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Where do adult and youth national team players come from geographically?

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Abstract: The different geographical environments give birth to different sports. Different terrain, mountains, rivers, and geographic environment make up different sporting events. The aim of the present study was to explorer the relationship of the geographical area with the type of sports that players practice, especially for the national teams in Saudi Arabia. The researchers made a number of visits to the national game federations and conducted a number of interviews with the players of these teams. For adults and young people geographically. The study used the descriptive analytical method for its relevance and nature of the study. The study sample consisted of 19 players from the national teams B players in some sports competitions: 12 athletics players, 2 judo players, 2 karate players, and weightlifting players, the study used to collect data a questionnaire to collect information about the players of the national teams designed by the researchers, and the personal interview with the officials of the national federations and the players of the national teams. The researchers conducted the study in multiple geographic areas of the Kingdom (Eastern-West-South-North-Central). The study was conducted during 2022. Results showed that National team players for adults and youth are affected by geographical regions.

Keywords: Adult, Youth, National Team, Players, Geographically

Introduction

The relationship between man and the earth is a natural relationship that has existed since mankind was born and multiplied, because human survival, reproduction, and development cannot be separated from the geographical environment, and with the continuous development of science and technology, man has a greater ability to change nature and depends to a lesser extent on the geographical environment. But it is undeniable that the geographical environment has always been the material basis for the construction and formation of people and their lives, physical activities, geographical environment, climatic conditions, political conditions, economic conditions, and cultural conditions in a particular area have a profound influence on sports. (Zhou & Chen, 2007).

Many sporting events are closely related to the local terrain. For example, people on steep slopes are more likely to do rock climbing, mountain climbing, and abseiling; People who live in the area with

extensive coastline are prone to swimming, surfing, and other sports; People in areas of normal terrain and plateaus tend to run races, ride horses, and other sports. The different geographical environments give birth to different sports. Different terrain, mountains, rivers, and geographic environment make up different sporting events. For example, people in Switzerland, Austria, and other countries near the Alps are in favor of skiing; Australia, the United States, New Zealand, and other countries have rich coastal resources and people there invite surfing and windsurfing; Africa has the largest plain in the world - the Amazon plain, so Africans are good at running long distances; The terrain in our country is very complex, so there are many types of sports. The Qiang Chinese minority lives in tall mountains and steep hills with plenty of rivers, so archery, javelin, and other technological sports are common there. (Song & Zhang, 2018).

The state of the climate is one of the most important factors affecting the regional development of the sport. Climatic conditions affect not only the feasibility of exercise but also the good mood and physiological function of athletes. People have different lifestyles and physical exercise under different climates, like the Norwegians who live in the Arctic Circle. Since the area belongs to the semi-rocky coniferous forest climate zone and is close to the Arctic Ocean and the Norwegian Sea, people in the area mainly practice ice sports and have cold weather. Countries like Ecuador, which live near the equator, belong to the tropics. Running, long jumping, surfing, and other sports that are compatible with the local weather conditions prevail due to the hot weather and long lighting time. (lin,2016) Zhou & Chen (2007) points out that studying the relationship between the geographical environment and sport and its natural culture can provide a valuable reference for the healthy and long-term development of sport in China. Cots et al. (2006) report that for athletes, space is important in their development as players. One study found that athletes are more likely to become professional or even elite professionals depending on where they were born, with factors such as sports culture and playing time having a significant impact on who tends to sports. This was found to be the case for American professionals in hockey, basketball, baseball, and golf. Most likely, professional athletes will come from cities with fewer than 500,000 rather than urban places. This prompted researchers to try to study Through the work of the researchers in the sports field, they noticed that some players of the national teams in a sport such as athletics or weightlifting always come from the same geographical area, and thus almost every sport has a different geographical area from the geographical areas of other games, and this prompted the researchers to Thinking about conducting a scientific study on the relationship of the geographical area with the type of sports that players practice, especially for the national teams. The researchers made a number of visits to the national game federations and conducted a number of interviews with the players of these teams. For adults and young people geographically.

Methods

The study used the descriptive analytical method for its relevance and nature of the study. The study sample consisted of 19 players from the national teams B players in some sports competitions: 12 athletics players, 2 judo players, 2 karate players, and weightlifting players, the study used to collect data a questionnaire to collect information about the players of the national teams designed by the researchers, and the personal interview with the officials of the national federations and the players of

the national teams. The researchers conducted the study in multiple geographic areas of the Kingdom (Eastern-West-South-North-Central). The study was conducted during 2022

Result

Table (1). The champions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the short-distance running competitions 100m, 200m, 400m and the places they came from.

