

Original article

Use of Territorial Defense Forces (TDF) in combat operations

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ABSTRACT

The Territorial Defense Forces' combat operations carried out for the benefit of the operational troops will create a hardly permeable network of resistance points (defense zones), which will allow slowing down and ultimately stopping the enemy. However, to perform this task, the TDF operation principles and features when organizing the fight should be borne in mind. Apart from that, they must organize their effective system of reconnaissance, anti-landing, and anti-diversion activities, both in their offensive and protective-defensive forms. They will organize resistance points (defense zones) in specific combat environments as for network defense activities. In the first stage of the defense operation, they will take part in cover operations.

KEYWORDS

Territorial Defense Forces, network defense, principles of operation, features of operation, area of responsibility

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Introduction

According to the Doctrinal Document of 2016, the Territorial Defense Forces conduct defensive, unconventional¹, anti-diversion, anti-landing, and information activities [1, p. 13]. They cooperate with the operational and support forces as well as with the non-military system (UPM)² in the implementation of combat operations within the scope of possessed abilities

¹ Currently, there are two names for these activities: unconventional and irregular. Until the nomenclature is standardized, the authors propose to use both names as appropriate.

² The element of the state defense system, covering all executive links of the public administration, except for the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, other state institutions, and enterprises and associations that are imposed on or recommended to perform defense tasks under applicable national law. See: *Zasady użycia Wojsk Obrony Terytorialnej (2 projekt studyjny)*. Bydgoszcz: CDiS; 2016, p. 62. Non-military defense structures are made up of government administration, local government, and other state entities and institutions, and entrepreneurs that are required to perform tasks for the defense of the state. See: *Doktryna Wojsk Obrony Terytorialnej DD-3.40 (projekt)*. Warszawa: CDiS; 2017, p. 5, footnote 1.

[1, p. 8]. The 2017 Doctrinal Document states that the Territorial Defense Forces will conduct military and non-military activities, applying the principle (doctrine) of saturating the combat environment. Its essence is the integration of TDF activities with operational troops and public administration bodies, especially local government authorities and the Police, State Fire Service, and Border Guard [2, p. 19].

The TDF's cooperation with operational troops will ensure the creation of a deeply saturated and impermeable combat environment (network) in the form of the interconnected battalion and company areas of responsibility, organized based on local infrastructure and mass public support, on the main directions of enemy strikes. Such an organized "network of combat" will destroy or stop the enemy's forces by tying him up with a fight at a depth of several poviat areas of responsibility [2, p. 19].

1. The essence, principles, and features of the TDF activities

The essence of the TDF operation consists in using them in permanent areas of responsibility (SRO) [1, p. 62; 3, p. 345], which are designated in times of peace and does not change in times of war, and their borders in both states of national defense readiness are the same. The purpose of their creation is to prepare, create, and maintain an efficient local system of common defense through the optimal use of forces, means, and possibilities of conducting defensive-offensive operations, using the terrain conditions, the existing infrastructure, while cooperating with UPM and the society [3, p. 346; 4, p. 79].

The Territorial Defense Forces, as a type of armed forces, are organized and used for local and regional defense. They include units (sub-units), formed mainly from local human resources [1, p. 8].

The principles of the TDF operation [4, p. 79]:

- maximum use of the advantage of defending one's own territory,
- autonomy [5, p. 29] of taking military action in areas of responsibility,
- close cooperation with UPM,
- performing tasks for the benefit of the operational troops and undertaking humanitarian projects (activities) as part of actions carried out by civil defense forces (OC)
 - rescue and evacuation,
- implementation of combat tasks takes place mainly in their respective SRO, only temporarily in adjacent areas³,
- preparation in advance and maintenance of technical efficiency of fortifications and engineering dams in the SRO.

Features of the TDF operation [3, p. 145-146; 6, p. 174-175]:

- independence in taking military and humanitarian actions,
- acting in the SRO, known and prepared for defense,
- light, portable, modern weaponry,
- maximum use of the defense values of the SRO,
- mass numbers (universality) and spatiality of their deployment (throughout the territory of the country),

³ Adjacent area – administrative area neighboring the SRO. See: *Zasady użycia...*, op. cit.

- mobilization development, simultaneous with achieving combat readiness in the SRO,
- simultaneous preparation for regular and unconventional activities in the SRO,
- the structure adapted to the tasks,
- training in the same subunits and in the unchanging known SRO,
- close cooperation with regional and local state and self-government authorities,
- permanent attachment to specific regions, local infrastructure, local government, local self-government, and special administration structures, and the local community,
- ability to operate in dispersion (in the area temporarily occupied by the enemy).

