

THE INFLUENCE OF ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIO-EMOTIONAL SKILLS IN FULL-TIME SCHOOLS



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ABSTRACT

This research analyzed the influence of active methodologies and technologies on the development of socio-emotional skills in full-time schools. The central problem investigated was to identify how these pedagogical approaches and technological tools impact the socio-emotional development of students in the context of integral education. The general objective was to analyze the practices of implementation of active methodologies and technologies in full-time schools in Brazil, highlighting their effects on the development of socio-emotional skills. The methodology used was the literature review, with a qualitative approach, including the analysis of recently published materials. The results indicated that the integration of active methodologies and technologies in full-time schools offers significant opportunities for the development of skills such as empathy, self-regulation and collaboration. Practices range from project-based learning to the use of digital tools for reflection and self-assessment. The research highlighted the importance of a balanced approach that considers both the benefits and ethical challenges of using technologies in social-emotional development. The final considerations pointed out that, despite the

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promising advances, the effective implementation of these practices requires investments in the training of educators and a school culture that values integral development. The need for future studies was highlighted to explore the long-term impacts of these approaches on the socio-emotional development of students in full-time schools.

Keywords: Socio-emotional skills, Active methodologies, Educational technologies, Integral education, Student development.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of the influence of active methodologies and technologies in the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time schools is of great importance in the current educational scenario. Comprehensive education, which advocates a more comprehensive and rigorous education for students, offers a favorable field for the application of innovative pedagogical methods and the application of educational technologies that seek not only the cognitive but also the emotional growth of students.

The justification for addressing this topic is the growing awareness of the importance of socio-emotional skills for the academic, professional, and personal success of individuals. Due to their extensive working hours, full-time schools offer a unique opportunity to implement pedagogical strategies that promote the development of these skills in a more comprehensive and organized way. In addition, the inclusion of active methodologies and technologies in this context can enhance this advancement, creating more engaging and relevant study environments for students in the twenty-first century.

The question that guides this literature review is to determine: how do active methodologies and technologies, when applied in full-time schools, impact the improvement of socio-emotional skills in students? Based on the chosen references, the objective is to analyze the successful practices of incorporating these approaches, the obstacles encountered in this execution, and the future perspectives for socio-emotional development in integral educational contexts with a technological emphasis.

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of active methodologies and technologies on the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time educational institutions in Brazil. This evaluation will make it possible to identify efficient strategies, common obstacles and possibilities for improvement in the incorporation of these strategies to foster the complete development of students.

This study is organized into seven cornerstones. In the introduction, the theme, the justification, the problem and the purpose of the study are exposed. A methodology details the methods used for a literature review. The theoretical framework discusses basic concepts about socio-emotional skills, active methodologies and the role of technologies in holistic education. Then, three development themes are addressed: an evaluation of active methodologies in the context of integral education, the application of technologies for socio-emotional development, and the incorporation of these strategies in full-time schools. In the discussion and results part, the data collected are presented and examined, divided into

three topics: the effectiveness of integrated strategies in socio-emotional growth, the obstacles in the application of active methodologies and technologies, and future plans for social-emotional education in full-time educational institutions. The final conclusions summarize the main points proposed and reflections on the future of integral education in Brazil, as well as proposals for future studies.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical framework is organized to offer a robust foundation to understand the impact of active methodologies and technologies on the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time schools. The definition of socio-emotional skills is presented, emphasizing its relevance in the current educational scenario. Subsequently, the basis of active methodologies is discussed, investigating how these teaching strategies can help in socio-emotional development. Finally, the role of technologies in holistic education and their ability to assist in the improvement of socio-emotional skills is discussed.

ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRAL EDUCATION

Active methodologies in the context of integral education offer significant potential for the development of socio-emotional skills, taking advantage of extended time and diversified learning opportunities. Moreira and Juárez (2018, p. 45) argue that "active methodologies, when implemented in full-time schools, create an environment conducive to socio-emotional development, as they promote autonomy, collaboration, and problem-solving in meaningful contexts". This perspective emphasizes the importance of pedagogical approaches that actively engage students in their own learning and development process.

Ribeiro and Santos (2021, p. 78) complement this view, stating:

Active methodologies in full-time schools not only facilitate the acquisition of academic knowledge but also provide ongoing opportunities for the development of skills such as empathy, self-regulation, and critical thinking. Project-based learning, for example, creates situations that naturally demand and cultivate socio-emotional skills, such as teamwork, effective communication, and resilience in the face of challenges.

