

Yakṣa:—What is the soul of Man? Who is the companion given by God? What is Upajīvana?

Dharmaputra:—The soul of Man is his son. The companion given by God is wife. Cloud is Upajīvana.

Yakṣa:—How do you become rich? How do you become happy?

Dharmaputra:—If you abandon lust you will be rich. If you abandon desire you will be happy.

Yakṣa:—By what is this world covered? By what does the world become clear? By what does one lose his friend? What is the obstacle for an entry into heaven?

Dharmaputra:—Dullness covers the world. World becomes clear by intelligence. A friend is lost by desire. Domestic ties stand in the way of getting into heaven.

Yakṣa:—Who are those equal to the dead? Which country is dead?

Dharmaputra:—A poor penniless man is equal to the dead. The country where there is mob-rule is dead.

Yakṣa:—Who is a pandit? Who is an atheist? Who is wicked? What are lust and jealousy?

Dharmaputra:—A righteous man is a pandit. An atheist is wicked. Lust is the cause of worldly life. Jealousy is the cause of worry.

Yakṣa:—Though charity, wealth and lust are incompatible with each other when do they unite together?

Dharmaputra:—When charity and wife compromise the above three blend together harmoniously.

The Yakṣa was highly pleased with the replies given by Dharmaputra. He then offered to revive one of his brothers and asked Dharmaputra to name whom he should do so. Then Yudhiṣṭhira named Nakula. Yakṣa then enquired why he had named Nakula leaving aside Arjuna and Bhīma. Dharmaputra replied that though Kuntī and Mādrī were two wives of Pāṇḍu they were both mothers to them and so he wanted to see one of the sons of Mādrī alive. He therefore pressed the name of Nakula again. The Yakṣa who was none other than Dharmadeva was immensely happy to hear that reply and gave life to all his brothers. He confessed to Yudhiṣṭhira that it was he who in the form of a deer came and ran away with the araṇi sticks. He returned the araṇi sticks also. Dharmadeva then advised them to go and spend their life incognito at the court of King Virāṭa blessing them with the assurance that they would never be found out during their life in disguise. Dharmadeva disappeared after this and the Pāṇḍavas returned to their āśrama. (Chapters 312 and 313 of Vana Parva, M.B.).

8) *Ajñātavāsa (Life incognito)*. See under Arjuna.

9) *Dharmaputra and the great battle*. Events relating to or involving Dharmaputra from the end of his life in disguise up to the end of the Mahābhārata battle are given below:

(1) Yudhiṣṭhira tried utmost to avoid war but when it was made clear that the Pāṇḍavas would not be given even an inch of land, he decided to fight. So Yudhiṣṭhira prepared for a war and camped on one side of the Kurukṣetra with his army. (Chapter 196, Udyoga Parva)

(2) Dharmaputra gave instructions to Arjuna to keep his army in vyūhas. (Śloka 6, Chapter 19, Bhīṣma Parva).

(3) Dharmaputra was sorry when he looked at the Kaurava army. (Śloka 3, Chapter 21, Bhīṣma Parva).

(4) Yudhiṣṭhira blew his conch Anantavijaya to announce the war. (Śloka 16, Chapter 25, Bhīṣma Parva).

(5) Yudhiṣṭhira sought permission from Bhīṣma to fight against the Kauravas. (Śloka 35, Chapter 43, Bhīṣma Parva).

(6) Yudhiṣṭhira bowed before Droṇācārya and sought permission to conduct the war. (Śloka 52, Chapter 43, Bhīṣma Parva).

(7) He sought permission from Kṛpācārya to fight the war. (Śloka 69, Chapter 43, Bhīṣma Parva)

(8) Yudhiṣṭhira went to Śalya and obtained his permission to conduct the war. (Śloka 78, Chapter 43, Bhīṣma Parva).

(9) Yudhiṣṭhira appealed to the warriors on the Kaurava side to join his army. Only Yuyutsu, responded to that beckoning and joined the Pāṇḍava's side. (Śloka 94, Chapter 43, Bhīṣma Parva).

(10) On the first day of the battle Dharmaputra fought a duel with Śalya. (Śloka 28, Chapter 45, Bhīṣma Parva).

(11) Yudhiṣṭhira constructed a Vajra Vyūha (an array in the shape of a diamond) with his army. (Śloka 22, Chapter 81, Bhīṣma Parva)

(12) Yudhiṣṭhira fought with fury and defeated Śrutāyus. (Śloka 8, Chapter 84, Bhīṣma Parva).

(13) Yudhiṣṭhira got defeated by Bhīṣma. (Śloka 2, Chapter 86, Bhīṣma Parva).

(14) Bhagadatta attacked Yudhiṣṭhira. (Śloka 84, Chapter 96, Bhīṣma Parva).

(15) He fought against Śakuni. (Śloka 11, Chapter 105, Bhīṣma Parva)

(16) Yudhiṣṭhira sought permission from Śrī Kṛṣṇa to kill Bhīṣma and he went straight to Bhīṣma himself and asked him how he should be killed. Yudhiṣṭhira attacked Bhīṣma as per the latter's instructions. (Chapter 107 to 115, Bhīṣma Parva).

(17) In the meantime Droṇācārya made a vow that he would capture Yudhiṣṭhira. So Yudhiṣṭhira thereafter, always kept Arjuna near at hand. (Śloka 3, Chapter 13, Droṇa Parva).

(18) Yudhiṣṭhira consoled his own army when Abhimanyu was slain. (Śloka 35, Chapter 49, Droṇa Parva).

(19) Yudhiṣṭhira attacked Śalya and Kṛtavarmā. (Chapters 95 and 97, Bhīṣma Parva).

(20) Yudhiṣṭhira was defeated in a fight with Droṇa. (Śloka 18, Chapter 106, Droṇa Parva).

(21) He fought against Duryodhana. (Śloka 15, Chapter 124, Droṇa Parva).

(22) He defeated Droṇācārya in another battle. (Śloka 27, Chapter 157, Droṇa Parva).

(23) He became moody when Ghaṭotkaca was killed. (Śloka 27, Chapter 183, Droṇa Parva).

(24) He made Karṇa swoon in a fight. (Śloka 21, Chapter 49, Karṇa Parva).

(25) He withdrew from the battlefield after having been defeated by Aśvatthāmā. (Śloka 38, Chapter 35, Karṇa Parva).

(26) Karṇa wounded Yudhiṣṭhira. (Śloka 33, Chapter 63, Karṇa Parva).

(27) Once Yudhiṣṭhira scolded Arjuna and the latter greatly offended started to go to the forests and then Yudhiṣṭhira himself appeased him. (Chapters 63, 70 and 71, Karṇa Parva).

(28) Yudhiṣṭhira slew Candrasena and Drumasena who were the guardians of Śalya's Cakravayūha. (Śloka 52, Chapter 12, Śalya Parva).