

Malcoim Baldrige's Competitive Advantage and its Relationship to the Nature of the Closed System and the Open System of Primary School Principals in Baghdad Governorate

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Abstract: *Malcoim Baldrige's competitive superiority and the relationship between the closed system and the open system among primary school principals in Baghdad governorate. The current research aims to identify the competitive superiority according to the standard Malcoim Baldrige's; As well as identify the closed system and the open system, And the relationship between competitive advantage, closed system and open system. The sample of the research community consisted of the assistants of primary school principals in Baghdad governorate, they numbered (4039), The sample was taken at random (19,80%). The sample number (800) was Associate Director, Primary School Director. The approach of the research was the descriptive approach Correlative. The results of the research found that the reality of competitive superiority among principals of primary schools, measured according to American standards, Also, the nature of the closed system and the open system, it exists, and on average. But this open system closed any non-existent system results did not appear, The researcher also found that there is a correlation between competitive superiority and the nature of the open system. The researcher presented research based on many of the conclusions and recommendations of the results.*

1. The Problem of Research

The increasing competition between public schools and private schools requires the need to focus on strengthening the competitiveness of public schools in light of the free movement of knowledge and science by removing all restrictions and obstacles that prevent the superiority of public schools to private schools, Imposed by official laws and formalities. The lifting of these restrictions and obstacles accelerates the rise of public schools and weakens the initiative so that we can maintain the continuity of the choices they face. (Ghassan, 2013, 22) that competitive superiority can be expressed and measured by Which led the Ministry of Education to hold its annual conference in 2016 where he stressed through one of his interlocutors the advancement of the educational and educational reality in order to address the problems facing the work of these schools And give them more freedom to work in order to be able to excel competition for educational progress and education. (Educational Conference, 2016 23), as well as the first educational intellectual conference held by the Ministry of Education in (15/3/2010) to the need to prepare educational leaders By adopting efficiency and effectiveness. Therefore, the head of the school needs to succeed in performing his duties and overcome all difficulties in the process so that he can achieve competitive superiority, which drives the educational process of the government forward. (Ministry of Education, 2010 ,p.3).

The new trend in the administrative organization has made excessive in the application of administrative centralization of the burden of regulation as it leads to the slow and complicated procedures in the administrative work and always refer to the central authority for decision-making and this is known as routine and this makes the competitiveness not accessible (Aldory, 2017, 23).

There are many educational institutions in Iraq suffer from problems and disadvantages as a result of decades-long

survival captive centralised and hierarchical levels, complexities and management along the lines of official communication and confidentiality of information and the limited powers granted to employees, that our schools are the kind that Depicts the system as something wholly coherent, relates little or weak external environment this generates lack of knowledge of the needs of society and thus it becomes a little foot and this is called the CSS rules (Kubaisi, 2014:137) this system depends on the internal parts, it is locked on Itself and its parts and doesn't interact with the surrounding environment and that because of strong demand for parcel force, if that interacts with the environment always input derives from outside the system be administrative process easier and more education process chains and attracts only teachers is good as well Easily make decisions and ease of communication, that this system is something wholly interacts with the external environment also must decide when to change or exclude systems this is called open system (Aref, 2013:72)

This national strategy noted for education in Iraq for years (2012) that the administrative system suffer from management problems of administrative organisation and CSS that causes the difficulty of communication and transmission of information and slow to make decisions as well as the concentration of power and authority at Senior management without cooperation with principals which requires rethinking what powers system serves the educational process. (Ministry of education, 2012:21) reportedly researcher has convinced this topic noting the urgent need to conduct this study.

