$ opposing C=O and $R_S$ gauche to R is usually preferred.**

**The non-bonded interactions which involve $R^/$ and $R_S$ (rather than $R^/$ and $R_M$) are thus minimized.**