

Integrating Social-Emotional Learning (SEL) into Early Childhood Curriculum

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Abstract: Social-emotional learning (SEL) is now an integral part of early childhood education. Apart from learning, the curriculum also teaches resilience, empathy, and social competency. Developed from theories such as Vygotsky's social development theory, as well as Goleman's theory of emotional intelligence, SEL equips children to overcome social obstacles and thrive academically and outside the classroom. The study analyzes the transformational value of SEL and its advantages, from improved learning, more effective management of one's feelings, to future mental well-being. The research also looks at evidence-based methods of integrating SEL throughout all early childhood curricula, such as contextualizing SEL within learning domains, teaching healthy school climate, and family and larger community involvement. The study also looks at challenges such as limited financing, teacher capacity, and cultural sensitivity and suggests how these challenges may be addressed. Drawing from effective SEL programs such as PATHS, Incredible Years, and Second Step, the study calls for systematic implementation to bring up emotionally intelligent, socially responsible children. The recommendations affirm SEL as an integral element of early childhood teaching that facilitates comprehensive children's development and societal well-being.

Keywords: Social-emotional learning (SEL), early childhood education, curriculum.

Introduction

Social and emotional learning (SEL) has become a pillar of early childhood education, going beyond the traditional aims of the curriculum to support long-term success. With emotional resilience, empathy, and social competency as valuable as the ability to think logically, SEL arms young students with the skills to confront the challenges of the social world and flourish in and out of school. According to Durlak et al. (2011), emotions can encourage or discourage children from being engaged academically, having a work ethic, being committed, and being successful at school. Relationships and emotional processes influence the way and what students learn. Therefore, schools and families need to respond effectively to these areas of the learning process to benefit all students. Based on theories such as Vygotsky's theory of social development and Goleman's theory of emotional intelligence, SEL creates awareness, self-regulation, and ethical decision-making skills that build scholarly success and healthy individual lives. Although it has been demonstrated to have benefits, the incorporation of SEL into early childhood curricula also poses challenges in the form of resource constraints, preparation of the workforce, and cultural sensitivity. This research examines the transformative potential of SEL,

reviews best practices for the implementation of SEL, and identifies the challenges facing educators. With the bridge of theory and practicality, the research emphasizes the necessity of SEL to prepare emotionally intelligent children to grow into adults.

Theoretical Framework of SEL in Early Childhood

Vygotsky's Social Development Theory

This theory is vital to understanding the theoretical basis of Social and emotional learning (SEL). According to Chatterjee, Singh & Duraiappah (2020), this theory insinuates that social interactions largely determine human development, and these mediate cognitive and emotional development. Vygotsky believed that learning takes place in social interaction and that tools like language play a necessary role in determining the cognitive development of a human being. Vygotsky introduced the concept of the "Zone of Proximal Development" (ZPD), which is the gap between what a child can do without and with the support of a more competent individual, a teacher, or peer. With social interaction, children internalize concepts and knowledge that were previously external and hence experience cognitive and emotional development (Chatterjee, Singh & Duraiappah, 2020). Vygotsky's theory posits that emotional regulation, empathy, and social skills, all key areas in SEL, emerge from interactions with people and, most importantly, from the context of supportive human relations. According to Vygotsky's theory, the significance of a supportive social world in nurturing emotional and cognitive development comes to the forefront again, when it naturally follows SEL principles in early education (Chatterjee Singh & Duraiappah, 2020).

Goleman's Emotional Intelligence Theory

Daniel Goleman made the concept of emotional intelligence (EI) widely known and believed it could be more significant than conventional IQ in predicting personal and professional achievement. Goleman's EI model, according to Todorova (2024), is very significant to Social and emotional learning (SEL) theory as it encompasses five key components:

- Self-awareness- The capacity to know and comprehend one's feelings, including their influence on behavior and relations.
- Self-regulation- The correct regulation and expression of feelings, adapting to change, and taking responsibility for behavior.
- Social skills- This component is needed to communicate and interact efficiently and in a socially adept manner with others, including active listening, leadership, and nonverbal communication
- Empathy- The ability to read others' feelings and act appropriately, particularly in intricate social situations and in situations involving relations of power.
- Motivation- Specifically, intrinsic motivation is based on self-determined goals and personal satisfaction, not external outcomes, to initiate goal-setting, accomplishment, and initiative.