2. The Importance of Research

That education is a social necessity that has value and importance because it has an effective effect in all societies and educational institutions in order to prepare the individual physically, mentally, psychologically and socially to ensure the building of his personality, dimensions and diverse fields

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so that he can live happily with others through their contributions and interactions in cooperation with society and the environment. (Al-Qasim, 2009) 11 Organizational excellence is not achieved by proof and for those who lack insight from institutional leaders, but with successful administrative applications and models with supportive and motivational elements to achieve positive results which enables it to reap its benefits. (Al-Thawri, 1991, 43) Educational administration is a social department that manages and motivates the elements of humanity in all branches and levels of management and systematically directing their efforts towards achieving social goals in order to reach the goals set and to achieve the investment of human resources and resources available and the least possible effort and money, and the school management from the procedural point of view, the school principal represents the procedural body that implements the planning, programs in accordance with the policies set out in the regulations and generalizations and educational reported by Ministry of education in accordance with the General guidelines for State and school management tasks within the environment and school community through teachers and pupils and staff, school management importance here is the School Board's operations group, create the good weather which Educational process of educational objectives aimed at satisfying the needs of society (nashwan, 2000:78) to use strategic basis of education systems to support school management strategy to achieve competitive advantage to other governmental schools and school eligibility of To achieve competitive superiority and thus makes the demand (to school) as a result of its high scientific and Gnostic, sees (Pitts * lake, 2016:76) to outdo the competition at school refers to the ability to provide an educational service and better education of competitors and over time, this Means the school using internal strengths in the performance of their activities so that generating value cannot rest the competitors in the performance of their activities The most important source of competitive superiority to school is valuable information derived from societal conditions and approaching the school environment and approach them and thus provide an educational and learning opportunities this is realistic and great service provided by the school to the community and at the same time achieve high performance with In front of this competition superiority if given some powers in the school curriculum and research, governance, educational systems for educational institutions have a very large role in influencing the competitive superiority of the school system is a collection of interrelated and overlapping elements And integrated to achieve a particular goal. (Hamid, 2009:121), open educational system characterized by a basic relationship between it and the surrounding environment as such, focuses on the importance of continuous interaction between the open system and between environmental conditions and circumstances surrounding it and then it is influenced by and influences at the same time, the educational system CSS It is a system that tends to withdraw into himself and avoids interaction with the environment and their needs and expectations and aspirations, and the closed system tends to ignore external considerations. (Sanbour, 2000,16), a closed educational systems are trapped within the limit of its flexibility and its interaction with the environment because the nature of the system itself doesn't allow it, this borders on isolated sound

effects coming from the environment. Therefore, the open educational systems are very important in order to achieve competitive superiority, knowing social orientation towards any of the educational systems as well as the system itself and through which issued circulars and instructions and now we have senior applied aspects of educational and administrative process that issued through him, Directly on the composition of competitive edge for school so the paramount importance of achieving competitive superiority of here comes the importance of research in which we can recognize the relationship between competitive superiority and open or closed educational system.

3. Research Objectives

The current research aims to

- 1) Identifying the competitive superiority according to the malcoimbaldriye standard for primary school principals from the perspective of their assistants.
- 2) The closed system and the educational system open to principals of primary schools from the perspective of their assistants.
- 3) Competitive superiority according to the standard malcoimbaldriye and its relationship to the closed system and the educational system open to principals of primary schools from the perspective of their assistants.

1) Limits of research

The current research is determined by the assistants of primary school principals in the general directorates of education in Baghdad governorate for the academic year 2017-2018 in morning governmental schools

2) Terminology

The principal of the school (Ministry of Planning, 1988) is a faculty member who has been entrusted by the school administration and is separated to have at least five years of teaching experience to reveal his scientific and educational meetings and his ability to manage and organize preferably from the work of sub manager aide. (Ministry of Planning, 1988).

3) Competitive Excellence

- a) (Glauly, 1997) is the ability to deliver educational and educational outcomes better than competitors and over the long term. (Jlawi, 1997 12)
- b) (Al-Rajai, 2004) is the exploitation of the institution's internal strengths in the performance of its activities to work on the institution of its internal strengths in the performance of its activities to generate a value that other competitors can not achieve in the performance of their activities.
- c) Organizational excellence according to the Malcolm Baldrige standard, which is a quality standard according to the ISO system In accordance with the ISO system helps the managers of institutions to excel strategic competitiveness, and work the methodology of excellence in organizational performance to provide added value to the community.