The planned dispersion of forces in the SRO helps avoid a clash in which the enemy could effectively use all their fire systems and efficiently organize and conduct combat.

When conducting combat operations in the SRO, the Territorial Defense Forces strive to inflict maximum losses on the enemy, prevent them from building own organizational structures, organize a permanent occupation, repress, or plunder natural resources, as well as destroy infrastructure facilities and national cultural goods [1, p. 16; 2, p. 19, 31; 4, p. 80].

Regular operations are organized, similarly to operational troops, in line with the principle of conducting combat until it is possible to go into hiding without losses to start effective unconventional operations. As part of them, the Territorial Defense Forces carry out numerous projects of an emergency, anti-diversion, anti-landing, defensive, protective, delaying, and shielding nature [3, p. 384, 388; 4, p. 80]. Readiness includes reconnaissance activities, staying alert, and responding with selected elements of the forces.

2. Reconnaissance conducted by the Territorial Defense Forces

Conducting the reconnaissance must assume using local communities' information and soldiers' knowledge of the area and environment [1, p. 22].

Reconnaissance activities are the basis for obtaining data to develop the optimal functioning of the territorial defense system and the effective use of the TDF. As part of the system, military reconnaissance (by the TDF troops) and territorial reconnaissance (mainly a network of observation and reporting posts) should be carried out. Its results (together with the data of operational and allied troops and UPM) are processed by analytical and conceptual units of the command authorities for the needs of the military defense of the state, which functionally creates a territorial reconnaissance system [1, p. 22; 2, p. 15; 3, p. 256, 389-393; 4, p. 80; 7, p. 25].

3. Conducting combat operations

The anti-diversion measures of the Territorial Defense Forces aim at preventing or minimizing the effects of enemy diversionary attacks. Therefore, they should focus on recognizing and preventing diversion and fighting against groups engaged in subversive activities and protecting and defending objects against subversive attacks [1, p. 19; 4, p. 80; 7, p. 25; 8, p. 171]. These actions should be divided into offensive and protective-defensive, i.e., dynamic and static [8, p. 171].

Protective and defense activities are an auxiliary type of anti-diversion activities carried out by the Territorial Defense Forces to identify and prevent destructive activity against objects

that are economically and defensively significant. The protection and defense of the facilities are carried out by the TDF sub-units, reinforced with other forces and means (e.g., UPM). The purpose of this action is to prevent subversive forces from approaching the area of the protected facility, and after confirming their approach or presence, to start destroying them [4, p. 81; 7, p. 25].

The protection and defense of objects are organized systemically, as an organized, complementary complex of undertakings, engineering security, fortifications, etc., regarding the nature and dislocation of the object(s), the degree of threat, and the size of the forces designated for its (their) protection and defense [1, p. 25; 4, p. 81].

Unconventional actions are a form of armed combat, which avoids clashes with the overwhelming enemy forces and the surprising attack on the fighting group's weak spots with formations skillfully using the terrain and operating over a large area. The essence of these activities is [1, p. 17; 3, p. 35; 4, p. 81-82; 9, p. 182-183; 10; 11; 12]:

- avoiding (evading) a frontal clash with a strong enemy, which could result in a failure or incurring losses disproportionate to the benefits,
- surprise attacks using the terrain conditions and enemy's weak spots (elements),
- dispersing forces immediately after performing an action, so that the forces conducting these actions become unprofitable to destroy with expensive combat systems (means),
- having the initiative in the fight in terms of the scale (momentum), number, place, circumstances, duration, and type of losses caused in individual military actions.

The Territorial Defense Forces' main tasks of conducting unconventional activities include [1, p. 18; 9, p. 184]:

- gathering and transferring information about the enemy's current position and the state of infrastructure and the situation in the SRO,
- conducting information activities,
- disorganization of the enemy's command, support and security systems,
- indicating targets and impact assessment,
- binding the enemy forces in a specific place and time, assigning guides, and marking route bypasses,
- restricting the enemy's freedom of maneuver,
- securing landing sites and drop zones,
- supporting UPM, including local government and local self-government administration bodies, and the resistance movement,
- supporting the civil environment,
- preventing the functioning and disorganization of the enemy's administration,
- cooperation with special forces and services performing tasks in the area occupied by the enemy.