Each EI component leads to a person's ability to navigate social interactions, control feelings, and pursue self-directed learning and development. Hence, they are foundational to the acquisition of SEL competencies.

The Core Components of SEL in Early Childhood

Social and emotional learning involves children acquiring social and emotional competencies. SEL programming is grounded on the assumption that learning is best within a good relationship that is challenging, engrossing, and worth one's (CASEL, 2013). Evidence, according to CASEL (2013), indicates that social and emotional competencies are fundamental to being a responsible student, citizen, and worker. Thus, several risky activities like drug use, violence, and dropping out can be prevented or reduced if there are holistic attempts at developing students' social and emotional capacities (CASEL, 2013). This is ideally done best by sound classroom instruction,

student engagement in healthy activities within and outside the classroom, and universal parent and citizen engagement for the development, implementation, and evaluation of the program. Successful SEL programming begins at the preschool and continues through high school.

CASEL structures SEL within five interrelated competencies of self-awareness, self-management, social awareness, relationship skills, and responsible decision-making (CASEL, 2013). Self-awareness refers to the identification of one's feelings and personal strengths and self-management refers to the regulation of behavior and feelings. Social awareness refers to empathy and perspective-taking, and relationship skills include constructive and positive communication and conflict resolution. Responsible decision-making entails ethical and constructive decision-making (Lawson et al., 2019). Evidence suggests that 92.3% of evidence-based SEL programs include emotion recognition, and 100% include training in social skills (Lawson et al., 2019). These are the building blocks of classroom conduct and, later, academic participation and peer relationships.

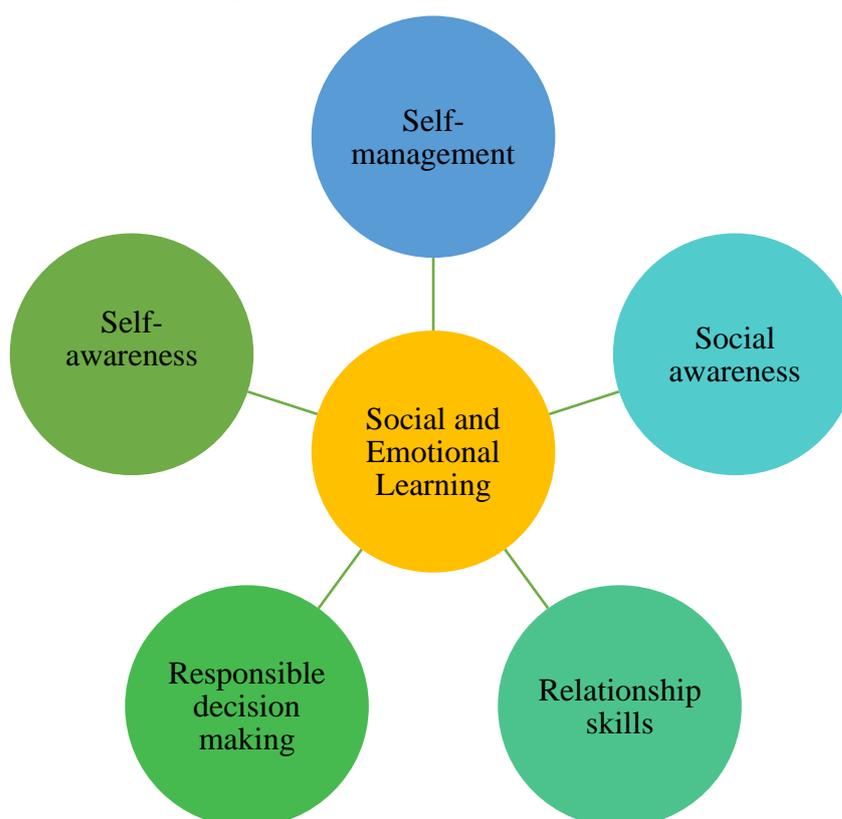


Figure 1: The five core competencies of Social and emotional learning

Strategies for Integrating SEL into Early Childhood Curricula

Incorporating SEL in Academic Subjects

Social and emotional learning in young children's curricula promotes the academic development of children. Dumbuya (2023) posits that the incorporation of SEL into subjects of learning is a positive approach. This will make it possible for children to develop social-emotional skills in addition to traditional content. For example, Dumbuya (2023) articulates that empathy and perspective-taking skills will be taught to young children through the study of character. Additionally, group projects will be designed to foster collaboration and cooperation. This implies SEL is not taught in isolation but becomes a part of everyday learning experiences.