4) System CSS and Open System

- a) System CSS is a system that does not exchange input and output with its environment and steadily acquires an

entropy degradation and disappears in a non-random manner. (Al Maashi, 2012 63)

- b) Open system is a system that has continuous and effective relationships with an environment that affects and is affected by it. The existence of any open system depends mainly on the mutual relations between it and its environment. It needs some input from its environment to sustain itself and gives some of its products to its environment as a result of its operations. (Meanings, 2009 12) .
- 5) The system is a set of parts that are interrelated according to a reciprocal relationship that follows specific criteria for the production of a particular objective. (Almaaney, 2000)

4. Competitive Excellence

The concept of competitive excellence is directly related to the levels of performance of institutions, meaning excellence or quality required, uniqueness or overwork in the work or excellence in the quality of work performed, and the concept of competitive superiority is comprehensive in the management and strategic thinking. Combining elements of organizational development based on differentiation and growth in the face of changes in the external environment on the one hand, and how to achieve coherence and consistency between competition and integrated internal components, core capability investment to achieve competitive advantage in society and they serve down to meet To the aspirations and concerns of society. Overall concept of acupuncturists finds Excel refers to the basic dimensions in contemporary management are: 1. the goal of successful management in the pursuit of excellence, any sense of accomplishment unprecedented results each distinct competitors. 2. all the actions and management decisions, and of the activities and systems of excellence, meaning full HD that doesn't leave room for error, and create opportunities to implement business and proper and complete tasks from the first time. (Al-Qaisi, 2010:17).

The importance of competitive superiority and characteristics of superior Enterprise competitive superiority is an important relationship: to enhance the effectiveness of the institution, and make them innovative check its rapid rates of change and faces stiff competition in the community, and he is determined to introduce the excellence of the organization need to:

- 1) Methods for identifying The obstacles facing.
- 2) Means of collecting information in order to make promotion decisions for locations for those that feature in providing the finest performance.
- 3) Developing members (principals and teachers) on an ongoing basis to help make them more memorable performance against competition institutions.
- 4) Providing the skills necessary for decision makers to achieve creativity and innovation in organizations. (Alkrioti, 2006:46) on the basis that the competitive superiority is a weapon the basis for addressing the challenges facing the institution in society through the development of explicit and implicit knowledge to increase their capacity to meet present and future needs of society, and in this case, success represents A criterion

for the success of the enterprise and distinguish them from the other via new administrative models creation, unique and hard to replicate by competitors..

Characteristics of superior institutions

- 1) Orientation towards the community to know their demands and needs and desires and respond to them.
- 2) Occupy the location unique and unique in the environment is very change compared to other competitors.
- 3) Application of icts to achieve excellence high competitive superiority level.
- 4) Acceptance of difficult work on the way to quote opportunities for development and learning and continuous improvement of operations.
- 5) Availability of wise leadership with a strategic vision that adopts risk and encourage excellence. 6. High ability to withstand difficulties and manage the crisis and face the mistakes with open arrogance.
- 6) The availability of experiences and skills to develop the characteristics of the institution of learning fast and strong adaptation to the community.
- 7) Provide teachers with autonomy to promote leadership, creativity and lead participation in decision-making.
- 8) Choose a flexible organic organizational structure that depends on collective control and the delegation of lower levels authorities. (al-qar'an, 2004).