The TDF's anti-assault activities are to consist in locating, blocking, isolating, and hindering the implementation of tasks by the forces of air and sea landing after their landing, and in some situations disrupting (disorganizing, delaying) loading and flying to the landing area, and in favorable situations also breaking them [1, p. 13, 19-20; 2, p. 16; 4, p. 81; 8, p. 169].

When considering the TDF's functioning in combat operations, attention should be paid to the general principles of their use [4, p. 83], which concern:

- use of the TDF units (sub-units) to carry out tasks in places where they are dislocated,
- use of the TDF units (sub-units) in accordance with their purpose and combat capabilities,
- commanding the Territorial Defense Forces units,
- organizing actions of the TDF operational troops in the form of cooperation, support, or subordination,
- preparation in advance and maintenance of the SRO fortifications and engineering dams by the TDF.

Compliance with the above-mentioned standards of conduct will be conducive to the effectiveness of actions in the implementation of the planned tasks. To sum up, the Territorial Defense Forces in combat operations can be used to perform the following tasks [4, p. 83]:

- defensive, protective, and securing offensive turns,
- anti-subversive,
- anti-assault,
- unconventional,
- rescue and humanitarian.

Due to limited possibilities, it should be assumed that they will conduct positional defense based on the fire system of anti-tank weapons and small arms and dams prepared in advance with the use of natural terrain obstacles [1, p. 16; 4, p. 84]. However, such a defense seems to be insufficient. The Territorial Defense Forces should conduct a new type of defense, known as “network defense”. It is to be conducted in the SRO, in cooperation with operational troops, or independently. Its essence is to create, based on local infrastructure and convenient field objects, a network of interconnected resistance points to stop the enemy, and then create conditions for its destruction through kinetic strikes of aviation and rocket and barrel artillery [2, p. 15].

The condition for ensuring the Territorial Defense Forces’ high combat effectiveness is the correct selection of defense positions (objects). The armament predisposes them to carry out operations in diverse terrain relief and coverage, limiting the range of the enemy’s fire resources and channeling their troops’ movement, and at the same time enabling effective combat at close range [1, p. 16; 4, p. 84].

The Territorial Defense Forces can organize and conduct “network defense” in a grouping of operational troops and outside it [2, p. 15]. Units subordinate to the commanders of operational troops act according to their orders [2, p. 30; 3, p. 385; 4, p. 84-85; 13, p. 34, 43, 49].

The Territorial Defense Brigade (BOT) can be used in combat operations in the first echelon or a defense group’s depths. In the first operational echelon, the BOT should be dedicated to network defense, in battalions or reinforced companies in secondary directions, in breaks, and on operational troops’ wings. In any case, the defense must be organized in a convenient and difficult to cross area, that is, in built-up areas, forest complexes, mountains, in a wood-ed-lake area, and behind water obstacles [1, p. 16; 2, p. 30; 4, p. 85; 8, p. 169].

The BOT, deployed deep in the defense group, can prepare and conduct the defense of separate cities, fill and maintain bolt positions, and, as part of the second operational line, organize further regions within network defense by organizing battalion and company resistance points. It can also provide anti-assault or anti-subversive retreat in the network defense framework [1, p. 16, 20; 4, p. 85; 8, p. 173].

The defense of cities and towns is one of the critical Territorial Defense Forces' tasks. Therefore, in training programs, great emphasis should be placed on learning how to defend an urbanized area. The training effectiveness increases since the SRO will provide for the defense of the town. In these activities, the TDF subunits organize defense based on terrain boundaries, facilities, areas, quarters, and streets in the form of resistance points and defense areas and lanes. In the event of a defeat, they go to unconventional activities, using the city and its surroundings to conduct them [1, p. 15; 3, p. 228-233; 4, p. 81; 6, p. 172; 8, p. 173; 14, p. 38-39; 15, p. 155, 159].

The defense of the city by the Territorial Defense Forces is prepared mainly on the approaches to it, using the defensive conditions of the area and extreme buildings⁴ [4, p. 85; 9, p. 117].

Defense on approaches to the city is a combination of regular defense at successive defensive positions along the road axis with ambushes and unconventional activities in the enemy group. A vital element of paralyzing traffic is the use of barriers and barricades connected with the fire system [3, p. 410; 4, p. 85].