In addition, Dumbuya (2023) explains that instructors may also utilize real-life scenarios and classroom discussion to make emotional regulation and responsible decision-making applicable in real life. Incorporating SEL into the curriculum helps instructors to present tangible connections between academic and emotional skills in a manner that maintains focus on the fact that the two capabilities go hand in hand. This technique has empirical evidence supporting it,

where it is proven that children who take SEL-integrated courses demonstrate improved academic output and peer interactions (Durlak et al., 2011). This technique also follows Vygotsky's Social Development Theory, whereby learning is a socially mediated process (Dumbuya, 2023). When the child works in collaboration to fulfill learning projects or reads about feelings in textbooks, they acquire SEL abilities through interaction. Consequently, the learning process becomes more efficient and natural.

Developing a Positive School Culture

Another vital strategy is building a supportive culture within the school that reinforces principles of SEL. Admittedly, a safe, valued, and respected environment is key for SEL to take root. According to Dumbuya (2023), schools can promote this by adopting inclusive practices like peer mentoring programs and policies that value students' emotional health. For example, morning meetings or circle time may be utilized to check with the young students about their feelings. Doing so helps to focus on building self-knowledge and the expression of emotions.

Furthermore, educators can also practice prosocial actions like active listening and conflict resolution themselves, serving as role models for students. According to Jones & Bouffard (2012), a positive climate in schools enhances SEL outcomes as well as decreases behavioral challenges, making learning better supported. Research has shown that schools with strong SEL cultures have lower rates of aggression and higher levels of student engagement (Jones & Bouffard, 2012). Integrating the entire school community, like faculty, staff, and families, ensures consistency in SEL messaging. When all have SEL as a priority, children have a cohesive and supportive experience both in and out of class. This is most effective in early childhood environments where students are affected by what is around them and how adults act.

Enhancing Professional Development for Educators

Professional teacher development is another critical strategy for implementing SEL effectively. Teachers need to possess the skills and subject matter expertise to teach and model social-emotional skills competently. Professional development, according to Schonert-Reichl (2017), should focus on training in emotional intelligence, classroom management techniques, and the development of emotionally responsive classrooms. For example, training in mindfulness-based practices enables instructors to integrate practices like breathing techniques and awareness of the senses into classroom routines that have been proven to improve children's regulation (Razza & Bram, 2025). Additionally, when teachers trust that they can foster SEL, they trust themselves. Subsequently, this allows them to support students better in the development of such skills. Also, the development of teachers ensures instructors know the most current research as well as best practices in SEL. Evidence shows teacher training in SEL improves the relationship between the teacher and the classroom and classroom climate (Schonert-Reichl, 2017). Schools should involve instructors in collaboration as well as sharing strategies, forming a network of practice supporting SEL adoption. Schools investing in the development of teachers establish a basis for long-term and efficient SEL implementation.

Parents and Community Engagement

Engaging parents and the community is vital in extending SEL beyond the classroom. Evidence suggests that family-based SEL programs result in positive long-term effects in children, including better mental health and academic success (Razza & Bram, 2025). Schools might take the role of supplying resources or workshops to teach families to apply SEL practice at home, for example, sharing meals to talk about feelings or mindful practices (Weissberg et al., 2015). Furthermore, Razza & Bram (2025) conclude that partners at local mental health sites might also deliver additional guidance and resources to SEL programs. Nutrition programs, including mindfulness strategies like eating mindfully exercises, might teach children to tune in to themselves and make healthier food choices (Razza & Bram, 2025). Engaging parents and active citizens will remind children of SEL's importance in repeated messages across environments. Schools might also take the role of linking SEL resources to families via the internet to make

them accessible and ongoing. Building strong connections with schools and at-home organizations will enable teachers to provide an integrated support system for children to develop socially and emotionally.

Overview of SEL Programs and Their Effectiveness

The PATHS Program (Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies)

Promoting Alternative Thinking Strategies (PATHS) is a comprehensive program used to instruct emotional and social skills. As a result, reducing aggression and acting-out behavior among children in the elementary school age group, while also increasing the classroom learning process (Shi et al., 2022). This innovative curriculum, according to CASEL (2013) is applicable to kindergarten to grade six-aged children (ages 5 to 12). It contains organized lessons teaching emotional terms, problem-solving skills, and interpersonal skill strategies. It incorporates activities like stories, role-playing, and discussions to educate and practice these skills (CASEL, 2013).

