

Cite Save Email this content Copy this link, or click below to email it to a friend Email this content or copy the link directly: Show Summary Details The formal organization of teachers' and learners' time, and the allocation and coordination. The timetable provides information about who should be where, and at what time. Individual learners and teachers each have their own timetable showing how their formal teaching or learning time will be spent. These may cover a day, a week, a term, a year, or a programme covering several years. The institutional timetable is a collation and summary of all this information. In some organizations or departments a specific member of staff has responsibility for drawing up and coordinating timetables, although the use of specialized software. This task is known as 'timetable in A Dictionary of Education » Abbas, A. M., & Tsang, E. P. K. (2001). Constraint-based timetabling—a case study. 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(2003) • Constraint technology • Heuristics • Local search with a tabu list-PR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, RU2, RU5, PD3, L3Kwan et al. (2004) • Beam search • Branch and bound algorithmKottenpark: Netherlands secondary schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, RU5, PD1, PD2, PD3, P2, L1, L4, L5 Landman (2005) • Beam search • Branch and bound algorithm • Shifting algorithm • Re-coloring Ruizenaar (2004) • Clustering algorithm • Branch and bound algorithmKottenpark: Netherlands secondary schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, RU2, RU4, RU6, RU8, PD1, PD2, PD3, P2, L1, L2, L4, L5Souza (2004) • GRASP • Tabu searchBrazilian high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, RU2, W1, PD3, L3Avella et al. (2007) • Very large neighborhood search • Simulated annealingGenerated problems (Beasley 2010)PR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, RU2, PD3, PD4, P2, L1de Haan et al. (2007a) • Clustering algorithm • Tabu searchNetherlands secondary schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, RU2, PD3, PD4, P2, L1de Haan et al. 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(2003) • Hopfield neural network • Greedy search • Simulated annealing • Tabu search Genetic algorithmsItalian high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, NC3 Wilke and Ostler (2008) • Tabu search • Simulated annealing • Genetic algorithms • Branch and bound algorithms • Branch and bound algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Immune systems • Harmony search • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Walk down jump upGerman high schoolPR1, PR2, NC1, NC3, RU4 Wilke and Killer (2010b) • Genetic algorithms • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Simulated annealing • Great deluge • Sim NC2, NC3, RU4Distributed methodsSlechta (2005)-PR1, PR2, NC1, NC2, NC3, RU5, W1, PD2, PD3, L3, L4 Meaning of Time Table is a detailed plan showing the schedule of time allotment to various subjects and activities. Usually, time table is prepaid for a week, to be repeated. All the work in school is carried out systematically in tune with the time table. The successful working of a school depends on a suitable time table. Hence time table is necessary for the proper management of the affairs of a school. Through this, the head master knows the work every class and every teacher. The time table will help him in carrying out the work of the school effectively. 2. IMPORTANCE OF TIME TABLE: i) It ensures orderly work. It assigns proper persons for particular classes during appropriate periods in a proper manner. ii) It saves the time and energy of teachers and pupils by preventing duplication and overlapping. iii) It ensure right allocation of time for different subjects and activities by giving proper weightage according to needs. iv) It ensures proper distribution of work among teachers. vi) It help to maintain discipline and order. 3. CONTENT OF TIME TABLE: i) Time of beginning and ending of the school days. ii) Time of beginning and ending of each period. iii) Subjects and each activity is to be handled. v) Name of the teacher engaging each subjects and each activity during the respective period. vi) Name of the teacher in charge of each division of each period. vii) Room in which each class meets. viii) Details regarding the recess periods. ---- TYPES OF TIMETABLE There are three types of time table i) CLASS TIME TABLE:- This is meant for the classes.this will show the distribution of subjects. There should be a general time table showing classwise distribution of subjects. ii) TEACHERS TIME TABLE:- Every teacher should have a copy of his time table of his work. This time table of his work. This time table of his work. This time table of his work of a PRINCIPLES OF TIME TABLE CONSTRUCTION Time table gives a clear vision and comprehensive picture of school activities i.e, what work is being done during preparation of a good time table. 1. TYPE OF SCHOOL We see firstly whether the school is girls/boys oriented or co educational, rural, or urban, secondary or senior secondary. We determine the nature of activities involved in the school is to be taken in to consideration while framing the time table. 2. AMOUNT OF TIME AVAILABLE Time table is framed keeping in view available time i.e., the length of the school year and total number of holidays. 3. DEPARTMENT REGULATION The state department of education fixes length of the school year, and its terms i.e., when an academic year starts and when its ends, the duration of the school day and even the number of periods for each subjects. 4. PRINCIPLE OF JUSTICE. While assigning work, special care has to be taken that. A). Each teacher is assigned those subject who he/she feels his/her best qualified to teach B). He/she does not teach in more than two departments C). Teaching load for every teacher is about equal to that of others 5. RELATIVE IMPORTANCE AND DIFFICULTY VALUE OF SUBJECTS The time dedicated to a subject should be at per the importance of it and its difficulty value .there are certain socio- economic consideration that determine the importance of a subject in the school curriculum and accordingly time is allotted to them in the time table. 6. INCIDENCE OF FATIGUE The elements of fatigue influence the construction of school time table. physiological in nature. it result in a definite weakening of attention and diminishing interest and effects of learning. 7. PRINCIPLES OF VARIETY It has been seen experimentally that change of room seat and posture usually is an antidote against weakness. it is applied on both students and teachers variety can be introduced in the following manners A) No subject expect science practical should be kept far two consecutive periods. B) The same class should not set in the same class. D) If subject is taught only 2/3 time a week, period should follow at intervals. E) The physical training periods, science practical and drawing work follow a change. 8. FREE PERIODS FOR TEACHERS. We should provide fir rest and recreation and provision for various for tachers so as to increase their efficiency and also to provide fir rest and recreation for various for various for various for various for tachers so as to increase their efficiency and also to provide fir rest and recreation for various for va co-curricular activities should also be made in the time table, to avoid monotony 10. MAXIMUM UTILISATION OF RESOURCES The qualification, experience, room size should always kept in mind. so as to make the maximum use of all the resources and avoided wastage or under utilisation of resources. 11. ELASTICITY The time table should have a flexibility so as to work the teachers smoothly. Share — copy and redistribute the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made. You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licenser endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation. No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Purpose of this article is to provide an overview for those interested in the current state-of-the-art in time management research.Design/methodology/approachThis review includes 32 empirical studies on time management conducted between 1982 and 2004. FindingsThe review demonstrates that time management behaviours relate positively to perceived control of time, job satisfaction, and health, and negatively to stress. The relationship with work and academic performance is not clear. Time management training seems to enhance time management skills, but this does not automatically transfer to better performance. Research displays several limitations. First, time management has been defined and operationalised in a variety of ways. Some instruments were not reliable or valid, which could account for unstable findings. Second, many of the studies were based on cross-sectional surveys and used self-reports only. Third, very little atte...