Depending on the city's size, the defense is divided into sectors, whose axis should be the main roads (streets) leading to the city and its center. Given the threat of the city destruction, lack of means of combat, lack of supplies for troops and the population, the defense commander, with the consent of the superior, may decide to end the city defense and withdraw the defense forces outside its area to conduct unconventional activities [1, p. 15; 3, p. 411; 4, p. 86; 6, p. 172]. They may also decide to continue these activities [16, p. 48-53; 17, p. 45-48].

The Territorial Defense Forces' basic tasks in defense of the city (town) include [3, p. 410; 4, p. 85; 8, p. 173]:

- preventing enemy assault groups and units from seizing the city or objects within it,
- fighting the enemy on the approaches to the city,
- direct defense of the city,
- protection of important objects against subversion,
- participation in carrying out rescue operations in cooperation with UPM.

When organizing defense in the mountains, the TDF use objects that determine the maneuver possibilities (passes, road junctions, etc.). To fight the enemy on approaches, especially when crossing narrow valleys, gorges, ravines, and crossings, some sub-units must be allocated to organize ambushes (conducting unconventional actions) [3, p. 408-409; 4, p. 86; 8, p. 173].

Defense in a forest-lake area is organized based on independent resistance points connected with engineering dams and terrain obstacles. These areas create favorable conditions for the Territorial Defense Forces to carry out defense, especially against armored and mechanized groups, whose mobility and fire capabilities are significantly reduced [3, p. 409; 4, p. 86; 8, p. 173-174].

⁴ The rules and methods of defending the city at the squad (section) and platoon level. See: M. Bielewicz. *Poradnik do walki w mieście (pluton – drużyna)*. Wrocław: Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Lądowych imienia generała Tadeusza Kościuszki; 2011; M. Cieśla, J. Szalc, C. Dąbrowski. *Działanie plutonu i drużyny w terenie zabudowanym*. Wrocław: Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Lądowych imienia generała Tadeusza Kościuszki; 2001. O zaletach obrony terenu zabudowanego. See: M. Cieśla, A. Wrona. *Obrona pododdziałów OT w terenie zabudowanym*. Wrocław: Wyższa Szkoła Oficerska Wojsk Lądowych imienia generała Tadeusza Kościuszki; 2003; W. Bawej. *Obrona terenu zabudowanego siłami obrony terytorialnej*. Przegląd Wojsk Lądowych. 2003;9:27-30; W. Bawej. *Obrona terenu zabudowanego siłami obrony terytorialnej*. Przegląd Wojsk Lądowych. 2003;10:38-42.

Covering activities aim to create conditions for the operational troops and the Territorial Defense Forces deployed in the interior of the country to mobilize and group according to the intention of the operation [2, p. 28; 3, p. 415; 4, p. 86; 8, p. 169]. The TDF's tasks in the area of covering include [13, p. 33-34]:

- protection and defense of local people, institutions, and facilities against direct enemy influence, especially in a situation of limited presence of UPM forces and operational troops,
- supporting the operational troops' delaying operations,
- temporary maintenance of important areas and facilities,
- securing the maneuver of operational troops,
- disruption of the enemy troops' maneuver,
- collecting information about the enemy, indicating targets and assessing the consequences of destroying own troops,
- support for the operations of operational troops, deliberately left in the enemy grouping (e.g., raid, separated, bypass units),
- binding some of the enemy's forces,
- support for operational troops in the preparation and maintenance of apparent own troops (confusing the enemy).

The independently performed protective measures of the Territorial Defense Forces include the implementation of the following tasks [3, p. 416; 4, p. 86-87; 8, p. 169-170]:

- tracking enemy preparations for the attack,
- destroying special forces, landings and enemy units,
- fortification expansion of field borders and defense areas, and the construction of dams and destruction of the probable directions of enemy strikes,
- network defense of territorial borders and important objects, and surveillance of secondary directions.

When conducting covering activities, the Territorial Defense Forces units, in the composition of operational troops, can perform the following tasks [4, p. 87]:

- covering the wings and gaps between operational troops,
- surveillance⁵ of secondary directions,
- carrying out the expansion of territorial borders and defense areas,
- conducting delay actions,
- securing the state border.

In the latter case, the Territorial Defense Forces will cooperate with the Border Guard (SG). Due to the direction of the enemy's actions, they will cover (defend) several directions of tactical importance. Therefore, a lane of action cannot be designated for them in the covering, but the directions to be closed (locked) should be indicated [18, p. 37, 39].