PATHS has been classroom-tested in special and general education classes across various populations of students, including deaf students, hearing-impaired students, students who are learning disabled, students who are emotionally disturbed, students who are mildly mentally delayed, and gifted students (Office of Justice Programs, 2021). Ideally, it should be implemented when children start going to school and run continuously until Grade 5. The program offers teachers systematic, developmentally appropriate directions, materials, as well as lesson plans for teaching children interpersonal problem-solving skills, social competence, self-control, positive peer relations, and emotional literacy (Office of Justice Programs, 2021). Notably, PATHS has been studied and evaluated, and has shown that there have been improvements in several areas. According to the Office of Justice Programs (2021), these areas include self-control, recognition of emotions, frustration tolerance, measures for resolving conflict, and overall thinking and planning capabilities. Reductions have also been noted in anxiety and depressive statistics, conduct difficulties, and aggression levels reported by teachers and children. As a result, this has made PATHS an excellent instrument for fostering emotional and social health among children with diverse educational and developmental backgrounds.

The Strong Kids Program

The Strong Kids program for preschool and early elementary children is designed to develop children's emotional literacy and regulation. The lessons are highly interactive and help children recognize emotions and cope with them. The program ensures interaction among children to a high extent using puppets and songs as mediums for the lessons, and children, thus, find it both fun and memorable (CASEL, 2013). Evaluation of the effectiveness of the program indicates better coping with stress among children and increased other people's acceptance of children. Evidence also suggests lower behavior challenges and increased classroom engagement among children who undergo the Strong Kids curriculum (CASEL, 2013).

The Incredible Years Program

The Incredible Years is another popular SEL program used in early childhood teaching. The Incredible Years (IY) program, according to Arruabarrena et al. (2022), is a multicomponent, research-demonstrated, as well as group-based program for the enhancement of preschool children's social and emotional competence. It consists of a curriculum for interpersonal skills, abilities for managing one's feelings, and problem-solving abilities, with particular stress being given to interaction within the peer group. Children are taught to regulate social scenarios and resolve conflicts successfully among children better with the program. Durlak et al. (2011) clarify that the program preempts and corrects children's behavioral and emotional difficulties. Moreover, it maximizes practices and parent-child relations. Research indicates that there are significant and available effects of Incredible Years, including lowered aggression and improved behavior within the classroom (Durlak et al., 2011). The impacts of the program extend to the

broader life of children as they become more empathetic and capable of better regulating of personal feelings in every area of life.

Moreover, Incredible Years also shows to have beneficial effects among at-risk families. For instance, Gardner et al. (2019) document a meta-analysis of 13 indicated and selected prevention and treatment trials conducted in England, Wales, the Netherlands, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden. The findings demonstrated that this program reduced children's conduct problem outcomes among ethnic minority and socially deprived groups. Some of these groups included those in poverty status, one-parent family status, teenage parent status, prolonged unemployment, or low educational attainment (Gardner et al., 2019).

Social-Emotional and Character Development (SECD) Program

The SECD program combines character development and social-emotional learning, and it primarily targets preschool children and extends to elementary school. The program promotes core values such as responsibility, respect, empathy, and emotional regulation strategies (Snyder, 2014). Program strategies involve story-based instruction, group discussion, and behavioral modeling by teachers. Assessments demonstrate that SECD enhances children's capacity to approach social practices positively, diminishes instances of bullying, and enhances school climate (CASEL, 2013). Of particular significance, the program also enhances the collaboration between schools, families, and communities to reinforce SEL principles in and out of the classroom (Snyder, 2014).

Second Step Early Learning Program

The Second Step Early Learning Program (SSEL), as defined by the Department of Communities and Justice (2019), is a program used to enhance social-emotional competence and self-regulation among preschool children to prepare them for school. The program interweaves instruction and activities in the recognition and comprehension of the feelings, empathy, and social problem-solving and learning strategies for regulation, including using self-talk and learning to regulate to calm. Additionally, the Department of Communities and Justice (2019) infers that SSEL also consists of daily "Brain Builder" games that prompt children to start and stop activities in relation to various oral or visual cues. The program combines weekly theme-based curriculum topics, ongoing reinforcement by the teachers, Brain Builder games, and materials to reinforce learning at home by parents.

