

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
Reports								
ID1	Jayashree Nandi, Hemant Kamat, Varsha Bhavalkar and Kalyan Banerjee	1994	Detection of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Antibody Among Homosexual Men From Bombay	Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 21 (4) pp 235-236	Yes	To determine extent of HIV among 'homosexual men' in India.	Bombay	Blood samples collected from two STD clinics over a 6 month period from men with a history of homosexual behaviour.
ID2	Vinay Kulkarni, Sanjeevane Kulkarni, Neelima Sahasrabudhe and Meghana Marathe	2000	Networks, Language and Sexual Behaviours of Men Who Have Sex With Men in an Urban Setting	Unpublished PRAYAS, Amrita Clinic Email: prayas@vsnl.com. N/D. Paper presented at the Workshop on Reproductive Health in India: New Evidence and Issues. Pune, India, 28 February- 1 March	No	To understand the behaviour and factors influencing the behaviour of MSM.	Pune	Qualitative. Indepth interview with clinic patients labelled as MSM. Snowball sampling from patients interviewed. Observations and interviews at 9 sites.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
Reports						
ID1	63 blood samples collected from two STD clinics. Mean age 31.6 years. No other characteristics given.	Homosexual is used throughout the article to include all MSM	No information given	Anal and oral intercourse. Seven of the men were bisexual. All the men reported a history of practicing unprotected sex.	Average number of partners 2-3 per week.	No information is given
ID2	Sample of 30 men from 9 sites. Age, marital status, identity, profession and age at first sexual experience were given for the 30 subject.	Different identities of MSM are outlined. Koti: Self defined as kotis are almost always characterised by 'feminised' behaviours. Engage in anal sex and are only penetrated. Panthis: penetrators. Mahirapi: transvestites. Shisa Panthi: a nice healthy man. Dopartha/Dupartha: the male who likes to do both. Mendhya is one who does both the acts of penetration and gets penetrated, also called as nimgandu. Patawani: is one who might take you for a ride. Bitawa: young adult boy. Bitawee: a girl. Hijras: also called chakkas. Author notes that the term MSM is used in the place of 'gay men'.	Number of sexual acts during previous 6 months 0 acts = 2, 1-5 acts = 5, 6-10 acts = 7, 11-20 acts = 10 and >20 acts = 6	Body rubbing = 24, masturbate partner = 27, get masurbated = 27, anal penetration = 12 get penetrated anally = 22, give oral sex = 19, receive oral sex = 12, thigh sex = 7, deep kissing = 12, kissing on lips/cheeks = 24.	Number of sexual partners over previous 6 months 0 partners = 2, 1-5 partners = 12, 6-10 partners = 6, 11-20 partners = 4, >20 partners = 6.	Condom use identified as low. No % given.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
Reports							
ID1	No information given	Condylomata (n=22), herpes (n=20), gonorrhoea (n=15), candidiasis (n=3) and syphilis (n=3).	No information given	10 samples reactive to HIV-1, 3 samples reactive to HIV-2. All subjects had history of unprotected sex.		Study focuses on testing. The study sets out the testing methods used.	
ID2	No information given	No information given	9 'cruising sites' are identified. Details of 2 sites are given describing the site and a sexual encounter.	No information given	Methodology unclear.	Poor quality. Low degree of confidence (rating of 1). Claims are often unsubstantiated. Comments seem to be based more on authors personal knowledge. Uncritical participant observation.	

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ID3	Nag, M.	1995	Sexual Behaviour in India with Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission	Health Transition Review, 5 (Supp) pp 293-305	Yes	Gives background information on groups of people identified as high risk groups (male homosexuals, hijras and male prostitutes).	India	An overview of some literature about MSM.
ID4	Narain, J., Jha, A., Lal, S. and Salunke, S.	1994	Risk Factors for HIV Transmission in India	AIDS, 8 (suppl 2): S77-S82	Yes	Paper describes some of the available data on the risk factors associated with HIV transmission in India. One section deals specifically with homosexuality: "Homosexuality and homosexual and bisexual behaviour."	India	Review of some literature.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID3	No information given	Terms explored; homosexual, hijras	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID4	The two sources the paper draws on are: 1) Saveria M, Sidhar CR., <i>Sexual Behaviour of Urban, Educated Indian Men: Results of a Survey</i> . Bombay: Bhakti; 1993 and 2) Parasuraman R, Arunachalam S, Jayapal K. STD and AIDS in homosexuals. Second International Conference on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific. New Delhi, India, November 1992 [abstract P901]	No information given	No information given	From a survey of educated business executives (source 1) 37% of men had homosexual relationships.	No information given	No information given

