

## Definition

# Defensive Status Jealousy Syndrome (DSJS)

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**Definition**

Defensive Status Jealousy Syndrome (DSJS) is a proposed psychosocial construct that describes a persistent, reactional pattern of hostility, cognitive distortion, and antagonistic behavior directed toward individuals perceived as possessing extraordinary intellectual, moral, spiritual, or social status. Unlike fleeting or concealed forms of jealousy, DSJS is expressed in chronic, public, and often collective forms of character devaluation. It typically arises when the presence of excellence threatens the observer's self-concept, resulting in psychological defenses such as projection, moral inversion, and social marginalization. Jealousy in this form functions less as a private emotional discomfort and more as a public mechanism of symbolic retaliation against perceived superiority (Kim, 2025b).

**Background**

While traditional psychological literature often distinguishes envy from jealousy—framing jealousy as a threat to possession and envy as a desire for what others have—such definitions do not sufficiently capture status-based emotional threats triggered by symbolic inequality. DSJS emerges at the intersection of internal insecurity and external comparison. The construct draws from multiple theoretical domains, including Festinger's social comparison theory, Adler's model of inferiority compensation, Freud's concept of projection, and de Botton's theory of status anxiety. In each of these, jealousy serves as an emotional defense against the discomfort produced by the excellence of others.

Recent conceptual frameworks, such as Post-G Intelligence (Kim, 2025a), which address cognitive phenomena beyond standard psychometric models, suggest that individuals who deviate far above normative bounds in intelligence or virtue often provoke irrational hostility. In digital and cultural settings, this hostility frequently takes the form of coordinated campaigns, public suspicion, or the mischaracterization of the exceptional individual as deceptive, dangerous, or immoral. DSJS frames such

reactions not as rational critiques but as psychological self-protection in response to perceived status dissonance.

### **Application**

DSJS is applicable across several academic and applied disciplines. In psychology and clinical studies, it informs analyses of group-based projection, unresolved inferiority trauma, and patterns of status-driven aggression. In cultural and media studies, it offers a framework for understanding phenomena such as cancel culture, online defamation, and anti-elitism. In leadership and executive training, it aids high-performing individuals in distinguishing between valid criticism and jealousy-based resistance. In theology and philosophical apologetics, DSJS may explain the rejection of truth-bearers, prophets, or moral exemplars as reactions not rooted in reason, but in psychological distress triggered by perceived moral elevation.

### **References**

Kim, Y. H. (2025a). Post-G Intelligence [Qeios Definition]. Qeios. <https://doi.org/10.32388/8IVEUV>

Kim, Y. H. (2025b). Meta-Ceiling Intelligence (MCI) [Qeios Definition]. Qeios. <https://doi.org/10.32388/CQYJYG>

### **Declarations**

**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.