Malcolm Baldrige American model:

In (1997) in the United States to strengthen competitiveness between organizations, and call it an award (Malcolm boldrig) which is a total quality management of America, the Government has allocated this award for enterprises that succeed in criteria Typical, and under the supervision of the National Institute of standards and technology, the model helps organizations leaders on strategic thinking and formal performance approach to provide added value to the community, and reflect its importance to the institution are as follows: 1. help to start developing and working methods Focus on key performance requirements and results. 2. Select the method to use performance standards requirements by monitors, auditors, and how to link its relations with society and the impacts and challenges. 3. help to conduct self assessment first, and provide appropriate information to activate the strategic planning process. (ANZI, 2015:121) form (Malcolm boldrage) custom award for quality, using evaluation criteria and personal development to enterprises, and form the basis for getting the award, presented by the applicants in strengthening competition, and includes Model (Malcolm boldrig) custom award for quality, using evaluation criteria and personal development to enterprises, and form the basis for getting the award, presented by the applicants in strengthening competition, includes form (7) key criteria, and (18) sub-standard and identifies for each standard score expresses the extent Its importance to total up to 7 thousand point:

- 1) This criterion is precast mover: for all activities and events and methods and systems that drive toward performance superiority, it is top management's vision and philosophy and values system, in terms of handling tips All enterprise and create a positive work environment that embraces creativity and innovation and foster talented people and recognize the contributions of

- special workers, as well as focusing on process optimization to reach perfect quality system performance. (Al-ameeri, 2006:55)
- 2) Strategic planning: make plans for achieving excellence in integrated formats and with a strategic perspective as a process dimension integrated vision and long term goals include features and changes that provide improved performance, it also addresses the criterion determining the appropriate formula to carry out Strategy, in terms of transforming the vision and goals into reality to arm a tactical and operational plans, and published on a wide range of organizational structure and measuring progress.
 - 3) The community hub and output: method of determining requirements for cross-community knowledge of their needs and requirements and desires, as well as to sustain their relationships with the Foundation through emphasis on excellence in educational output properties compared to competitors, and in this case the institution must To hear an educational community and talk with them to find out how to meet their expectations and determine whether satisfaction degree about present and future service. (Relationship, 2012:176)
 - 4) Way analysis of information: this standard deals with all information and analysis for the needs of the society in time on achieving excellence in quality and quality required by the community, in which case you should focus on how to use the information and methods Receiving, handling and storage and transfer of internal and external sources, as well as organized and updated and harnessed to solve problems
 - 5) Human resources: how educational institution working link management and activate contain them to achieve the best high performance ensures loyalty and commitment to implement its vision and its application, and how to reach the educational objectives that relate to creating value for society and in this case, it requires Building effective regulatory climate achieves existential and emotional and intellectual commitment to working towards the completion of the work and to develop their abilities and skills and establishment of an organizational culture characterized by open communication and diversification of ideas down to develop positive psychological capital in the enterprise.
 - 6) Process management: practical design quality standard is structured and managed to meet the demands, needs and wishes of the customers, and prevent errors and lapses in its implementation by adopting effective supervision to improve performance, while providing a high degree of flexibility and speed in this area with closer oversight results and measurement And evaluation in specific registers for this purpose.
 - 7) Business results: the most important criteria, where he takes the unit (450) of the total point score of 1000 points.

Closed systems and open systems

The closed system, which is based on the absence of interaction between the institution and the external environment, there is rarely a closed system closed, and the open system, based on the interaction between the institution and the outside environment, Which is based on the interaction between the institution and the external environment, and represent institutions of all kinds,

governmental or civil government, an example of the open system, which consists of a set of interactive subsystems and units, including a dynamic interaction in achieving specific goals in this regard, The institution is a purposeful social unit composed of a subset of interactive subsystems, which collectively constitute the total system interacting with the surrounding external environment. (Al-Alwan, 2004 98) Open System Components and Basic Assumptions The open system of the organization consists of inputs,, Processes, outputs, feedback. As follows:

