

And Krishna asserts that such an individual alone can truly discover peace and happiness in himself. The Lord, in the Geeta, not satisfied with this negative assertion, positively denies any true peace or joy to those who are "desirers of desires."

This idea is totally in opposition with the modern belief in the material world. The materialists believe that by fanning up their desires, and satisfying as many of them as possible, one is helped to live a life of joy and happiness. Modern civilisation, based upon industrialisation and large-scale production, is attempting to whip up desires, and this attempt has now succeeded to such an extent that the average man has a million times more desires today than his fore-father ever entertained, a century ago. The financiers and the industrialists, with the aid of modern scientific knowledge, struggle hard to discover and to satisfy new desires, and to the extent an individual has come to fulfil his newly-created desires, he is taught by the day's civilisation that he is more happy than ever before.

On the other hand, the great thinkers of the past in India, perhaps through their experience, or through their more careful and exhaustive thinking, discovered that the joy created through satisfaction of desires can never be complete. They discovered that joy or happiness, at any given time, is a quotient when the "number of desires fulfilled" is divided by the "total number of desires entertained" by the same individual at that time. This