**"In Django, while the ORM is usually used for database operations, we can also write raw SQL queries when complex queries or performance optimizations are required. There are two main ways to execute raw SQL in Django:**

1. **Using** Model.objects.raw() –  
   This method allows us to execute raw SELECT queries. It returns a RawQuerySet that can be iterated just like a normal queryset, but it's read-only.

Student.objects.raw("SELECT \* FROM app\_student WHERE age > %s", [18])

1. **Using** django.db.connection.cursor() –  
   This gives us full control to run any kind of SQL query — SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, etc.

from django.db import connection

with connection.cursor() as cursor:

cursor.execute("UPDATE app\_student SET age = age + 1 WHERE age < %s", [18])

**We must always use parameterized queries to prevent SQL injection attacks. Although Django ORM is preferred for readability and maintainability, raw SQL is helpful when we need more control or performance tuning."**