- 1) Inputs The human, material and informational resources obtained by the system from the environment and interacted or integrated together to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the institution and to enable it to continue the implementation of its various activities.
- 2) Operational, All activities and activities carried out by the system in order to process inputs and convert them into environmentally beneficial outputs. (Akeili, 1992, 87).
- 3) Outputs is a set of services provided by the educational institution and provided to the external environment and is the basis of the existence of the system as a whole because it is the outcome or the message that came for its existence in society.
- 4) Reverse feedback is also called a learning system that reflects the data Information and indicators and facts that trickle down the system and affect the process to identify the environmental acceptability of outputs as positive or negative aspects and system response to environmental variables (political, economic, social, cultural, legal) that will lead to the correct Deviations from the goals, plans, or deepen positive aspects of investment so as to improve the efficiency of the system and achieving effectiveness. (Al-Ajmi, 2010:33)

Organization science, there is a term called what (exactly) in the exercise of the open system, known as science of communication and control by studying the flow of inputs within the system, and methods handled by the system as a way to control himself, as well as exits to optimal system The most comprehensive outside of predetermined system as an example that the Organization needed to self-tuning system to control the perpetuation of the enterprise in case of errors or omissions in it being so alert and make the necessary correction to continue to interact with the environment and various variants, he grappled the theory Open system to specific assumptions about the components of the organization or its elements:

- 1) The individual, which constitutes the essential part of the educational system, to be a manager or head of the personal or psychological composition, as well as directions, needs, expectations, feelings, tendencies, whims and feelings.
- 2) Official organization is the formations of the organization and its divisions and relations and functions and machinery and determine the powers and responsibilities of managers and employees together and determine the shape and quality of communications.
- 3) The informal organization: patterns of relationships between individuals and groups and their interactions with each other, arrange language adaptation needs and desires and mutual expectations among themselves to

serve the goals of the organization. (Abdul Wahab, 2005:86).

- 4) Performance style: tools and methods (including governing style) that help the enterprise official errands.
- 5) The environment: the base component that makes the Organization an open spirit of give and take, mutual influence, and according to feedback from the environment and the principle of learner lessons.

Open system and subsystems key features:

Open system components are interrelated or interacting with the external environment, together constitute one interrelated, and in this case consists of the Organization as an open system of different subsystems interact with each other, and are connected with the external environment Tangled and complex interactive relationship:

- 1) Technical system which produces an output of the organization or its services to the community and environment practices.
- 2) Organizational system: which exercises administrative functions and regulatory and supervisory roles and confidence for internal activities and events in your organization, which helps the technical system on work and service.
- 3) The institutional system: includes all activities and tasks carried out by the foundation in organizing and arranging their relationships and address the problems and challenges of the external environment. (anzi, 2015:92)
- 4) Education system: feedback or feedback that form a kind of censorship and connecting the outputs on the one hand and the other hand inputs and processes.

Open System advantages

- 1) External environment: external environment mutually interact with the Foundation so that the educational institution is President of resource outputs that benefit society and at the same time, the external environment to provide the Organization and human resource competencies needed by the institution To work.
- 2) Feedback: the processes of planning, organizing and directing and controlling and checking inputs and Powell can properly, as well as the processes for the delivery of outputs, and present it in a way that is acceptable and desirable match specific measurements between enterprise and external environment.
- 3) Continuity of activity: construction and operations include through outputs to the labour market in the community and thus convert the input of the human mind to quality outputs. (Elmaati, 2012:136) .
- 4) Stay or vanishing: two are contradictory, as an open and dynamic system depends mainly on what you can get from energy and resources or good inputs, and outputs of the external environment and desirable if its efficiency can be the Foundation to continue and stay.
- 5) Balance and adaptation: educational institution need to create.

Balance within them through sustainable activities and maintenance of the various sub systems as well as adaptation and harmony with changes in the external environment in all areas of political, economic, cultural, legal and security. (Titi, 2009:142) previous studies: the researcher has found studying in the competitive superiority in the competence of

educational administration in Iraq or the Arab world the researcher's knowledge and that will depend on the competence approach to public administration studies.