The major goals of the SSEL program include increasing short-term self-regulation and social-emotional competence, reducing aggression, improving peer relations, and improving classroom behavior. The achievement of these goals should lead to long-term outcomes of stronger school readiness, Academic Achievement, and active participation in learning (Department of Communities and Justice, 2019). That said, SSEL should not be substituted for reading, math, or science instruction. Instead, this program fills in the gaps in the social and cognitive skills required to be successful at learning and, in general, academic and behavioral success. According to the Department of Communities and Justice (2019), the program targets children between the ages of 4 and 5. However, the program can also be adapted for mixed-age classroom use with children aged 3 to 5 years. SSEL is presented in planned, scripted lessons for five uses per week, combining large and small group activities and 28 weeks of themes per month. Each day uses a different lesson component to reinforce the week's theme.

On Day 1, the theme is introduced with puppets to draw the children into the lesson in a fun and game-like manner. On Day 2, a picture related to the theme is used to talk about a problem and the solution to the problem. Days 3 and 4 are reinforcement days in which the children rehearse the skills of the lesson in small or large group settings. On Day 5, the lesson ends with a storybook that deals with the theme, such as recognizing feelings or fairness in play (Department of Communities and Justice, 2019). The SSEL kit includes large, colored lesson cards with instructions and teacher scripts, a CD containing songs to support the weekly theme, puppets for interactive instruction, posters depicting various social-emotional skills, and small cards

depicting children's faces portraying various feelings. Instructions are also included to support daily Brain Builder game play to reinforce the children's ability to practice attention, working memory, and inhibition. A handout given to parents each week also includes suggestions for reinforcing the development of the weekly theme at home. The program consists of five-unit topics, including lessons on learning skills (such as listening and internal speech), empathy (identification and understanding of feelings), regulation of feelings (such as calming down), friendship skills (such as entering play and resolving conflicts), and transition skills to kindergarten. Executive Functioning (EF) skills strategies to reinforce throughout the day include "think time" before responding, using nonverbal cues to capture attention, and random calling to reinforce sustained focus. Teachers are prompted to reinforce the skills by asking children to mark the use of SEL strategies before the next task, identify when the skills were used, and participate in cross-curricular activities, including art, literacy, math, and STEM, that reinforce the SEL skills targeted.

Positive Action

Positive Action comprises a type of SEL program for elementary students. According to Bavarian et al. (2017), this program helps to minimize negative behavior and maximize Social and emotional learning in school. Blueprints (n.d.) infers that the school program is scripted and consists of a curriculum with 2-4 classes per week. Materials to deliver the lesson, including the use of posters, puppets, music, games, and other hands-on resources in the lesson, are all included. Additionally, students have lesson aids such as activity booklets and journals (Blueprints, n.d.). Positive Action (2019) explains that the program material consists of six units. The first creates the program philosophy and the Thoughts-Actions-Feelings about Self Circle and introduces the nature and the role of positive and negative actions/behaviors. Unit 2-6 teaches the positive actions for the areas of the body, mind, social, and emotional. Materials covered through the climate development, as well as counselor kits, supplement the classroom curriculum. They do so by harmonizing the efforts of the whole school to practice and reinforce positive action.

Benefits of SEL Integration

Academic Benefits of SEL Integration

Incorporating SEL improves the academic performance of young children. Several studies have established that SEL programs considerably positively affect Academic Achievement by increasing student engagement and motivation within learning contexts. Durlak et al. (2011) have reported that students involved in SEL programs had an 11-percentile-point improvement in Academic Achievement. This indicates that SEL impacts not just social and emotional growth but also translates to concrete academic outcomes. Control of the students' emotional lives and stress enables them to focus more efficiently on issues related to academia and to show greater resilience in overcoming academic challenges. Also, SEL develops critical thinking, decision-making, as well as problem-solving skills that directly apply to school settings (Blewitt et al., 2021). Such foundational skills are necessary to enable children to move forward in the learning continuum and be in a position to continue to achieve. In contrast to the belief that SEL takes away from academic education, studies indicate that it increases cognitive and Academic Achievements considerably. This improvement, according to Mondri et al. (2021), results from SEL's ability to enhance executive functioning skills such as self-regulation, attention, and memory that play a key role in learning.

