

Yaksha Prashnam: The Final Questions (103-124), Boons and Benefits



Mahabharatha Collection



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Description: The conclusion of the dialogue between Yudhishtira and the Yaksha, covering questions 103-124 and the final blessings.



Tags: mahabharatha, yaksha prashnam, dharma, wisdom, spirituality

Yaksha Prashnam (Questions 103–124)

Q#	English Question	Sanskrit Equivalent	Answer & Story from Source
103	Which man should be regarded as learned (Pandit)?	<i>Kaha panditah puman jneyah?</i>	He who knows Dharma. Mere knowledge of rules does not make one learned; one must act on them. Story: When Krishna went to Hastinapura, he ate at Vidura's humble home rather than Bhishma's palace. He did this because Vidura was the only one who protested Draupadi's humiliation, while others remained silent on technicalities.
104	Who is said to be a nasthika (or atheist)?	<i>Nasthikah kashcha uchyaate?</i>	A fool (Murkha). The one who denies the existence of God or the validity of the Vedas is considered ignorant. Story: Rama rejected the sage Jabali's atheistic arguments to ignore his

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			father's command, asserting that truth and Dharma are supreme.
			An atheist (Nasthikah).
			The inverse of the previous question.
105	Who is a fool?	<i>Kah cha murkhah?</i>	Even the genius mathematician Ramanujan attributed his intellect to his faith, showing intelligence is linked to <i>Astikya</i> .
			The cause of Samsara.
106	What is desire?	<i>Kah kamah?</i>	Desire leads to the cycle of birth and death because one's thoughts at death determine the next birth.
			Heartburn (Hridgatsthapah).
107	What is envy?	<i>Ko matsarah?</i>	It is the internal burning sensation caused by jealousy toward others.
			Great Ignorance (Maha-ajnanam).
108	What is ego?	<i>Ko ahankarah?</i>	Ignorance of identifying the body as the soul.
			Advertising one's Dharma.
109	What is hypocrisy/ show-off?	<i>Kah dambah?</i>	Performing charity or duties merely for publicity.
			The fruit of one's charity.
110	What is divine charity?	<i>Kim daivam?</i>	Seeing God in everyone and donating with a pure heart.
			Speaking ill of others.
111	What is slander?	<i>Kim paisunyah?</i>	Carrying tales and badmouthing others is a great sin.
			When a man has a virtuous wife.
	How do these eternal	<i>Tesham nitya</i>	If the wife follows Dharma, wealth and desire will not conflict.
112	antagonists (Dharma, Artha, Kama) co-exist?	<i>viruddhanam katham ekatra sangamah?</i>	Story: Sita encouraged Rama to give away his wealth without attachment. Rama gave all his cows to Trijata

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			based on how far he could throw a staff.
113	By whom is everlasting hell attained?	<i>Akshayo narakah kena jayate?</i>	<p>By three types of people:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One who promises alms to a poor Brahmin but gives nothing. 2. One who calls Vedas/Ancestors false. 3. One who has wealth but does not share.
114	By what does Brahminhood result?	<i>Kim brahmanyam?</i>	<p>Conduct/Character alone (Vrittam).</p> <p>Not by birth or learning Vedas. Without good character, one is not a true Brahmin.</p>
115	What does one gain who speaks pleasant words?	<i>Priyavachana vadi kim labhate?</i>	<p>He becomes dear to all.</p> <p>Everyone loves a person who speaks kindly.</p>
116	What does he gain that acts after due deliberation?	<i>Vimrishya karya karoti kim...?</i>	<p>He attains success.</p> <p>Thinking before acting prevents regret.</p>
117	What does he get that makes many friends?	<i>Bahu mitra karah kim...?</i>	<p>He lives happily.</p> <p>Good friends ensure a happy life.</p>
118	What does he attain who is devoted to Dharma?	<i>Dharme ratah kim labhate?</i>	<p>He attains a good state/Moksha.</p> <p>Story: Vibhishana, though a Rakshasa, was devoted to Dharma. He surrendered to Rama and eventually attained Moksha.</p>
119	Who is joyous?	<i>Ko modate?</i>	<p>One who cooks at home, has no debt, and stays in their own land.</p> <p>This indicates self-sufficiency and simplicity.</p>
120	What is the wonder?	<i>Kim ashcharyam?</i>	

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			Acting as if one is immortal. Seeing death daily yet acting as if one will live forever is the greatest wonder.
121	What is the way?	<i>Kah panthah?</i>	The path followed by great people (Mahajanas). Logic and scriptures vary; the true path is that trodden by great souls.
122	What is the news?	<i>Ka cha vartika?</i>	Time (Kala) is cooking all beings. Time stirs the seasons in the vessel of earth and cooks all creatures.
123	Who is the person called Purusha?	<i>Kah purushah?</i>	One whose fame touches heaven and earth. A person known for good deeds in both realms.
124	Who is the person possessed of all wealth?	<i>Kah sarva dhani narah?</i>	One to whom happiness and sorrow are equal. Equanimity of mind is the greatest wealth.

The Final Dialogue and Identity Reveal 🗣️

Based on the conclusion of the Yaksha Prashnam episode, here is the account of the final dialogue and the boons granted.

After Yudhishtira successfully answered all the questions, he questioned the Yaksha's true identity, stating that a simple crane (*Kokku*) could not possibly possess the power to defeat his mighty brothers or ask such profound questions.

The Yaksha then revealed his true form as **Dharma Devata** (the Lord of Dharma) and identified himself as Yudhishtira's father. He explained that he was the one who had taken the form of a deer to steal the Brahmin's *arani* sticks (fire sticks) to test Yudhishtira. He also revealed that Vidura was an aspect (*amsa*) of himself.

The Boons Provided ✨

Pleased with Yudhishtira's wisdom and patience, the Yaksha offered several boons:

- **Revival of One Brother:** The Yaksha offered to restore the life of one of the four dead brothers. Yudhishtira chose Nakula.
- **The Logic of Dharma ⚖️:** When asked why he did not choose the mighty Bhima or the skilled Arjuna, Yudhishtira explained that his father had two wives, Kunti and Madri. Since Yudhishtira (Kunti's son) was alive, Kunti had a surviving lineage. To ensure justice and fairness (Dharma), he wanted Madri to also have a surviving son, so he chose Nakula.
- **Return of the Arani Sticks:** Yudhishtira requested the return of the Brahmin's *arani* sticks, as it was his duty to return them.
- **Success in the Incognito Year (Agyatavasa):** The Yaksha offered another boon ("Special Offer"). Yudhishtira asked that during their upcoming thirteenth year of exile, where they must live incognito, no one should be able to discover their identities. The Yaksha granted this, stating that whatever form they took, they would not be identified by others.
- **Steadfastness in Dharma:** Yudhishtira asked for a final boon: that his mind should always remain firm in following Dharma and that he should conquer greed and folly. The Yaksha granted this, saying "Tathastu" (So be it).

Phala Shruti (The Benefits) 📜

The sage Vyasa lists specific benefits (*Phala Shruti*) for those who read or listen to the Yaksha Prashnam:

- **Fame for the Lineage:** It increases the fame and glory of both the father and the son (*Pitrus putrasya kirti vardhanam*).
- **Control of Senses:** The listener will become a *Jitendriya*, one who has conquered their senses.
- **Family & Longevity:** One will live happily with children and grandchildren for a full life span.
- **Peaceful End:** It grants the blessing of a healthy life and a peaceful death, avoiding prolonged suffering.
- **General Well-being:** It contributes to the happiness and welfare of all people (*Sarve jana sukhino bhavantu*).

Reference: [Watch the Video Here](#) 📺



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