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	
Jeddah	2018	Gold M -World Diamond League in France	م100	Abdullah Abkar	1
Najran	2003	Gold M -Asian Championship Manila	م100	Salem Al Yami	2
Asir	2000	Gold M -World Junior Championships	م200	Hamdan Al-Bishi	3
Asir	2001	Gold M -Asian Junior Athletics Championships	م 200	Hamid Al-Bishi Hadi	4
Taif	2000	Silver M -Sydney Olympics	م400	Sawan Youssef	5
Najran	2014	Gold M -The 17th Asian Games	م400	Masrahi	6

Table (1) shows that the players of the national teams in the 100-meter athletics competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from the region of Jeddah and Najran, the players of the national teams in the 200-meter athletics competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from the Asir region, the players of the national teams in the 400-meter athletics competition who Achieved sporting achievements come from Taif and Najran.

Table (2). The champions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the middle-distance running competitions 1500m, 3000m steeplechase, 5000m and the places they came from

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	
Jeddah	2010	Golden M- Asian Games	م1500	Mohamed Shaween	1
Asir	1992	Silver M -Asian Games	3000 meters steeplechase	Saad Shaddad Al-Asmari	2
Taif	2018	Bronze M- Asian games Jakarta	3000 meters steeplechase	Ali Al-Omari	3
Taif	2002	Golden M- Asian Games Korea	م5000	Makhlid Al-Otaibi	4
Taif	2017	Bronze M- Asian Athletics Championships Bhubaneswar	م5000	Tariq Al-Omari	5

Table (2) shows that the athletes of the national teams in the 1500m athletics competition who achieved sporting achievements come from the Jeddah region, the players of the national teams in the 3000m steeplechase competition, and those who achieved sporting achievements come from the Asir and Taif

regions, the players of the national teams in the athletics competition The long jumpers who have achieved sporting achievements come from the Dhahran region, the athletes of the national teams in the 5000m athletics competition and those who have achieved sporting achievements come from the Taif region.

Table (3). The champions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the long jump competition and the places they came from

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	
Dhahran	2011	Bronze M- Asian games Doha	long jump	Hussein Alsaba	1
Jubail	2006	Asian number - gold M- Stoffel meeting		Mohammed Salman Al Khuildi	2

Table (3) shows that the national team players in the long jump competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from the regions of Dhahran and Jubail.

Table (4). The champions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the discus and shot-put competition and the places they came from

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	
Bisha	2006	Bronze M- Asian games Doha	Discus throw	Sultan Daoudi	1
Mecca	2014	Golden M- Asian Games Achon	Shot put	Sultan Al-Habashi	2

Table (4) shows that the players of the national teams in the discus and shot put competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from Bisha and Mecca.

Table (5). The champions of Saudi Arabia in judo and the places they came from

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	
Mecca	2016	Olympic Games Rio de Janeiro	judo	Suleiman Hammad	1
	2019	Gold M- Asian Junior Cup Hong Kong		Saud Al-Manea	2

Table (5) shows that the players of the national teams in the judo competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from the Makkah region.

Table (6). The champions of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in karate and the places they came from

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	م
Jubail	2020	Silver M- Olympic Games Rio de Janeiro	Karate	Tariq Hamdi	1
Jubail	2021	Bronze M- Asian Championship in Kazakhstan		Ahmed Makri	2
Jubail	2021	Bronze M- Asian		Saad Al-Bakhit	3

		Championship in Kazakhstan			

Table (6). shows that the players of the national teams in the karate competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from Jubail and Taif.

Table (7). The champions of Saudi Arabia in weightlifting and the places they come from

Region	Year	Achievement	Event	Name	م
Qatif	2020	Bronze M- Asian Games, Turkmenistan	Lifting weights	Mahmoud Al Humaid	1
Qatif	2021	Silver- M Asian Weightlifting Championship		Siraj Al Saleem	2
Qatif	2021	Asian games Jakarta		Mohsen Al Duhaileb	3

Table (7) shows that the players of the national teams in the weightlifting competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from Qatif.