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ID3	No information given	No information given	No information given		Tends to be a descriptive study of a range of sexual practices.	Summary of some the literature. No new material.	
ID4	No information given	No information given	No information given		Information about MSM is minimal and is based on only two sources. Methodology of the research for each paper is not given.	Poor quality paper.	

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ID5	Naz Foundation	1999	Developing Community-based Sexual Health Services for Males Who Have Sex With Males in South Asia	Unpublished, Naz Foundation	No	The paper sets out a process for enabling males who have sex with males to form their own HIV/AIDS prevention service agencies.	South Asia	Sets out a community mobilisation model as a methodology towards empowerment and development of safer sex as a normative behaviour within an imagined community.
ID6	Kumar, B.	1991	Patterns of Bisexuality in India	<i>In Bisexuality and HIV/AIDS: A global perspective</i> , by Tielman, R., Carballo, M., and Hendricks, A. (eds), Buffalo, New York Prometheus Books, pp 91-96	Yes	Gives a historical outline of bisexuality in India.	India	Review of some literature

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID5	No sample size	Document is mainly about kothis. A behavioural summary is provided for kothi, panthis, do-parathas and gay identified males.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID6	No sample size	Bisexuality	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

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ID5	No information given	No information given	Acknowledges that communities do not exist amongst males who have sex with males. However, emergent sexual and social networks in a variety of locations do exist and these should be utilised as central components in building an emergent community - not based so much on location, occupation, caste, or religion, but rather would act as a psychological community framed by the kothi gender identity.				
ID6	No information given	No information given	No information given		Sweeping statements which are often unsubstantiated.	Poor quality paper.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID7	Kumar, B., and Ross, M	1991	Sexual Behaviour and HIV Infection Risks in Indian Homosexual Men: A Cross-cultural Comparison	International Journal of STD and AIDS, 2: 442-444	Yes	Comparison of sexual activities and HIV infection risks between Indian and Australian homosexual men.	Four STD clinics in Northwest India.	Questionnaire based survey. Non-random sample.
ID8	Khan, S	1997	Through a Window Darkly Males Selling Sex to Other Males in India and Bangladesh	The Naz Foundation, London, UK.	No	To understand and explore how the culture of male sex workers and other related issues.	Dhaka	Qualitative (the method is not described any where in the report).

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID7	49 homosexually active men in India and 173 homosexually active men in Australia.	Homosexual men	The most frequent sexual act reported by the Indian respondents was dry and then wet kissing, followed by anal insertive and then oral insertive sex. Wet Kissing (Always: 19.6, Mostly: 34.8, Sometimes: 19.6) Dry Kissing (Always: 23.7, Mostly: 28.9, Sometimes: 31.6, Never: 15.8) Solo Masturbation (Always: 41.7, Mostly: 25.0, Sometimes: 27.1, Never: 6.3) Mutual Masturbation (Always: 4.8, Mostly: 4.8, Sometimes: 42.9, Never: 47.6) Oral Sex Receptive (Always: 4.1, Mostly: 10.2, Sometimes: 42.9, Never: 42.9) Ejaculate in mouth (Always: 2.4, Mostly: 4.8, Sometimes: 14.3, Never: 78.6) Oral Sex Insertive (Always: 12.2, Mostly: 22.4, Sometimes: 36.7, Never: 28.6) Anal Sex Insertive (Always: 18.4, Mostly: 22.4, Sometimes: 26.5, Never: 32.7) Anal Sex Insertive Withdraw Before Ejaculation , (Always: 14.6, Mostly: 2.4 Sometimes: 9.8, Never: 73.2) Anal Sex Receptive (Always: 10.2, Mostly: 8.2, Sometimes: 26.5, Never: 55.1)	Number of male partners in previous 2 months was 2.13+ - 1.21	Oral Sex Receptive - Condom Used: (Always: 0.0, Mostly: 0.0, Sometimes: 4.5, Never: 95.5) Oral Sex Insertive - Condom Used: (Always: 0.0, Mostly: 0.0, Sometimes: 4.3, Never: 95.7) Anal Sex Insertive - Condom Used (Always: 2.4, Mostly: 0.0, Sometimes: 11.4, Never: 85.7) Anal Sex Receptive - Condom Used (Always: 0.0, Mostly: 0.0, Sometimes: 5.6, Never: 94.4)	
ID8	No mention about sample size.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
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ID7	Proportion of men in Indian sample which had had sex with a woman as well as a man in the past 2 months 65.3%. 55.3% of respondents were married.	All respondents were treated for an STD - no other information given.	No information given				
ID8	No information given	No information given	No information given		This report has not described any methods.	Naz foundation reports lack scientific integrity in terms of not describing the research methods.	