Emotional and Behavioral Regulation

One of the prime benefits of SEL is that it enhances emotional regulation and minimizes behavior problems in young children. Early childhood is when young children learn to manage their feelings effectively. Learning to recognize and manage their feelings is vital. Thus, children taking part in SEL interventions show fewer problems of behavior, like aggression and withdrawal, that are typical in early childhood development (Blewitt et al., 2021). This self-

regulatory skill enhances classroom behavior and allows young children to manage sophisticated social settings, minimizing the chances of displaying disruptive behavior. A strongly positive learning climate, supported by SEL, supports collaborative behavior, minimizes bullying, and allows young children to release their feelings and demands in a comfortable and protected climate. As a result, this helps to develop a sense of security and well-being in early childhood classrooms.

Long-Term Mental Health and Social Benefits

The rewards of SEL are not limited to the immediate academic and behavioral gains. Their effects carry over to affect the long-term mental health and social resilience of children. According to Blewitt et al. (2021), mental and behavioral disorders contribute to one of the largest and most rapidly expanding categories of disease burden worldwide.

The Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University (2016) asserts that mental ill health is the primary cause of children's and adolescents health-based disability. SEL holds the promise of playing a key role in shaping long-term children's improved well-being, as well as the prevention of long-term health outcomes such as anxiety, depression, obesity, diabetes, heart disease, and drug abuse (Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University, 2016). SEL enables teachers to guide children to learn social-emotional skills by direct instruction, modelling, practice, as well as connection to the broader teaching curriculum (Weissberg et al., 2015). There is empirical evidence to indicate that programming for SEL also benefits children's mental health (Blewitt et al., 2018). SEL programs are also proven to avert future-life drug abuse and depression, and anxiety disorders (Razza & Brann, 2025). The curriculum helps children learn to develop resilience, emotional intelligence, and empathy, all factors that help children to endure life challenges and relate well to people while living.

SEL and Family and Community Engagement

SEL in early childhood education also promotes more family as well as community engagement. Such programs emphasize collaboration and partnership among schools, communities, and families to support children consistently across environments. This maximizes the overall effectiveness of SEL by developing a supportive and collaborative learning environment in which a child has the chance to rehearse and consolidate SEL skills. As observed by Blewitt et al. (2021), the family's participation in SEL programs reinforces generalization from school to life. Consequently, this offers a smooth learning process that reinforces the development of the social and emotional skills of the child. Additionally, SEL reinforces building communities through the development of empathy and respect for diversity that serves to create harmonious, cooperative, inclusive learning and community environments in and out of school (Blewitt et al., 2021).

Systemic Benefits of SEL

At a broader level, the incorporation of SEL in early childhood education programs benefits the education system to a great extent. Integrated into education policy and curricula, SEL develops the social and emotional competence of a culture that benefits individual students along with education systems. Chatterjee Singh & Duraiappah (2020) reiterate that SEL models such as CASEL (Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning) provide systematic strategies that link academic learning to social and emotional growth. This holistic education targets students' well-being in its entirety. Systematic overhauls in such a manner establish a more equitable and nurturing learning environment that benefits all students, especially students of marginalized and disadvantaged statuses. Additionally, studies have found that SEL programs, though expensive in the short term, yield great dividends in academic performance, decreased behavioral issues, and better mental health in the long term (Durlak et al., 2011).

Challenges Associated with Integrating SEL into Early Childhood Curriculum

Insufficient Resources and Organizational Capacity

One significant hindrance to the adoption of SEL is the limited resources and organizational capacity. Admittedly, early childhood education school systems do not have the resources, personnel, and time to implement SEL. Insufficient resources result in schools and teachers being unable to provide high-quality SEL instruction regularly. Limited resources result in variable implementation of SEL within the classroom and the inability to sustain programs for the long term (Blewitt et al., 2021). Organizational capacity also refers to the ability of schools to support SEL in areas of leadership, staff training, and continuous professional development (Fayles, 2019). With the absence of organizational support in schools, SEL becomes of lower priority, and its incorporation into the curriculum suffers negatively. According to Fayles (2019), insecure leadership and transitions in key personnel positions also slow the effective implementation of SEL since schools fail to ensure continuity in SEL activities.

