Narcissism in Authoritarian Leadership

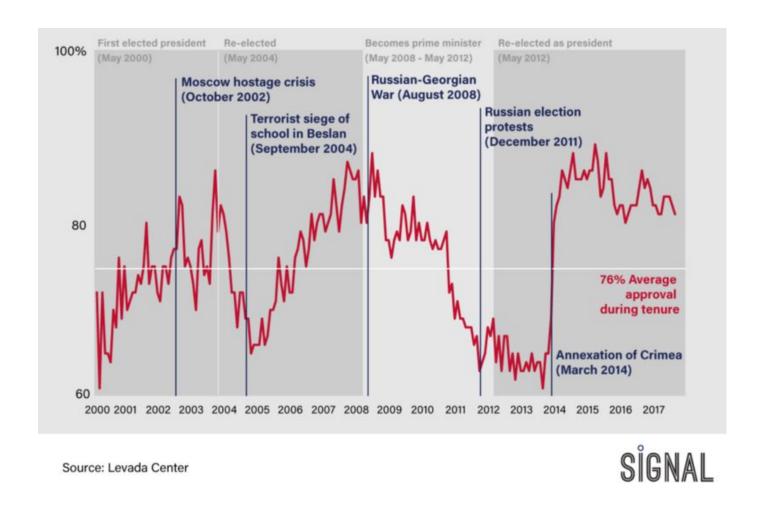


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What is Narcissistic Authoritarian Leadership?

A leadership style marked by grandiosity and cruelty, under which the democratic institutions are either destroyed or substantially weakened and the leader prioritizes actions that serve his own interests with little regard for the well-being of his citizens.

Putin's Approval Ratings Over Time:



The Rise of an Authoritarian

- Overcompensate for insecurity with grandiosity
- People are attracted to the perceived confidence
- 3. Utilizes fear and scapegoats to create an ideology and solidify his follower's loyalty
- 4. Achieve power
- 5. Utilize manipulation to consolidate his power



Narcissistic traits can allow a ruler to rise to power, but may also be the source of their downfall.

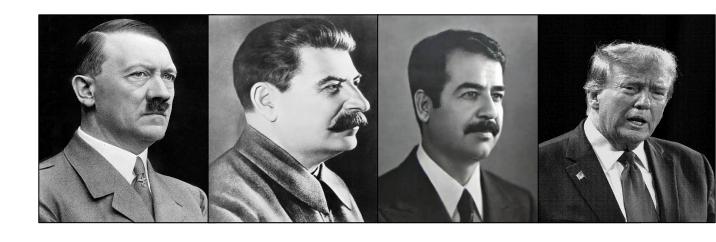






The Fall of an Authoritarian

- 1. Insecurity leads to paranoia
- 2. **Cruelty** to the opposition, scapegoats, and **supporters**
- 3. Surrounded by untrustworthy yes men
- 4. **Seclusion** while continuing his grandiosity
- 5. Refusal of accountability
- 6. Followers rebel, justifying the paranoia
- 7. Regime collapse



Tyrant Examples:

Hitler - Insecurity

- "I'll take no one with me. [Except]
Fräulein Braun and my dog. I'll
be lonely. For why would anyone
stay voluntarily with me for any
length of time?"

Stalin - Paranoia

- "Unable to trust anyone at all, he even turned on his supporters: comrades who had fought alongside him and shared his exile in Siberia, and old Bolsheviks who had retired and were not threats in any way" (Glad 31).

Trump - Grandiosity

- "Nobody knows more about taxes than me, maybe in the history of the world."

Putin - Seclusion

- "Sometimes it is necessary to be lonely in order to prove that you are right."