

GO DIGITAL

SOUTH AFRICA



**BROADCASTING
DIGITAL MIGRATION
(BDM)
A – Z**



the doc

Department:
Communications
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Ipheshana le-*GO DIGITAL South Africa* isithuthukisiwe ngaboMnyango Wezokuxhumana ngenhloso yokufundisa, ukwazisa nokuqwashisa ngofuduko kwedijithali noma ngomabonakude osemhlabeni wedijithali.

1. UMLANDO:

I-*GO DIGITAL South Africa* amagama aheha abantu amele inguquko yedijithali eqhubeka eNingizimu Afrika. Ubucwepheshe bomabonakude sebube seNingizimu Afrika kusukela ngonyaka we-1976. Lapho umabonakude waqala khona, wawumnyama futhi umhlophe kwaya ngokuya kwagcina sekunomabonakude oveza imibala injengoba injalo. Ngenxa yesimo sobandlululo, abantu abamhlophe babe nomabonakude abaningi ukudlula noma iluphi uhlanga ezweni. Emumva konyaka we-1994, izwe lashaya imithetho eqinisekisa izindlela zokusakaza ezimele bonke abangabaseNingizimu Afrika ngaphandle kokunaka uhlanga noma ukushiyana kwezomnotho.

Namhlanje, bayizigidi eziyi-13 abantu abanemizi eNingizimu Afrika abanomabonakude abanezinhlelo ngezilimi zabo. UHulumeni uyaqhubeka nokuqinisekisa izinsiza kusebenza kuzwelonke nokubasondezela ngokubanikeza izinsiza zokusakazelwa ngofuduko lwedijithali yamanje ethembisa ukukhulisa ukwehlukahlukana nokusondeza ikakhulukazi izakhamuzi zaseNingizimu Afrika ezazincishwe amathuba ngaphambilini.

2. YINI UFUDUKO LWEDIJITHALI?

Izinguquko zedijithali ichazwe ngemiqondo emibili: inguquko noma ufuduko kusuka kwi-analogi kuya kwisizwambiko sedijithali. Ngamafuphi nje lolu wuhlelo lokufuduka ukusuka ekusakazeni nge-analogi kuya ekusakazeni ngedijithali. INingizimu Afrika izoqala ukufuduka ngomabonakude bese kuthi ngokuhamba kwesikhathi bese ilandelisa ngomsakazo.

2.1 I-analogi

Ngaphambi konyaka we-1990, ukusakaza ngokudlulisa umsindo nezithombe ezihambayo ngomoya ngesizwambiko se-analogi. Lendlela yayisebenza kahle, okubi yayithatha indawo eningi endaweni yesiteshi. Kokubili umabonakude nomsakazo kunikezwe indawo ewusizo kakhulu. Lokhu kusho umehluko nokungafani kweziteshi esinikezwe ngamunye umsakazo nomabonakude. Okusobala, indlela eyanele yokuletha izinsizakusebenza ezineziteshi eziningi.

2.1.1 Isimo esikhona njengamanje

Zozimbili izinhlelo zomabonakude kanye nezomsakazo zinikezwe iziteshi kuya ngendawo okuyo.

- Isibonelo emsakazweni: *i-Metro FM* umsakazo wezwe, esifundazweni sase-Gauteng itholakala ku *FM 92.4mhz*, okuyisiteshi somsakazo lapho itholakala khona. Kanti, e-Durban, eKapa, nakwezinye izindawo ezweni, umsakazo ofanayo utholakala eziteshini ezihlukene. Ngokupheleleyo lokhu kukhomba ukuthi ukumosha indawo yeziteshi.
- Kuyafana nasezinhlelweni zikamabonakude, banikezwe iziteshi ezehlukile indawo ngendawo. Okubi, kwabanye, lokhu kusho ukuncipha ekutholeni izinhlelo ezisakazwayo nokushoda kwezinhlonhlobo zenjabulo ngenxa yabanye, ngenxa yokushoda kokubakhona kwayoyonke into.
- Ubuhle besithombe sikamabonakude wakho kuncike ngendlela omise ngayo izimpondo nokuthi ukude kangakanani nendawo eseduzane ehambisa amandla.
- Indlela yokuhambisa isizwambiko se-analogi, umuntu oyedwa angaba nomsakazo owodwa noma izinsiza zikamabonakude ngokubekwa kwesiteshi. Okudlulisela amandla kumabonakude, kungaba i-analogi noma idijithali ngokusobala kusebenzisa i-UHF (*Ultra High Frequency*) noma i-VHF (*Very High Frequency*).