- 1) Achieve competitive excellence using the method of path analysis, Dr Hassan Ali alzoabi, Jordan, 1999: this study aimed to identify the impact of strategic information to achieve competitive excellence for banks, the research society (14) a commercial sample study consisted of the Director General and the Deputy Director of the Executive Directors (75) and used a questionnaire to access information and statistical methods were used: the mathematical community and hypothesis and the standard deviation and variance analysis, path analysis, and the study concluded that some recommendations of which invite banking to pay more attention to certain features that help them grow and achieve competitive superiority, as well as taking the model as a working mechanism to guide the information system to achieve competitive superiority.
- 2) Impact of strategic factors in achieving competitive excellence applied study on Kuwaiti commercial banks (Abd Allah elenaki15) 2017. Message aimed to identify the impact of strategic factors in achieving competitive superiority in Kuwaiti commercial banks, designed to identify access to search results, and search sample consisted of 183 results were analyzed using the statistical methods: simple and multiple regression analysis and was Search results:
 - a) A significant impact strategic factors moral (technology, regulatory compliance, competitive intelligence).
 - b) A significant moral influence technology in achieving competitive superiority. The researcher found on previous approach study in open education system and the education system css, not even in terms of competence of the public administration and the nearby business, so this study is the first to study arabic and iraqi one open education system variables and the education system

Extent of use of previous studies

- 1) Strengthening the problem of research.
- 2) See the sources and literature that enhance the importance of research.
- 3) Selection of appropriate statistical means.
- 4) Formulation of conclusions and proposals in the light of the findings of the current research..

Research Methodology

The descriptive approach, which deals with the nature of the circumstances, practices, relations between facts, activities and trends, was adopted and analyzed and the search for accurate descriptions of activities, processes and people (Abu Huij, 2001)

Research community

Consists of the current research associates and community facilitators principals of primary education in public educational directorates in Baghdad (first, second and third Rusaffah and Karkh number 42 (f) first, second and third Lieutenant) in government schools for the academic year (2018-2019) and (4039) very helpful and help.

Table 1: Research society size

Number	Management office	No.
695	1 st Rusaffah	1
931	2 nd Rusaffah	2
673	3rd Rusaffah	3
437	1 st Karikh	4
817	2 nd Karikh	5
486	3rd Karikh	6
4039	total	

Research Sample

In order to achieve the research aims, the sample of the research were selected randomly at rate(19.80) of the research society which consist of (4039) assistant managers , which there number is 800 , and the sample were selected from the general management of Baghdad

Table 2: Research society size according to management office

Number	Management office	No.
137	1 st Rusaffah	1
184	2 nd Rusaffah	2
133	3rd Rusaffah	3
87	1 st Karikh	4
162	2 nd Karikh	5
97	3rd Karikh	6
800	total	

Research tools

The forma is a tool that is used by the researchers of the physiology and education field in order to get the facts about the conditions and the methods, which is considered as the most appropriate tool to obtain information and data that are related to specific position. (Fan Dalen, 1995)

Competitive excellence tool:

- 1) Building a-goal setting is to identify competitive superiority to the primary principals of associate perspective.
- 2) Select content tool: the components of the scale it is 23 paragraph after seeing the literature and references to research subject as well as on the scales and questionnaires related to research topic.
- 3) View the research and studies that addressed the competitive superiority, in light of the foregoing has been crafting (23) paragraph spread over (7) areas so that each area of three paragraphs, the last two fields four paragraphs and five-meter mode responder (available options is very large, large, medium, low, no Available) corresponding weights (5, 4, 3, 2, 1)

Logical analysis of scale

Where this procedure requires access to a group of experts and arbitrators agree about the validity of paragraphs for this purpose on a group scale display in specialists in educational measurement and evaluation management and accounting (9), where several paragraph are valid and do not need to modify Where the arbitrators (80%) and above based on their views and in accordance with their recommendations amended certain paragraphs linguistically and not delete or add any paragraph.