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ID9	Khan, S.	2001	Culture, Sexuality and Identities: Men Who Have Sex With Men in India	Journal of Homosexuality, 40(3/4) pp. 99-115	Yes	To contribute towards understanding frameworks of sexual behaviour which is the first step towards developing appropriate strategies for encouraging behavioural changes towards safer sex practices. The paper focuses on men who have sex with men and gay men.	India	Paper is based on various Naz Foundation projects. Examples are drawn from ethnographic research on MSM.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID9	No sample	<p>Indian languages do not have specific words for homosexuality, heterosexuality, and bisexuality as nouns or adjectives in the same way that these terms are understood in the West. What exists are terms that express differing forms of sexual behaviour that are gendered or those that refer to particular sexual acts.</p>	No information given	No information given	<p>Author argues that there seems to be a confusion among the terms sexual behaviour, gender, identity formation and cross-cultural validity. Also arguing that too often language and terminology are used inadequately outside the cultural context in which that language is used. 'Homosexuality' needs to be distinguished from 'homosexual behaviour'. Acknowledges that contemporary Western understandings of lesbian and gay identities are beginning to be imagined, to emerge and to develop. This is particularly the case for educated middle class.</p>	

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ID9	No information given	No information given	No information given				

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ID10	Murthy, R and Karott, M.	2000	Street Boys' Perceptions of Sexuality and Sexual Behaviour	BOSCO (Bangalore Oniyavara Seva Coota) Paper presented at: Reproductive Health in India: New Evidence and Issues, Pune, India. 28 February- 1 March	No	Unpublished - draft paper, do not have permission to quote. To understand sexual practices among street boys. To explore street children's knowledge and perceptions concerning sexuality and sexual behaviour. To understand boys care seeking behaviour in relation to sexual problems.	Bangalore - four areas 1. Gandhinagar, 2. Railway Station, 3. K. R. Market, and 4. New Market.	Research team of five street educators, a research officer and coordinator. Qualitative data gathering methods. Four key informants, selected from among the street children, one from each area, assisted the research team. Qualitative methods included, mapping the environment of children, collecting vocabulary and freelist on sexual behaviours. Indepth interviews and interviews with key informants. Quantative data on personal history and sexual behaviour for every child who interacted with BOSCO.

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ID10	<p>20 boys participated in the 'mapping exercise' 121 boys provided information via 'freelisting'. Gandhinagar (n=33, K.R. Market (n=31), Market (n=26), New Market and the Railway Station (n=32). Indepth interveiws with 26 key informants.</p>	No information given	The majority (54.4%) had sex sometimes, 14.9% had sex regularly, and only 29.9 had sex rarely.	<p>Information on sexual behaviour was collected from all 121 boys who participated in qualitative study, 74 (61.2%) were sexually active and they practiced a variety of sex behaviours. Only 8 boys practiced only vaginal and anal sex, the majority mentioned at least two behaviours. Anal sex aith the most common sexual behaviour practiced by 46 boys and this was followed by vaginal sex (42 boys).</p>	<p>Of the 74 boys who were sexually active 31 (41.9%) had few partners and 31.1% several partners. Ten boys had only one partner and ten boys, who probably practiced self-masturbation, did not have any partners.</p>	No information given

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ID10	No information given	No information given	No information given	Language of sex among the street children is explored.			