⁵ Supervision, observation, guarding, securing. See: *Mała Encyklopedia Wojskowa. T. 1.* Warszawa: Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej; 1967; p. 322. The purpose of the surveillance of the area is to provide general information about the enemy location, level of activity, possibilities, intentions, and operations, targeting the actions of reconnaissance forces and means of reconnaissance at selected objects, providing limited protection for own troops (in the breaks, on the wings or in the rear zone), and initial recognition and identification of objects. *Regulamin działań wojsk lądowych.* Warszawa: Dowództwo Wojsk Lądowych; 2008; p. 314.

It would be a mistake to (linearly)⁶ disperse the shield forces. Efforts should be made to control the operation area by protecting and surveying the state border and maneuvering reserves to endangered directions. Therefore, the covering principle is to focus the forces and effort in a decisive place and time. There is a need for a deep combat grouping of the covering forces in the main directions, although the width of the belts and the thinness of the forces held make them group in one echelon [4, p. 87-88].

It is necessary to separate a reserve (reserve) that will work under changing and unclear conditions of the battlefield. The Territorial Defense Forces units may be forced to shift the weight of the fight from one direction to another and secure the withdrawal of the forces of the first echelon, deepen the defense (so that the enemy does not interrupt it with one strong blow) and make it difficult for them to reach the wings and rear [4, p. 88].

A deep grouping of covering forces (network shield)⁷ will also hinder the enemy maneuvering, bypassing resistance points, and landing troops' operation aimed at capturing road junctions, passes, crossings, and defense facilities (areas). The point is that the network shield (network defense) should have a spatial character and be organized both across and within the border zone. It should be composed of separate foci of resistance, maintaining a tactical bond between them, and, if the terrain and equipment conditions allow it, fire. It should be based on battalion defense areas and company resistance points, between which there will be extensive gaps, controlled by patrols, supplemented with ambushes, barriers, and reconnaissance drones⁸ [4, p. 88].

The Territorial Defense Forces units may be tasked with organizing a covering belt. Then, the main defense line moves away from the state border, creating a covering zone (belt). The defense is expanded into one or two, and in more critical directions – into three network defense positions. They should be based on battalion defense areas, using company and platoon resistance points, shielded with engineering barriers, and associated with natural terrain obstacles. It is also necessary to foresee the eventuality that will force the transition to combat in the encircled cities and the widespread transition of sub-units from defense to unconventional operations. As part of the operational troops' offensive turn, the Territorial Defense Forces, as light infantry formations, can maintain and secure the counter-strike frontier. By acting on the leading counter-attack group's wings, they will cover it and, in extreme situations, support troops and tactical units of operational troops. In the event of a transition to a counter-strike, the TDF acting in its directions in the enemy group should intensify unconventional actions. For the benefit of a shock group, they can perform tasks consisting in controlling bridges, crossings, road junctions, hydrotechnical devices, etc. Their operation also includes damaging or destroying objects, the disorganization of which by other forces and means will be difficult, unprofitable, or unintentional. Hence, the activities of the Territorial Defense Forces and operational troops must be coordinated [4, p. 89-90; 5, p. 29; 11, p. 34].

The use of the Territorial Defense Forces in protecting the state border is particularly essential for a border battle. The purpose of covering and the Territorial Defense Forces' tasks are determined by the commander of the operational troops, under the political and military situation and the intention (concept, plan) of operations. As a rule, it may be the provision

⁶ Such a grouping contributed to the loss of the border battle in September 1939. See: A. Wrona. *Obrona Terytorialna wczoraj i dziś*. Przegląd Sił Zbrojnych; 2017;3:9-15, p. 10.

⁷ The authors propose this name to be accepted for the TDF activities in the protection of the state border.

⁸ The size of the battalion and company defense regions will depend on the terrain conditions and the equipment level of the TDF sub-units.

of convenient conditions for mobilization and concentration and the organized introduction of troops into a defensive battle or protection of the wings and rear of the group repelling aggression from the side of the border with a state that is not a party to the conflict [4, p. 91; 8, p. 168].

The purpose of the TDF operation under the cover is persistence (tightness, effectiveness), and its essence is to stop the enemy (limiting the freedom of their actions and minimizing the effects of their strikes). One of the covering features is waiting for the enemy's actions and counteracting them (responding) [4, p. 92].

Covering forces have limited ability to attack the enemy on long approaches. However, they can choose where and how to fight deep within their grouping and the time of a direct battle, although ultimately, it will always depend on the goal and general concept of the commanding level. It is related to the Territorial Defense Forces' place in the grouping [4, p. 92].

