Thus from the study the following can be concluded:

- Music therapy (both eastern and western) was effective with the children with autism in reducing problem behaviour and increasing communication and socialization.

- Western music was seen to be more effective than eastern one in communication and socialization.

- The children aged 8-12 responded in a better way than the other children with the musical intervention.

- The children with different levels of autism have gained almost equally from the music provided.

- Both epileptic and non epileptic children have gained almost equally from the interventions offered.

The above study emphasizes the efficacy of musical intervention upon autism. It shows that persons with autistic not only enjoy music but can gradually come out of their autistic symptoms holding the hand of music.

This study is a pioneering scientific work with the effect of Indian ragas on children with autism. It is seen the effect is positive.
LIMITATION AND SUGGESTIONS

No study is free from limitations. Every research work has some lacunas. The present study is also not infallible. At present the limitations of the study and suggestions for further research are given:

1. In any explorative studies with intervention, where the researchers aim to establish a new pathway, a series of long term follow up is required. This demand is to ascertain the permanence of the intervention process under exploration.

   In this study, only a 7 days follow up was taken and a qualitative data was taken after 3 months of the intervention.

   For further research a long term repeated quantitative measure is suggested.

2. Indian ragas present a storehouse for human resource development. It is needed to explore this treasure to find musical solutions of many daily problems.

   In this study, exploration of the Indian ragas was done mostly at a theoretical level. Persons with autism already have a problem with auditory processing. So, experimenting on them with different ragas seemed unethical.

   Exploration of Indian ragas on sensory integrated population is suggested.
3. Music therapy is more effective when it is interactive in nature.

In the present study, musical intervention provided was essentially receptive in nature.

Some of the children of the moderate-severe category was in the therapeutic program of the institution for 3 months. For them participating in an interactive music therapy session would have been more difficult.

However, it is suggested that musical intervention in an interactive style can open new pathways of autism management.