











someone to reach it by various steps. He also said that the important thing in individual psychology is to understand the context for the individuals involved the goal of their lives which directs all their actions and impulses (in Brett 2). So, all actions of individual can prove the process how they reach their goal. Adler used the analogy of the playwright who builds the characteristics and the subplots of the play according to the final goal of the drama. When the final scene is known, all dialogue and every subplot acquire new meaning. When an individual's final goal is known, all actions make sense and each subgoal takes on new significance (Feist 71). That analogy illustrates that all actions of someone will show her or his goal.

In Adler's tenet, the one dynamic force behind people's behaviour is the striving for success or superiority. Strive is make great efforts to achieve or obtain something (Oxford dictionary). Webster's dictionary defines strive as to try very hard to do or achieve something. So, strive is hard working of someone to achieve his goal, purpose or something. Adler called the single dynamic force *striving for superiority*. In his final theory, however, he limited striving for superiority to those people who strive for personal superiority over others and introduced the term *striving for success* to describe actions of people who are motivated by highly developed social interest (in Feist 70).

Furthermore, someone who strives cannot be separated by motivation. Adler reduced all motivation to a single drive, the striving for success or superiority (in Feist 70). It states that motivation becomes premier thing to achieve something. Feist concludes that individual psychology holds that everyone begins life with physical