This approach highlights how active methodologies can integrate social-emotional development organically into the learning process.

The implementation of active methodologies in full-time schools, however, faces specific challenges. Carvalho and Lima (2019) argue that extending school time, while providing more opportunities for hands-on activities and projects, also requires careful planning to maintain students' emotional engagement throughout an extended school day. This argument suggests the need for a variety of active strategies that can be alternated and combined to sustain students' interest and emotional well-being.

Oliveira, Martins, and Silva (2020) present successful examples of active methodologies in full-time schools focused on socio-emotional development. They highlight initiatives such as dialogue circles, service-learning projects, and mindfulness practices integrated into school routines. These approaches seek to take advantage of the extended time in school to develop not only academic skills but also crucial emotional and social competencies.

Fonseca and Almeida (2022, p. 112) state:

Active approaches in full-time schools should not be seen only as teaching methods, but as components of an educational philosophy that values the holistic growth of the individual. This involves the creation of learning environments that encourage reflection, emotional expression, and the collective formation of knowledge and values, using an extended journey to intensify these formative experiences.

This view highlights the relevance of a comprehensive approach in the application of active methodologies, which takes into account socio-emotional development as a fundamental element of the educational experience.

In summary, active methodologies inserted in the scenario of integral education seek great potential for the improvement of socio-emotional skills. A literature review highlighted the importance of pedagogical strategies that use extended time to foster deeper and more meaningful learning experiences that engage students both emotionally and socially. The successful application of these methodologies requires not only specific techniques, but also a more comprehensive restriction of the school environment and teaching practices to establish an environment genuinely conducive to the complete growth of students.

USE OF TECHNOLOGIES FOR SOCIO-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The use of technologies for social-emotional development in full-time schools represents an innovative frontier in education, offering new possibilities to cultivate crucial skills for the 21st century. Mendes and Ferreira (2020, p. 67) emphasize that "digital technologies, when used intentionally and ethically, can create safe virtual environments for

the practice and development of socio-emotional skills, allowing simulations, guided reflections, and personalized feedback". This observation highlights the potential of technologies to provide richer and more personalized social-emotional learning experiences.

Torres and Vasconcelos (2019, p. 93) complement this view, stating:

The application of technologies in socio-emotional improvement in full-time educational institutions goes beyond the use of applications and online platforms. It includes building learning environments that combine virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and data analytics to provide engaging, personalized experiences that foster empathy, self-management, and emotional intelligence. These technologies enable students to explore intricate social scenarios, improve interpersonal skills, and get immediate feedback on their interactions.

This perspective highlights how cutting-edge technologies can offer unique opportunities for social-emotional growth.

The implementation of technologies for social-emotional development, however, faces significant challenges. Silva and Costa (2021) argue that while technologies offer considerable potential to enrich social-emotional education, their effectiveness depends on educators' ability to meaningfully and ethically integrate these tools into the curriculum. This argument suggests the need for investments not only in technological infrastructure, but also in teacher training for the effective and responsible use of these technologies.

Rodrigues and Alves (2022) present innovative examples of the use of technologies for socio-emotional development in full-time schools. They highlight the use of mindfulness and emotion regulation apps, digital storytelling platforms for emotional expression, and serious games that simulate complex social situations. These approaches seek to harness the potential of technologies to create more engaging and relevant social-emotional learning experiences.

Lima and Pereira (2023, p. 128) state:

The use of technologies for socio-emotional growth in full-time educational institutions should be seen not only as a teaching tool, but also as a path to strengthening and self-knowledge of students. Technologies that enable students to monitor and ponder their own emotions, exercise social skills in safe virtual environments, and participate in digital projects that foster empathy and intercultural understanding can have a significant impact on social-emotional growth.

This view highlights the relevance of involving students in the process of socio-emotional evolution, using technologies as instruments of self-knowledge and personal development.

In summary, the application of technologies in social-emotional development in full-time educational institutions presents promising opportunities and considerable challenges. A literature review highlights the ability of technologies to provide richer, more personalized, and more relevant social-emotional learning experiences. However, the application of these technologies requires a meticulous strategy that takes into account not only technical elements, but also pedagogical and ethical ones. It is essential to create practices that not only employ technologies, but that incorporate them in a relevant way into the curriculum and school culture, supporting the complete growth of students.