Statistical analysis of competitive excellence scale

Firstly the power duality between paragraphs: method two extremes: measurement and evaluation literature refers to the adoption rate (27) for both the upper and lower groups and represent the best ratio can be adopted because they offer us two sets of maximum size And differentiation, and then calculate the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the two groups and two independent t-test was used to calculate the discriminatory power of each paragraph between the two extremes in the College class because the t-force calculated discriminatory force paragraphs. (Abu Nasser, 2012:222) where t value was calculated when compared with the valueIndexed and t (1.98) significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (96) more indexed value signifying that all paragraphs of the scale.

Steady tool: the tool stability is calculated (competitive superiority) one way analysis of variance using the treatment modalities as alpha Alphakronbakh in many studies and applied equation sample responses and fortitude (50) and his friend outside a sample search where Reliability coefficient, (0.81) and is an indicator that a very high performance coefficient. The second variable gauge open system and closed system.

Procedures for building scale

- 1) Goal setting: where is intended to identify the open system and closed system the primary principals of associate perspective.
- 2) Select content tool: in this case consists of four areas (inputs, processes, outputs, feedback) and also the paragraphs included (36).
- 3) View the research and studies and literature.

Logical analysis of scale of open system and closed system

Introducing the resolution on a number of paragraphs of arbitrators and specialists in educational and management competence assessment and (9) textured to ensure their suitability for measuring paragraphs clearly domain that develop when each paragraph promised mechanism Have the arbitrators (80) and above, and based on the opinions of arbitrators not delete or add a paragraph but there was a change in formats paragraphs and some linguistic amendments.

Statistical analysis of open system and closed system tool method sets the radicals

Volume of sample statistical analysis (180) friend of outside research sample where grades are arranged in descending order and then the researcher percentage (27) and group (27) of the minimum package, calculate The arithmetic mean and standard deviation, and t-test two independent States, where the t-value calculated above market value of table t (1.98) significance level (0.05) and the degree of freedom (96) signifying that all paragraphs of the standard statistical function.

Firming tool: method of analysis of variance using Alpha Kronbach equation

In order to verify the internal consistency of the tool alvakronbakh equation applied to sample responses of fortitude (50) of outside research sample where reliability

coefficient (0.82) and is an indicator that factor is a good tool. The final application: after becoming the standards available for application on a sample search and after ensuring honesty and consistency each are applied by the researcher of history of 1/3/2018 up to 1/5/2018.

Statistical methods

The researcher used appropriate statistical methods in current search:

- 1) Pearson correlation coefficient.
- 2) Alphakronbakh equation.
- 3) One sample t-test.
- 4) Two independent t-test.
- 5) Analysis of variance test.

6) Value of Shaivism comparison experience
View the results and discussion

First objective : identify the competitive superiority in accordance with standard (Malcolm Baldrige) for heads of primary schools from the viewpoint of their help to achieve this goal has been average to search sample grades on a scale where competitive superiority Total (71.8380) and by sheer normative (19.6491) for calculating the significance of the differences between the mean of the sample, the average loyalty (69) using one sample t-test demonstrated that the value calculated t (4.795) is greater than the value of table t (1.96) when the level indication (0.05) and the degree of freedom (799) and table (3) illustrates this.