Discussion

Table (1) (2) shows that the short-distance athletes such as 100m, 200m, 400m, middle distance athletes 1500m, 3000m steeplechase, and 5000m, who represented the national teams and achieved international achievements come from Najran, Asir and Taif regions, all of which are located in the south and west of the Kingdom These areas are characterized by high terrain above sea level, the city of Najran rises 1.293 m above sea level, while the city of Taif rises 1,700 m, and the city of Asir rises 2200 m above sea level. And on the work of the cardio-respiratory system, as the players gained the abilities to work under pressures of lack of oxygen and change in atmospheric pressure, while competitions are held in low lands and conditions in which oxygen is available and the pressure is moderate, which gave these players advantages over their peers, and these results are consistent with what he mentioned Bailey & Davies (1997) show that additional stimulation of hypoxic in the above sea level environment can multiply natural physiological adaptations to endurance training and accelerate performance improvements after returning to a normal level. Sea surface, and in agreement with the results of the study of Billaut et al (2012) which indicated that training in elevated environments by athletes and coaches leads to an improvement in the basic characteristics of speed, the results of the study of Slawinski et al (2019) indicate that training at an altitude of 1600 m for 16 days The 3000m athletes have obstacles that led to physiological changes, including a decrease in the maximum blood lactate after the intervention from 20.1 to 16.0 mmol l, the running speed increased from 5.12 ± 0.16 to 5.49 ± 0.19 ms, as well as confirming these results what Sharma et al (2019) indicated is affected Some athletes are more likely than others to have lower atmospheric pressure and oxygen availability at altitude. At 2,100 metres, running speed drops from 6% to over 10% for an elite athlete.

Table (3) (6) shows that the long jumpers who represented national teams and achieved international achievements are from the regions of Dhahran and Jubail, all of which are located in the east of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The presence of foreign companies in these places for many years, and

foreign companies established sports clubs and provided financial support and capabilities, which led to the enrollment of workers and their children from the residents of the same areas to these clubs. The field of petroleum led to the arrival of many families to work and reside in these areas, which led to the existence of mixing and mingling between the various regions of the Kingdom, and this contributed to the children starting training in various sports from a young age, which leads to their devotion of skills and achievement of excellence and championships. This result is consistent with what Wray mentioned (2016) that the company's reputation and image play the most important role in the company's achievement of its goals, and sponsorship activities are one of the common ways to use in creating the company's reputation and image, and taking on the largest sponsorship activity is sports sponsorship, as Whitlark (1993) points out in industrial facilities and large corporations sports sponsorship ranks first among the types of sponsorship today (63). When examining the number of sponsored sectors, sports (84%) come first, followed by arts and culture (6%), media (5%), and other perks (3%).

Table (4) (5) shows that the players of national teams in the competition of discus throwing, shot put and judo, who have achieved sporting achievements, come from the Bisha and Mecca regions, which are cities located in the west and southwest of the Kingdom. The period of their childhood and youth, as it is a city visited by millions annually to perform religious rituals, and therefore its children and residents work in all kinds of professions, which has gained their muscular strength and muscular endurance. Also, the city of Bisha is located in the largest valley in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which is Taraj Valley and its residents are famous for working in agriculture, which is one of the professions that gain muscular strength and endurance, these results are consistent with the results of Ryan et al (2016) study that found that manual work has an effect on measures of muscular fitness and work performance is associated with gaining strength and endurance, and also agree with the results of the Homsombat & Chaiklieng (2017) study that Its results showed that workers in manual labor have gained a fair level of physical fitness and lower back strength.

Table (7) shows that the players of national teams in the weightlifting competition who have achieved sporting achievements come from Qatif. The city of Qatif for Qatif is an ancient coastal oasis located on the western bank of the Arabian Gulf, rich and an exporter of petroleum, dates, fruits and fresh fish to all parts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the world. Qatif was the first in the profession of pearl mining, a profession that depends on holding one's breath for long periods. The economy of Qatif city depends on agriculture, trade and fishing, and there were villages that depended on farming and others on fishing, and the work of the population in these handicrafts for long periods led to their acquisition of heart fitness. Respiratory and muscular endurance and the city is located 25 km from the city of Dammam, and the whole region is considered one of the oil-producing and exporting areas, and foreign companies and sports clubs have been present in it for a long time. Working in Norway: a prospective cohort study on the longevity benefit of a physically demanding job, that men who worked physically demanding jobs lived, On average, about a year longer than those who were stationed at their desks, and they were stronger and fitter.

Conclusion

- National team players for adults and youth are affected by geographical regions

- National team athletes in 100m competition come from Jeddah and Najran.
- National team athletes in 200th competition come from the Asir region
- National team athletes in 400m competition come from the Taif and Najran regions.
- National team athletes in 1500m competition come from the Jeddah region
- National team athletes in 3000m steeplechase competition, 5000m in the Asir and Taif regions
- National team athletes in weightlifting competitions come from Qatif.
- National team athletes in the karate competition come from Jubail and Taif.
- National team athletes in a competition come from the Makkah region.
- National team athletes in the discus and shot-put competitions come from Bisha and Mecca
- National team athletes in long jump competition come from Dhahran and Jubail

Recommendations

- Establishment of player selection centers specialized in sports related to geographical areas
- Providing capabilities and financial support for outstanding players in clubs located in their geographical scope
- Conducting further studies on the relationship between geographical regions and outstanding players in specific sports.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest with the present study.

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