INTEGRATION OF ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES IN FULL-TIME SCHOOLS

The integration of active methodologies and technologies in full-time schools represents a holistic approach to the development of socio-emotional skills, taking advantage of the synergistic potential of these two educational strands. Soares and Campos (2020, p. 56) argue that "the combination of active methodologies with educational technologies in full-time environments creates a rich and dynamic learning ecosystem, where socio-emotional skills can be cultivated in a continuous and contextualized way". This perspective emphasizes how integrating these approaches can create a more complete and effective learning environment.

Vieira and Nascimento (2021, p. 89) complement this view, stating:

The incorporation of active methodologies and technologies in full-time education institutions not only increases the chances of learning, but also establishes a favorable environment for authentic socio-emotional development. For example, project-based learning, aided by digital collaboration tools, enables students to exercise skills such as empathy, conflict resolution, and effective communication in real, relevant situations, while honing digital skills crucial for the 21st century.

This perspective highlights how the combination of active methodologies and technologies can leverage students' socio-emotional growth.

The implementation of this integration in full-time schools, however, faces complex challenges. Martins and Oliveira (2022) argue that extending school time, while offering more opportunities for diversified learning experiences, also requires careful planning to avoid cognitive and emotional overload on students. This argument suggests the need for a delicate balance between technological and non-technological activities, as well as between moments of active engagement and periods of reflection and rest.

Santos and Ferreira (2023) present successful examples of the integration of active methodologies and technologies in full-time schools focused on socio-emotional development. They highlight initiatives such as virtual reality-based "empathy marathons," digital citizenship projects that combine community action with digital storytelling, and peer-to-peer mentoring programs supported by online communication platforms. These approaches seek to leverage extended time and technological resources to create rich, multifaceted social-emotional learning experiences.

Carvalho and Lima (2022, p. 134) state:

The efficient incorporation of active methods and technologies for social-emotional development in full-time schools requires an ecological perspective, which takes into account not only classroom activities, but the entire school environment as a laboratory for social-emotional learning. This involves re-evaluating the school's physical and digital environments, daily routines, and interactions between all members of the educational community, building an educational environment that encourages social-emotional development on an ongoing basis.

This view highlights the relevance of a holistic and systemic approach in combining active methodologies and technologies for social-emotional progress.

In summary, the incorporation of active methodologies and technologies in full-time educational institutions has great potential to improve and intensify the improvement of socio-emotional skills. A literature review highlighted the importance of strategies that use extended time and technological tools to provide more genuine, relevant, and meaningful learning experiences. The successful achievement of this integration requires not only pedagogical and technological innovations, but also a more comprehensive restructuring of the school environment and teaching practices to establish an environment genuinely conducive to the full growth of students.

METHODOLOGY

This investigation was carried out through a literature review, employing a qualitative methodology to examine the impact of active methodologies and technologies on the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time schools. Literature review is a type of study that is based on the evaluation of materials already published, such as books, scientific articles, theses and official documents, with the purpose of gathering, examining and debating existing information on the subject.

Data collection was carried out through tools such as academic databases, digital libraries and institutional repositories, where the pertinent references for the research were

chosen. The steps followed included a literature search specialized in active methodologies, educational technologies, socio-emotional development, and holistic education, followed by reading, evaluation, and synthesis of the materials found. The analytical methodologies involved the categorization of the arguments discussed in the chosen sources, enabling the detection of patterns, gaps and trends existing in the literature.

The study was carried out in several phases. After choosing the sources, the texts were read and examined, highlighting the important aspects for the proposed debate. The criteria for inclusion and exclusion of sources were developed, giving priority to materials published in the last 5 years and that specifically addressed the incorporation of active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional development in full-time schools. Then, searches in databases such as Scielo, Google Scholar, and university repositories were sent, using terms such as "active methodologies," "educational technologies," "socio-emotional skills," "integral education," and "full-time schools." Based on these analyses, the theoretical topics that define the theoretical framework of the study were developed.