Table 3: One sample t-test results to measure competitive superiority principals from the point of view of their

Freedom degree	tabular T value	Calculated T value	Standard deviation	Supposed mean	mean	sample	tool
799	1.96	4.795	19.6491	69	71.8380	800	competitive superiority

Shown in table (3) differences between the sample and the mean average interest enforcement sample average (aides primary principals) is an indication that good reality primary school principals and high aspiration for competitive superiority in applying the standard (MalcoimBaldriye) found that indicators of approaching (718.70) degree (1000) approved degree standard and distributed to field seven competitive superiority as illustrated in the table (4)

Table 4: Results of standard (Malcoim Baldrige) for competitive superiority

degree	Space according toMalcoimBalriy Which is equal to 142.85 for each space.
111	142.85 The first area: institute
98.50	142.85 secondspace: foundation leadership: strategic planning
103.2	142.85 threespace: community and output
87.77	142.85 Fourth space : information and analysis method
123.85	142.85 fifth space: human resources
96.25	142.85 sixthspace : process management space
98.00	142.85 Seventh space business results
718.57	1000 total

This standard gives value to the prepared measure in other words that the standard is a performance standard for

Freedom degree	tabular T value	Calculated T value	Standard deviation	Supposed mean	mean	sample	tool
799	1.96	32.248	22.0316	108	133.1188	800	Open system

This finding suggests that primary principals as associate opinion practice open education system but do not engage in educational system CSS because their lower than average this speculation. This is due to the presence of Directors faith school integration with society and meet the requirements of how much and what type of output and this reflects the Manager's role in the success of the school administration and to his faith in dialogue aimed at teachers and society as well as the large cycle may reflect in part the teachers and the community in decision making. Goal III: competitive superiority in accordance with standard (MalcoimBaldriye) and its relationship to open educational

managers to Excel the competition and this result may return to active managers sought to develop schools and linking them with Community requirements. Using the global standard for measuring the performance of managers gives proof of the evolution of the performance of managers and rang the results of this standard is the substrate of the Ministry of education in striving towards training programs and development. Second objective: Learn CSS rules and open system with primary school principals from their point of view. To achieve this goal is to find the arithmetic mean of a sample of research on educational system CSS and open educational system with (133.1188) to open system (56.1028) for the closed system and a standard deviation of (22.0316) to open system and (9.731) of CSS rules for calculating the significance of difference Between the mean of the sample, average loyalty (108) using one sample t-test found that the t-value calculated for open system (32.248) and (1.115) to CSS rules, as for the open system it is greater than the value of table t (1.96)When the level indication (0.05) and the degree of freedom (799) and table (4) illustrates this. Table (4) one sample t-test results to measure open educational system recognition among primary school principals from the point of view helpers.

system and the educational system CSS I have from the point of view of primary school principals associates. To achieve this goal, Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated between the degree of primary school principals assistants Sample Excel competition and the degree of open education system to identify the relationship between correlation coefficients, the results are as in table (5). Table (5) Pearson correlation coefficient and t-test slot to signify the correlation coefficient between degrees of Excellence competition and open education system degrees for elementary school principals from the point of view of their

Significant value at 0.05	Freedom degree	T value		Tabular value of person value	Squared value person factor	Persons factors	المتغيرات
		Tabular	calculated				
Significant	798	1.96	17.36	0.062	0.271	0.521	Competitive superiority Open system

Shown in table (5) a positive correlation statistical function because the value of the calculated correlation coefficients between the competitive superiority and standard open system (0.521) is greater than the values indexed correlation coefficient (0.62) when the level indication (0.05) and the degree of freedom (798), are the result of nature, whenever there is a goal Access to competitive superiority will inevitably be established educational system is an open system integration environment and responsive to their needs.

5. Conclusions

In the light of the results, the researcher came to the following conclusions:

- 1) The primary principals have outweighed rivalry moderate.
- 2) Elementary school principals practice open education system.
- 3) There is a correlation function between degrees of excellence competition and open education system degrees.

6. Recommendations

- 1) The Ministry of education researcher competition superiority approach and open educational system.
- 2) The need for the Ministry of education to delegate some administrative powers to school administrations to achieve competitive excellence education system approach.
- 3) Encourage managers who follow the competitive superiority of method and open educational system.

7. Suggestions

- 1) Make the same study on secondary principals.
- 2) A study on the relationship of competitive superiority in the decision.
- 3) Conduct a study aiming to identify constraints facing the open educational system

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