Workforce Challenges: Training and Retention

Another significant barrier to the effective integration of SEL is the issue of training and retaining skilled teachers. Undoubtedly, educators and teachers are responsible for the effectiveness of SEL programs. However, many lack the training and professional development needed to practice SEL. According to Razza & Brann (2025), elaborating SEL skills like emotional regulation, empathy, and conflict resolution demands specialized knowledge and teaching techniques. Unfortunately, evidence shows that many early childhood teachers get limited training in SEL and lack time and support to include SEL in their daily classes (Mondi et al., 2021). Moreover, Fayles (2019) elucidates that teacher turnover is so high in teaching, particularly in early childhood education. As a result, this has led to the worsening of this situation. Once teachers leave, the momentum of SEL programs is lost, and new staff members need to be trained from scratch. This recurring process of teacher turnover and lack of professional development can result in burnout and ineffectiveness in the practice of SEL strategies. Razza and Brann (2025) point out that continuous professional development is needed to help teachers instruct SEL effectively and with fidelity.

Cultural and Developmental Relevance

SEL programs' cultural and developmental applicability is also a matter of concern. SEL curricula and frameworks must be tailored to address the heterogeneous learning needs of students of various cultural backgrounds. According to Mondri et al. (2021), although self-awareness, self-regulation, and relationship skills are universal SEL competencies, the expression and facilitation of such skills vary considerably by culture. Teachers must be trained to recognize and respond to such cultural variances. Importantly, the SEL should be presented in a way that speaks to all students (Mondi et al., 2021). Additionally, SEL activities need to be developmentally appropriate. SEL programs need to be inclusive of the emotional and cognitive stages of development in the period of early childhood. Programs that lack developmental appropriateness for young children will not be able to capture their interest and create the intended outcomes (Razza & Brann, 2025).

Inconsistent Program Implementation and Evaluation

SEL programs are also experiencing challenges regarding the consistency of implementation. Though SEL programs are embraced, they have been non-uniformly implemented. This is due to teachers differing from one another in the application of SEL practices within the classroom. Durlak et al. (2011) posit that it is due to the absence of planned systems, insufficient instructors' preparations, and no follow-up. Durlak et al. (2011) further argues that some schools do not have a mechanism for assessing and reviewing the performance of SEL programs. This makes it impossible to determine their impacts and make the appropriate improvements. The absence of systemized evaluation and reviewing tools is a challenge of maintaining SEL programs for the

long term. Without evidence of tangible benefits of SEL, schools do not invest time and resources to integrate SEL within the curriculum (Durlak et al., 2011). Mondri et al. (2021) argue that there needs to be systemized assessment tools within the schools to ensure that SEL is included and tracked to be effective. This is to ensure that there are informed decisions regarding improvement and modification within the program.

Recommendations to Address These Challenges

Building Organizational Capacity and Securing Resources

Tackling issues of resources and organizational capacity calls for SEL to be accorded the utmost priority within the school system by policymakers and schools. According to Blewitt et al. (2021), SEL may be made an integral and respected component within the curriculum by including it within policy and practice. Furthermore, the program needs to be supported by the leadership. Schools also need to create time for SEL classes. The budget also needs to be allocated to account for professional development, classroom resources, and SEL specialists. Mondri et al. (2021) also believe that external agency involvement, for example, from the local agencies or from mental health professionals, may be accompanied by additional resources to facilitate the implementation of SEL. Organizations may build organizational capacity by enhancing SEL programs and sustaining them.

Investing in Teacher Training and Professional Development

Solving the problems in the working population should go hand in hand with providing training and ongoing professional development to instructors. CASEL (2013) cites that the success of SEL depends on teachers who have received sufficient training and will be in a position to apply SEL practices with fidelity. Teachers need to undergo regular professional development in SEL competencies and proven teaching strategies that the schools offer. Also, Fayles (2019) asserts that peer-to-peer collaboration and mentoring will aid teachers in SEL work. This will hence enable them to create a school-based community of practice. When there are teachers who are comfortable and able to teach SEL, they will enhance the quality of instruction and mitigate teacher turnover.

Ensuring Cultural and Developmental Relevance

The SEL programs need to be adapted to the students' development and culture in order to be more effective. Teachers should be trained to recognize and respond to variance between and within cultures in expressing and interpreting social and emotional abilities, according to Mondri et al. (2021). Culturally responsive SEL curricula should reflect different points of view and examples from all students' cultures. Moreover, SEL programs should also be developmentally sound. Important to consider is the difference between children of different ages and their ability to think and feel. Teachers will maximize the engagement and make SEL skills accessible and applicable by adapting SEL activities to the levels of the child's development (Razza & Brann, 2025).