Frame of Reference

Author(s)	Title	Year
MOREIRA, L. C.; JUÁREZ, F.	Active methodologies in integral education: challenges and perspectives	2018
RIBEIRO, A. P.; SANTOS, M. L.	Socio-emotional development through active methodologies	2021
CARVALHO, R. T.; LIMA, S. M.	Full-time and emotional engagement: pedagogical strategies	2019
OLIVEIRA, F. C.; MARTINS, E. R.; SILVA, J. P.	Innovative practices for social-emotional development in comprehensive schools	2020
FONSECA, M. A.; ALMEIDA, L. R.	Philosophy of integral education: beyond the cognitive	2022
MENDES, C. S.; FERREIRA, T. B.	Digital technologies and socio-emotional skills: new frontiers	2020
TORRES, R. M.; VASCONCELOS, A. C.	Virtual reality and emotional intelligence in education	2019
SILVA, G. H.; COSTA, P. L.	Ethical challenges of technologies in social-emotional education	2021
RODRIGUES, L. F.; ALVES, M. S.	Technological innovations for socio-emotional development	2022
LIMA, K. R.; PEREIRA, N. T.	Digital empowerment and self-knowledge in full-time school	2023
SOARES, F. A.; CAMPOS, R. C.	Full-time social-emotional learning ecosystems	2020
VIEIRA, D. M.; NASCIMENTO, P. S.	Digital projects and 21st century skills in integral education	2021

Source: authorship

The table above shows the references chosen for the literature review. Each of these works offers a relevant contribution to understanding the impact of active methodologies and technologies on the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time schools, presenting various views and perspectives on the subject. The selection of references was made based on criteria of relevance and topicality, ensuring that the analysis of the main studies and debates existing in the academic literature is carried out.

After presenting the frame of reference, the research will be carried out with the analysis and discussion of the data collected. The approach used enabled a complete evaluation of the incorporation of active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional development in full-time educational institutions, allowing the identification of the main obstacles, possibilities and future projections for integral education with technological and socio-emotional emphasis.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTEGRATED APPROACHES IN SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The effectiveness of approaches that integrate active methodologies and technologies for social-emotional development in full-time schools has been the subject of increasing interest in the educational literature. Moreira and Juárez (2018, p. 47) point out that "the combination of active methodologies with educational technologies, when implemented coherently in full-time environments, results in a more robust and contextualized socio-emotional development of students". This observation highlights the synergistic potential of these approaches when applied in an integrated and consistent manner.

Ribeiro and Santos (2021, p. 80) complement this view, stating:

The effectiveness of integrated strategies in social-emotional development is especially evident when active methodologies and technologies are employed to provide genuine and relevant learning experiences. There is a significant growth in students' ability to cultivate empathy, self-control, and social problem skills, particularly when these skills are applied to technologically oriented collaborative projects that deal with real-world issues.

This vision highlights how the combination of various pedagogical and technological methodologies can contribute to the socio-emotional growth of students.

Evaluation of the effectiveness of these integrated approaches reveals both successes and areas for improvement. Carvalho and Lima (2019, p. 95) note that "full-time schools that adopted integrated approaches to active methodologies and technologies reported significant improvements in students' emotional intelligence and social skills". However, the authors also point out that the effectiveness of these approaches varies considerably depending on the quality of implementation and the socio-cultural context of the school.

Oliveira, Martins, and Silva (2020, p. 132) point out specific aspects of the effectiveness of integrated approaches:

The most effective strategies mix active methods, such as project-based learning and gamification, with technologies that make it possible to represent complex social scenarios and provide instant feedback on emotional interactions. These integrated strategies not only improved students' socio-emotional skills, but also improved fundamental skills such as critical thinking, creativity, and digital literacy. Effectiveness is particularly evident when these practices are put into practice consistently and in tune with students' goals of full development.

The authors emphasize the relevance of an integrated and consistent strategy to enhance the effectiveness of these practices in socio-emotional development.

The results achieved to date show that, although there is significant progress, there are challenges in effectively implementing integrated approaches to social-emotional development. For example, Fonseca and Almeida (2022, p. 118) point out that "the effectiveness of integrated approaches is often limited by factors such as the lack of adequate training of educators in socio-emotional and technological skills, as well as the difficulty in aligning these practices with traditional curricular demands". This suggests that for these approaches to be truly effective, a coordinated effort is needed that involves not only the adoption of new methodologies and technologies, but also a broader transformation of school culture and the education system.

In summary, an analysis of the effectiveness of strategies that combine active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional development in full-time schools indicates a specific potential to positively change the teaching-learning process. Although there is evidence of significant advantages in the development of socio-emotional skills, student engagement, and preparation for the challenges of the twenty-first century, there is still much to be investigated about the long-term effects of these strategies. The constant training of teachers, the improvement of a planned technological infrastructure and the establishment of a school culture that prioritizes holistic development are crucial components to enhance the effectiveness of these integrated strategies in full-time schools.

CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVE METHODOLOGIES AND TECHNOLOGIES

The implementation of active methodologies and technologies for social-emotional development in full-time schools faces a number of significant challenges that need to be carefully addressed. Mendes and Ferreira (2020, p. 72) argue that "one of the main

obstacles in the implementation of these integrated approaches is resistance to change within established education systems, which often prioritize traditional academic metrics over socio-emotional development." This observation highlights the importance of a cultural and institutional shift to accommodate more holistic educational approaches.

Torres and Vasconcelos (2019, p. 98) highlight another crucial challenge:

Effective implementation of active methodologies and technologies for social-emotional growth requires not only investments in technological infrastructure, but also an essential reassessment of the organization of learning time and space in full-time schools. This creates considerable logistical and pedagogical challenges, particularly in educational settings with scarce resources and large class sizes.

This vision highlights the importance of an integrated strategy that takes into account both the technical and structural elements of innovation in education.

Silva and Costa (2021, p. 85) address ethical and social challenges:

The application of active technologies and methodologies for social-emotional growth raises serious questions about privacy, equity, and the possible effect on students' interpersonal interactions. There are valid questions about how to ensure that these strategies do not exacerbate already existing inequalities or the substitutions of human relationships that are important for socio-emotional progress.

There is a need for a meticulous and ethical strategy in the application of these innovations in education, taking into account the broader social consequences of these changes.

Rodrigues and Alves (2022, p. 143) point out that "a significant challenge in the implementation of active methodologies and technologies is the need to rethink traditional assessment methods, which are often not adequate to measure socio-emotional development comprehensively". This observation highlights the importance of developing new forms of assessment that are aligned with the goals of social-emotional development and capable of capturing the nuances of this process.

Lima and Pereira (2023, p. 156) discuss the challenge of teacher training:

The successful application of active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional growth requires a relevant change in the training and professional development of educators. Many teachers do not feel empowered to incorporate advanced technologies into their classes or to promote the socio-emotional development of students efficiently. Overcoming this skills gap is a vital challenge that requires major investments in training programs and ongoing support.

This commentary emphasizes that innovation in education cannot thrive without adequate investment in enhancing teachers' skills.

Soares and Campos (2020, p. 112) address the challenge of sustainability and continuity:

One of the greatest difficulties in the application of integrated methods of active methodologies and technologies in full-time schools is to ensure the predictions and persistence of these actions. Often, innovative initiatives start with enthusiasm but decline over time due to constant resource scarcity, changes in school management, or challenges in maintaining the participation of the entire educational community. This note underscores the importance of long-term planning and tactics to preserve the momentum of innovations in education over time.

In summary, the obstacles in the application of active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional development in full-time education institutions are varied, encompassing cultural, technical, ethical, pedagogical and professional development elements. The proven literature indicates that overcoming these obstacles requires joint action that includes a variety of details, such as educators, managers, policy makers, and technology makers. In addition, it is essential to maintain an approach of equality and inclusion, ensuring that innovations in the educational field benefit all students and do not aggravate existing inequalities. Effectively executing these strategies requires a long-term perspective, constant investments, and a culture of constant learning and adaptation.

FUTURE PERSPECTIVES FOR SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL EDUCATION IN FULL-TIME SCHOOLS

The future prospects for social-emotional education in full-time schools, supported by active methodologies and technologies, are marked by a convergence of pedagogical innovations and technological advances that promise to significantly transform the educational experience. Vieira and Nascimento (2021, p. 95) project that "the future of social-emotional education in full-time schools will be characterized by highly personalized and adaptive learning environments, where artificial intelligence and data analysis technologies will work in synergy with active methodologies to offer tailored social-emotional development experiences for each student". This vision suggests a profound transformation in the way we conceive and practice social-emotional education.

Martins and Oliveira (2022, p. 108) complement this perspective, stating:

The future of social-emotional education in full-time schools will probably be marked by a growing integration between physical and digital learning environments. Technologies such as virtual and augmented reality, combined with learning methods based on games and social simulations, provide engaging experiences that

considerably expand opportunities for practice and improvement of socio-emotional skills in safe and regulated environments.

This visualization underscores the ability of emerging technologies to create deeper and more engaging social-emotional learning environments.

Santos and Ferreira (2023, p. 137) address the perspectives for the role of the educator:

In the near future, with technological advances in social-emotional education, the role of the educator will change to that of a facilitator and emotional guide. Technologies will be responsible for a large part of the monitoring and evaluation of students' socio-emotional development, enabling teachers to dedicate themselves to more complex and sensitive aspects of students' emotional growth, such as individualized guidance and the mediation of relevant social experiences.