The purpose of the Territorial Defense Forces protection can be achieved in spatial and material dimensions. In the spatial dimension, as insurance (protection) of the largest possible part of the site and preventing the loss of key terrain borders and the destruction of particularly important objects [4, p. 92].

In terms of the material dimension, the Territorial Defense Forces' capabilities are smaller, while in the clash with subversive forces, they are significant, in the clash with air-ground groups, they prove insufficient. Also, the resistance time of the cover depends on the strength of the enemy and the scope of support provided by own operational troops [1, p. 15; 4, p. 92].

The TDF's performance in covering multiplies the time available for its preparation, especially for engineering development, and organizing cooperation with UPM and the local population [4, p. 92-93]. The border covering is a combination of [1, p. 13; 4, p. 93]:

- the Border Guard's operational and reconnaissance activities (shallow intelligence),
- border protection by the Border Guard (border operations),
- the TDF's defense and delay actions and operational.

As part of the cover, the following tasks can be performed [4, s. 93]:

- preventing the penetration of the enemy's agents and subversive and reconnaissance groups (GDRs) into the country and the attempts to smuggle weapons and subversive means,
- recognizing the symptoms of a direct threat of an armed conflict and warning about the possibility of intrusion (aggression) on the part of enemy shock groups,
- expansion along the state border and in the depths of the covering strip – the system of positions, regions, points of resistance, dams, and preparation of destruction,
- recognition of the forces and directions of the aggressor's intrusion,
- preventing (delaying) the enemy's approach and attack,
- defense of pre-prepared areas, especially straits and cities (towns),
- fighting amphibious assaults, raids, and GDRs,
- conducting unconventional activities by the Territorial Defense Forces after exhausting the possibility of further regular resistance.

For the support of the Border Guard, the TDF can [4, p. 95]:

- deploy sub-units (companies, platoons) as a standstill, combat, and direct security, including covering the Border Guard at active border control points (GPK),
- participate in network defense,

- organize a covering belt and delay actions,
- organize anti-assault defense,
- combat the enemy's GDR, alone or in conjunction with the SG and other elements of UPM.

To sum up, the protection of the state border consists in the combination (harmonization) of [4, p. 97]:

- the border protection,
- stopping (delaying) the enemy advance in the event of aggression,
- defending selected and prepared regions and towns (cities),
- the Territorial Defense Forces' transition to unconventional activities,
- covering the withdrawal or retreat of operational troops.

Conclusions

The Territorial Defense Forces perform the entire spectrum of tasks for which they are intended and trained [3, p. 382]. However, it should be remembered that they work in favor of the operational troops. By participating in "network defense", they increase their ability to fight (stop) the enemy, inflicting losses on them, and slowing down the attack pace. The spatiality of dislocations means that they perform different tasks depending on the distance. Those in contact with the enemy, equipped with modern portable anti-aircraft and anti-tank means, light mortars, circling ammunition, light anti-tank mines, and other modern weapons, will conduct combat and covering operations, hitting the enemy troops kinetically in a convenient terrain and using the existing infrastructure. Those in the grouping depths will carry out, together with UPM, combat security activities, such as anti-assault and anti-subversive measures, and others that will be forced by the tactical or operational situation.

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All authors declared no conflict of interests.

Author contributions

All authors contributed to the interpretation of results and writing of the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical statement

The research complies with all national and international ethical requirements.

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Wykorzystanie Wojsk OT (WOT) w działaniach bojowych

STRESZCZENIE

Działania bojowe WOT, prowadzone na korzyść wojsk operacyjnych, stworzą wspólnie z nimi w głębi operacyjnej, trudno przepuszczalną sieć punktów oporu (rejonów obrony), która pozwoli na spowolnienie i w ostatecznym rozrachunku zatrzymanie przeciwnika. Ale aby to zadanie wykonać należy przy organizacji walki pamiętać o zasadach i cechach działań WOT. Poza tym muszą one zorganizować własny, skuteczny system rozpoznania, działań przeciwdesantowych, przeciwdywersyjnych zarówno ich form zaczepnych, jak i ochronno-obronnych. W działaniach w ramach obrony sieciowej będą organizowały punkty oporu (rejonu obrony) w specyficznych środowiskach walki. W pierwszym etapie operacji obronnej wezmą udział w działaniach osłonowych.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE

WOT, obrona sieciowa, zasady działania, cechy działania, rejon odpowiedzialności

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