Implementing Structured SEL Frameworks with Evaluation Systems

Schools should use systematic SEL models to ensure SEL implementation continuity. As per Durlak et al. (2011), SEL models should have metrics that enable schools to evaluate the effectiveness of SEL programs. Continuous evaluation of SEL programs and quantifying them will give useful feedback and steer schools to make informed, data-driven decisions in refining SEL practices. Schools also need to promote a culture of continuous development in which feedback is sought from teachers, students, and parents in refining SEL programs to make them more and more effective over time. By continuous evaluation, SEL programs will be made more efficient and centered on the evolving needs of students (Durlak et al., 2011).

The Future of Social and Emotional Learning

SEL is an asset to education that empowers children's intellectual potential and equips them to confront challenges they will inevitably encounter in the world in which they live. Owing to advancements in research, SEL is now a science-based, pragmatic practice that can potentially enhance the academic, social, and emotional outcomes of most preschool and elementary children nationwide (CASEL, 2013). It merits a rightful seat in educating all children. According to CASEL (2013), prudent technology harnessing can elevate all these developments in the SEL field. For instance, the internet can provide real-time and valid communication to a global audience, therefore assisting in spreading and adopting SEL programs. Moreover, webinars have the potential to bring different stakeholders on board and enable the development of coalitions among like-minded people that can promote strong grassroots movements. Interactive high-definition video conferencing can lower the cost of implementation, training and support significantly. Computer-based tools and smartphones can enable real-time measurements of behaviors, feelings, and attitudes, which can assist in implementation and evaluation efforts (CASEL, 2013). As new technologies emerge, so will insights regarding how these best fit in SEL programming. Overall, technology can serve as an automobile that has the potential to enhance the cost-effectiveness of SEL programming significantly.

Conclusion

Social and emotional learning (SEL) in early childhood education isn't just an add-on to curricula but a necessity in developing the whole child. As the research has proven, SEL provides children with the emotional strength, social skills, and cognitive abilities to excel in school and life. Although resource limitations, gaps in training for teachers, and issues of adaptability in different cultures remain challenges, they also can be overcome by systemic engagement, partnership, and collaboration, and evidence-based practices. Courses such as PATHS, Incredible Years, and Second Step illustrate the difference SEL makes when consistently implemented. Ensuring SEL becomes policy and future educational practices will make students proficient, empathetic, and socially responsible. Investing in SEL today creates the road to a more empathetic, inclusive, and successful society tomorrow.

Appendices

Appendix A: Core SEL Competencies (CASEL Framework)

The Collaborative for Academic, Social, and Emotional Learning (CASEL, 2013) outlines five core competencies:

1. **Self-awareness:** Recognizing emotions and personal strengths.
2. **Self-management:** Regulating emotions and behaviors.
3. **Social awareness:** Demonstrating empathy and understanding diverse perspectives.
4. **Relationship skills:** Communicating effectively and resolving conflicts.
5. **Responsible decision-making:** Making ethical, constructive choices.

Appendix B: SEL Programs Overview

1. **PATHS Program:** Promotes emotional literacy, self-control, as well as problem-solving for young children aged between 5–12 years.
2. **Incredible Years:** Enhances social competence, as well as emotional regulation in preschoolers.
3. **Second Step Early Learning:** Teaches emotion recognition, self-regulation, as well as empathy in preschool students through interactive activities.
4. **Positive Action:** Promotes character development for elementary students.

Appendix C: SEL Integration Strategies

1. **Academic integration:** Using literature and group projects to teach empathy and collaboration.
2. **School culture:** Implementing morning meetings and peer mentoring.
3. **Professional development:** Training teachers in mindfulness and emotional intelligence.
4. **Family engagement:** Workshops and resources for reinforcing SEL at home.

Appendix D: Challenges and Recommendations

Challenges	Recommendation
Resource constraints	Advocate for policy support and allocate budgets for SEL materials and specialists.
Teacher training gaps	Provide ongoing professional development and peer mentoring.
Cultural relevance	Adapt SEL curricula to reflect diverse cultural perspectives.
Inconsistent implementation	Establish structured SEL frameworks with evaluation systems.

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