2.2 Idijithali

Ukusakaza ngedijithali kuqale ngemuva konyaka we-1990, kanti yingalesi sikhathi lapho khona umsindo, isithombe esihambayo, imibhalo nezithombe kwakuthumeleka ngohlobo lwezinqanaba oluneziqubane ezimbili, ngamanye amazwi, inombolo eyodwa kanye nenombolo eyiqanda. Uhlobo lobucwepheshe bedijithali luvumela ulwazi ukuthi lugqishwe ndawonye futhi kuvikeleke indawo yomsakazo.

Umsakazo wedijithali esemhlabeni (DTT) uyafana nomabonakude wedijithali wesathelayithi, kodwa i-DTT isebenzisa indawo ephansi (emhlabeni) ukuhambisa ngedijithali ukuletha isizwambiko ekhaya lakho.

Ngenxa yalezi zinsiza isizwambiko sedijithali esihambisa amandla, siyazuza sonke.

- Ngesiteshi esihlukene kwi-analogi ukudlulisa kwi-1 x TV izinsizakusebenza esingazikhona, ngokudlulisa amandla ngedijithali, endaweni eyodwa, idlulisa ngendlela ejwayellekile okungaphezulu kwe-15.
- Idijithali esendaweni epehuzulu elungele umsebenzi. Endaweni efanayo, konke okuhambisa amandla kwi-TV ingasebenza ngesiteshi esisodwa ngaphandle kokuthikamezeka. Okusobala, emuva kokuvalwa kwe-analogi indawo enkulu izobuyiselwa emuva kwisikhungo Esizimele Esibhekelele Ezokuxhumana eNingizimu Africa (i-ICASA). Le ndawo eyobe isele iyobe isinikezwa abahlinzeki ngezokuxhumana njengezinto zomakhalekhukhwini ukuze benze ngcono izinsizakusebenza ezinikezwa umphakathi.
- Bonke abasebenzisi balolu hlelo bayodinga idikhoda ezoshintsha isizwambiko sedijithali ku-analogi yomabonakude wabo ukuthola isithombe sikamabonakude wedijithali esikhulusiwe. Akudingeki umabonakude omusha.

Izinhlalo zikamabonakude zilethwa koyisebenzisa ekhaya ngokusemhlabeni, ngesathelayithi nezintambo ezihambisa amandla. ENingizimu Afrika sisebenzisa isathelayithi yedijithali futhi maduze nje idijithali esobala emhlabeni. Izintambo zilethwa okwamanje ngohlelolokhumano lomhlaba (*IPTV-internet*) kodwa ilinganiselwe ngenxa yobunzima ukuyithola kusenencindezi okwamanje.

2.2.1 Incazelo ngomabonakude osemhlabeni nomabonakude wesathelayithi.

- Umabonakude wesathelayithi usebenzisa isathelayithi, esengoxweni yezinkanyezi ngaphezu komhlaba. Izizwambiko zokusakaza zithunyelwa kwisathelayithi, bese ibuyisa imisebe emuva emhlabeni, bese ababukeli bethola isizwambiko ngendishi yesathelayithi. Loluhlobo lwenzakusebenza ngokusobala lubizwa ngokuqondisa ekhaya okuthiwa yi-*Direct To Home* (i-DTH).
- Umabonakude wasemhlabeni usebenzisa inethiwekhi yasemhlabeni (imibhoshongo ezinze emhlabeni) ukwedlulisa izizwambiko ezweni lonkana. Umbhoshongo ngamunye odlulisa amandla ubhekene nendawo ethize, futhi ukubakhona kohlelokhumano oluletha izizwambiko kumabonakude ezwe lonke. Uma kukhona osendaweni enombhoshongo wokuhambisa amandla, uyokhona ukuthola izinsiza zokusakazela zisuka embhoshongweni endaweni yangakini.

3. IZINZUZO ZE-DTT:

- 3.1 Izinhlalo zezinguquko zedijithali (i-DTT) zethembisa iziteshi eziningi, kanye nezinhlelo eziningi njengezemidlalo, ezemfundo, ezempilo, ezezingane, ezasephalamende, ezobumnandi, umculo, nezinhlelo eziningi ezikhuluma ngolimi lwabantu.