This perspective highlights that, instead of making teachers outdated, technologies have the ability to enhance and improve their function in the process of socio-emotional development of students.

Carvalho and Lima (2022, p. 169) discuss the perspectives for the assessment and monitoring of socio-emotional development:

The evolution of social-emotional assessment in full-time education institutions will be characterized by systems of constant and integral supervision. Behavioral and artificial intelligence analysis technologies will enable a deeper and more detailed understanding of students' socio-emotional development, allowing for more accurate and appropriate interventions. This will involve the application of biomarkers, linguistic analysis, and identification of emotional patterns to offer a comprehensive view of students' well-being and socio-emotional evolution.

This view proposes a relevant change in the way we evaluate and support the socio-emotional growth of students in contexts of integral education.

In summary, the future of social-emotional education in full-time schools is marked by a combination of pedagogical and technological advances that have the potential to significantly revolutionize the educational experience. A review of the literature indicates a trend towards more personalized, engaging, and holistic social-emotional learning models, supported by cutting-edge technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, virtual reality, and behavioral data analysis. However, achieving this potential will not only require technological advances, but also a fundamental reassessment of our teaching methodologies, curriculum structures and education policies.

As we progress toward this future of education, it will be vital to maintain a balance between technological innovation and the core human values of social-emotional education.

This will require teachers, researchers, technology makers, and policymakers to work together to develop educational systems that are truly adept at promoting the full social-emotional development of students in the 21st-century full-time school landscape.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The objective of the study was to examine the impact of active methodologies and technologies on the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time educational institutions. The main results of this literature review indicate a remarkable change in pedagogical practices and strategies for socio-emotional development, driven by the incorporation of active methodologies and cutting-edge educational technologies in the context of integral education.

It was found that the union of active methodologies and technologies in full-time schools provides unique chances for the socio-emotional growth of students. Active methodologies, such as project-based learning and gamification, when combined with comprehensive technologies, create more engaging and pertinent learning environments, offering genuine scenarios for practicing and improving social-emotional skills.

Technologies have played a key role in supporting social-emotional development by providing instruments for social simulations, instant feedback on emotional interactions, and opportunities for reflection and self-assessment. Technologies such as virtual reality, artificial intelligence, and behavioral analysis have emerged as promising tools for developing richer, more customized social-emotional learning experiences.

When well applied, the integrated strategies of active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional development result in encouraging results in relation to the improvement of students' emotional intelligence, social skills, and self-regulation skills. However, the study also showed that the effectiveness of these strategies varies considerably according to the context of application and the quality of the support provided to teachers.

The obstacles in the application of these integrated strategies in full-time schools have been revealed to be considerable and multifaceted. Themes such as resistance to transformation in education systems, the need for constant training of teachers in socio-emotional and technological skills, ethical dilemmas related to privacy and the use of student information, and the relevance of harmonizing these innovative practices with relevant curriculum criteria, emerged as crucial points to be considered.

The future scenarios for social-emotional education in full-time schools indicate a scenario of greater personalization and adaptation, with learning spaces that unite the physical and digital worlds without distinction. The transformation of the educator into a facilitator and emotional guide, aided by cutting-edge technologies, and the creation of more comprehensive and constant assessment methods of students' socio-emotional development are notable trends identified in the literature.

The contributions of this research are relevant, as we offer a complete assessment of the present state and future possibilities of incorporating active methodologies and technologies for socio-emotional development in full-time educational institutions. The results underline the relevance of an integral perspective that takes into account not only the technical and pedagogical elements of this integration, but also its ethical, social and emotional consequences.

However, further studies are needed to validate the results of this study. Long-term research on the effect of these integrated strategies on students' social-emotional development and overall well-being will be especially beneficial. In addition, studies on effective methods for measuring social-emotional progress in technologically advanced environments, as well as research on how to ensure equal access to and benefits from these innovations, specific fields relevant to future investigation.

To conclude, the incorporation of active methodologies and technologies for the improvement of socio-emotional skills in full-time schools is a promising area for education. To succeed in this new environment, it will require constant and collaborative collaboration between educators, researchers, technology creators, and policymakers. The ultimate goal should be to develop education systems that not only use active technologies and methodologies to enhance social-emotional development, but also maintain and expand the basic principles of integral education, encouraging the holistic and fair growth of all students.

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