number of wild Asian Elephants, estimated to be around 30,000. Loss of their traditional foraging environments has been bringing wild elephants closer to human habitations, sparking these conflicts. Tigers are a vital aspect of India's wildlife heritage and culture, and the country is proud to be home to more than 75 per cent of the world's wild tiger population. Similarly, the human-tiger conflicts have existed since time immemorial. Udalguri district of Assam is one of the top human-animal conflict zones in Assam. Records show that more than 100 elephants and 200 people have been killed in the last 12 years in this conflict.

A report released by the Union Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change showed that from 2014-2022, 3,938 human lives were lost to wild elephant attacks and, in Assam, the number was 561. The Forest Department should ensure the timely release of compensation for the loss of crops and households, among other steps. The Central Government should be prepared to increase the amount of compensation given to those who lost their lives in the human-animal conflict. Sir, I urge upon the Government, through you, to take early steps to eliminate human-animal conflicts so that we can save precious human lives.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu) and Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra),

Demand for harnessing AI in primary education focussing on government school readiness for integrating new technology effectively

SHRI S. NIRANJAN REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the integration of Artificial Intelligence in primary education holds immense potential to revolutionize learning by offering personalized and adaptive experiences. AI promises to transform education by improving engagement, accessibility and administrative efficiency. It ensures equitable access to quality education, especially for students with disabilities and learning challenges, preparing them for a technology-driven future.

Sir, a comprehensive National Framework for AI in Education should be developed along with partnerships from the private sector to fund for effective implementation. The

National Education Technology Forum must accelerate its efforts by organizing regional and national conferences, sharing best practices and creating guidelines for AI tools in education. Platforms like DIKSHA and SWAYAM portals should incorporate AI to provide personalized learning, enhance teacher training and reduce administrative burdens. Additionally, tools like *Anuvadini*, developed by AICTE, can be integrated into these educational portals to provide multilingual content. Enhancing digital literacy and AI training programs for teachers will significantly improve their ability to integrate AI into their teaching practices.

Sir, as per Government data in 2023, only 24 per cent of Government schools have internet access and just 37 per cent have functional computers. Reliable electricity remains a major issue, particularly in rural areas. By investing in robust internet connectivity and digital infrastructure, creating smart classes, upgrading existing computer labs in schools, particularly in underserved areas, India can ensure that all students benefit from AI-driven educational innovations. I urge the Government to look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri S. Niranjan Reddy: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala) and Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala).

Concern over students committing suicide due to pressure of studies

श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं आज एक महत्त्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। सभी ने राजस्थान के कोटा में कोचिंग कर रहे छात्रों की आत्महत्या की खबरें पढ़ी होंगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान के विभिन्न शहरों में छात्र देश-प्रदेश के सभी क्षेत्रों से मेडिकल और नॉन-मेडिकल की प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं की कोचिंग करने आते हैं, इनमें कोटा, जयपुर, सीकर इत्यादि मुख्य शहर हैं।

इन शहरों में कोचिंग कर रहे छात्रों पर परीक्षा और पढ़ाई का इतना अधिक दबाव हो जाता है कि बच्चे इस दबाव को झेल नहीं पाते और या तो वे गम्भीर अवसाद का शिकार हो जाते हैं या इसके भी आगे आत्महत्या की ओर अग्रसर हो जाते हैं। इससे ये बच्चे तो प्रभावित होते ही हैं, साथ ही जो माता-पिता बच्चों के भविष्य के लिए सपने देखते हैं, उनके भी सपने टूट जाते हैं। इसका मुख्य कारण है - बच्चों का मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से अनभिज्ञ होना और उन्हें तत्काल उचित देखभाल का नहीं मिलना।

एक आँकड़े के अनुसार 2017 में 7, 2019 में 18 और 2022 में 15 आत्महत्या के प्रकरण कोटा