- 3.2 Zonke izakhamuzi noma kuthiwa uphuma kuyiphi indawo, uhlanga nomehluko wezomnotho bazojabulela ukungena eziteshini ezisakaza mahhala nesithombe esihle sohlobo oluphezulu nomsindo.
- 3.3 Umhlahlandlela wokuhlela kwisikrini ngohlelo olufinqiwe.
- 3.4 Ukuvikelwa ngabazali nokuphatha izinhlelo.
- 3.5 Izinsizakusebenza zabakhubazekile uma kunzima ukuzwa nokungaboni kahle (imibhalo engezansi nesimo sokuloba amagama ngokukhulu).

4. NGEZANSI UMFANEKISO OLULA, OCHAZA NGOGUQUKO

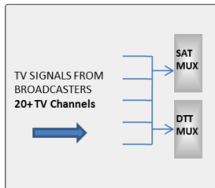
LWEDIJITHALI:

1. Isikhungo sokusakaza simele indawo yokusakaza lapho izinhlelo zikhiqizwa khona nge-analogi noma izimo sedijithali.
2. Izizwambiko zithunyelwa ngabezokusakaza kwabakwa-Sentech ihambe ngohleloxhumano esizindeni sesizwe.
3. Amabhokisi ama-STB (a) ele-DTH kanye (b) nele-DTT:: idikhoda noma i-adaptha, eyenza umabonakude we-analogi uthole isizwambiko sedijithali, yokusakaza.
4. (a) kanye no (b) Bamele omabonakude abakwi-DTT kanye ne-DTH abazokunika isithombe esigqamile, futhi neziningi izinsizakusebenza nezinhlelo.

1. Broadcasting Centre

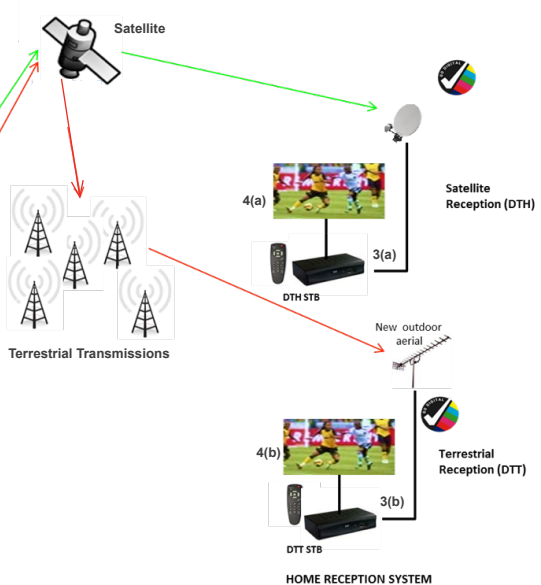


2. SENTECH



Sentech Transmission Centre

SOUTH AFRICAN DIGITAL TV SYSTEM



5. UKUTHOLA UKUSAKAZWA NGE-DTT

Ababukeli kuzomele bathenge ibhokisi lokushintsha izinhlelo (i-STB) zakwa-DTT ukuze bathole futhi kudluliswe ngesizwambiko ukuze kudlale kumabonakude wakho. Abanye ababukeli kungadingeka ukuthi bathole ama-eriyeli amasha bese belungisa lawa avele akhona ukuze akwazi ukudonsa kahle. Ama-STB kufanele ukuthi athengwe noma atholakale ngoxhaso lukahulumeni.

6. UKUFAKA I-STB:

I-STB iyithuluzi ovela ulixhume kalula nje bese liyadlala njalo, okulula ke ngalo ukulixhuma usebenzisa incwajana oyinikiwe. Usizo kongcweti kwabawafakayo lungatholakala uma ludingeka. Iposi laseNingizimu Afrika (i-SAPO) liyosiza kulokhu. Kanti lolu hlelo futhi luyobuyela lwakhe namathuba emisebenzi.

7. ISIKHATHI ESIBEKIWE UKUTHI I-DTT IQALE

Uhlelokhumano lwedijithali luzokhishwa cishe ngonyaka wezi-2015. Ukuhlolwa nokusetshenziswa kwalobu bucwepheshe, izingqalazisinda kumanje kuyenziwa ukubona ukuthi yonke into ilungela ukuthi kugqale lolu hlelo.

8. ABABAMBE IQHAZA KULOLU FUDUKO KANYE NAMAQHAZA ABO



- I-SENTECH ibhekene nohlelokhumano lokusakazela isizwe ngedijithali (kokubili ngesathelayithi neyasemhlabeni), ihambisana Nomgomo Wokusakaza Ngezinguquko Zedijithali.
- Loluhlelokhumano luzolwela ukuqinisekisa ukuthi yonke imizi ezweni iyawuthola umabonakude wedijithali.
- NgoNhlolanja 2015, bese ziyi-171 izikhungo kweziyi-178 zesedlulise se-DTT ebesezivuliwe ukukhulisa ukufinyelela emphakathini omningi ongama-83,65% kanye nokukhava kwazo zonke izindawo ngama-54,52%. Lezi zifundazwe, iGauteng, iFreyistata, iLimpopo, iMpumalanga, iNyakatho Ntshonalanga kanye neKwaZulu-Natali seziphothuliwe futhi sezivuliwe.



- Inhloso ye-Universal Services Agency of South Africa (i-USAASA) ukulungiselela nokugcina izinsizakusebenza zikazwelonke nokuthola ulwazi nokuxhumana ngobucwepheshe. I-USAASA inanomsebenzi wokusabalalisa ama-STB okuxhaswe ngawo amakhaya athathwa njengahluphekayo naswele alinganiselwa ezigidini eyisi-5 anomabonakude.



- I-ICASA ibhekene nokuhambisa ngomthetho ukulungiselela ukuxhumana ngezincingo kanye nezimboni zokusakaza.
- I-ICASA ekugcineni izobhekana nokulungiselela iziteshi nokuhlela nokukhipha imvumo yezinsizakusebenza zedijithali.



- Izinsikusebenza ezintsha zedijithali angeke ziqalwe ngaphandle kwemvumo noma ukuvunywelwa abakwa-ICASA.



- I-SABC ne-eTV indima yabo ukusakaza mahhala ohlelweni lwenguquko yedijithali nokulungiselela ukwakhiwa kwezinhlelo ezintsha, kufudulwe izinhlelo ezikhona (SABC 1, 2, 3 ne-eTV) emkhakheni wedijithali nokudlala indima kwezemfundo nemikhankaso eqwashisayo ezweni lonke.



- I-M-Net okwamanje isebenza njengomabonakude wasemhlabeni okhokhelwayo isebenzisa ubucwepheshe be-analogi. Njengomsakazi nge-analogi, i-M-Net izojoyina abanye abasakaza nge-analogi, i-SABC ne-eTV, ukuqinisekisa ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika iyaphumelela ekuqedeni ngalolu hlelo lofuduko.



- Ngoba lokhu kudinga ukuphakwa kohlelokhumano okukhulu, i-DoC, SABC ne-USAASA izosebenzisa uhlelokhumano lwe-SAPO ukusabalalisa lezi zinto nge-inthanethi.

- I-SAPO iyona eyokwemukela ukukhokhelwa kwama-STB, ukukhishwa kwama-STB bese futhi ikhokhela abafaki bama-STB okwenza lolu hlelo lusebenze.

- I-SAPO iyohlolisisa abafakizicelo be-SABC ukuthi ngabe izimvume zikamabonakude zabo zisemthethweni futhi azikaphelwa isikhathi kanye nokuthi ngabe bayahlangabezana nezimiso ezibekiwe.

9. KUNGANI KUBALULEKILE EZWENI UKUGUQUKELA Kwidijithali?

INingizimu Afrika akusilo lodwa izwe elihamba ngaphansi kohlelo lokuguqukela kwidijithali. Ngonyaka wezi-2006 Inyunyana Yezizwe Ngokuxhumana Ngezincingo (ITU) yabamba ingqungquthela lapho kwathathwa khona isinqumo sokuthi onke amazwe aseYurophu, e-Afrika, Maphakathi neMpumalanga kanye nezwe eliyiRiphabhulikhi Yesisulumane izwe lase-Iran (isifunda 1) kumele lisuke kwi-analogi liye kwezokusakaza ngedijithali ngoNhlanguvana 2015. INingizimu Afrika yaba ngelinye lamazwe, asayina isivumelwano, isebenzela ukuya kwinguquko yedithali yezigidi eziyi-13 zamakhaya ethu.

10. ULWAZI:

Siyakucela ubheke imininingwane eyengeziwe ye-DTT olufana nokudonsa kohlelokhumano lwedijithali olubekiwe ngokwendawo noma ngesifundazwe futhi nokukhethwa nohlelo lokwabela i-STB, ezokwenziwa itholakale uma sekufike isikhathi.

Ngemininingwane ephelele xhumana nalaba:

UMNYANGO WEZOKUXHUMANA: IHHOVISI LOFUDUKO LWEDIJITHALI (I-DMPO)

Ngemibuzo: Mashuba Pula ku: 012 473 0061 noma no-Occasiah Mayisa ku: 012 473 0056

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