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ID11	Collumbien, M., Das, B., Bohidar, N and Pelto, P.	2000	Male Sexual Behaviour in Orissa	Paper presented at Workshop on: Reproductive Health in India: New Evidence and Issues, Pune, India. 28 February- 1 March	No	The objective of the study was to identify and quantify sexual risk behaviour among single and married men in Orissa.	Orissa - Eastern India	A total of 17 sahis (sites: neighbourhood or hamlets). A average of 7-10 days spent in each site. Participatory mapping exercises carried out with informal groups of men (n=14) and women (n=14) in the community. Mapping included places where men go to find or meet partners for sex. Other informal group discussions (32 male groups and 28 female groups) were held to get further situational data and to identify appropriate key informants for more in-depth interviews. Indepth interviews carried out with key informants. Structured survey was also carried out.

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID11	Key informants included ordinary community members (n=68), outreach workers (n=8), medical practitioners (n=6) traditional healers (n=3) pimps (n=4 and retailers selling condoms (n=7). Case study informants (n=42) included people who had experienced sexual ill-health and others who engaged in risky sexual behaviour. Structured survey random sample of 2,087 people.	Frequent reference in case histories to <i>mahiyas</i> and <i>maichias</i> who are effeminate men and who identify as passive partners.	No information given	The survey asked about 'sexual relations' with other men, with a second question on whether this ever included anal intercourse. Nearly 5% of single men and 6.4% of married men reported sexual relations with other men, but for married men a higher proportion of these contacts included anal intercourse. 4.7% of married men reported ever having had anal sex and only 2.3 % of single men. Much higher levels of male-to-male sex reported by the married men in Puri: 21.4% % reported sexual relations and 14.5% had experienced of anal intercourse. 8.6% of single men reported sex with other men and 1.6% experienced anal intercourse.	0.9% of both single and married men reported anal intercourse with men in the last year, but it was as high as 3% for married men in Puri.	Among the 22 respondents who reported intercourse in the last year, two had used a condom during the last act. None of the case informants involved in anal sex had ever used a condom in any of their encounters.

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ID11	No information given	None of the case informants involved in anal sex were aware about infections transmitted from men to men.	No information is given on sexual networks for MSM.	Age at first sexual intercourse: men who are currently married were about 22 when they had sex for the first time. Single men who reported sex, started on average at age 18.2.	Household sample excluded labour migrants and students who stay away from home. Other men away from home for travel were also not interviewed.	High quality research although limited information relating to MSM.

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ID12	Hawkes, S. and Santhya, K.	2002	Diverse Realities: Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV in India	Sexually Transmitted Infections, 78(Suppl 1) pp 131-139	Yes	Paper highlights the known extent of the epidemic of STIs, including HIV in India. Paper outlines risk factors and vulnerabilities to these infections and the multifaceted responses to the epidemic.	India. Information on MSM draws on Tamil Nadu	Literature review. Information on MSM draws on No. 18 of Tamil Nadu, also from No. 2 and 26 from this spreadsheet and from Pelto P. J., Joshi A., Verma R. "Development of Sexuality and Sexual Behaviour Among Indian Males: Implications for the Reproductive Health Programme". New Delhi: Population Council, 2000.

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ID12	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

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ID12	No information given	No information given	No information given				

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ID13	Asthana, S. and Oostvogels, R.	2001	The Social Construction of Male 'Homosexuality' in India: Implications for HIV Transmission and Prevention	Social Science and Medicine, 52 (5) pp 707-721	Yes	Highlights differences between India and the West, not only in the sexual identities and circuits for MSM, but also in their sexual partnerships and practices.	Madras	Participant observation, in-depth interviews.
ID14	Awasthi, S., Nichter, M., and Pande, V.	2000	Developing an Interactive STD-prevention Program for Youth: Lessons from a North Indian Slum	Studies in Family Planning, 31(2) pp 138-150	Yes	Describes an intervention developed to teach young men in the urban slums of Lucknow about STDs. Levels of sexual activity and factors associated with risky sex are discussed.	City of Lucknow, in Uttar Pradesh, Northern India.	Two study groups; 1) intervention group and 2) control group. Baseline survey used for data collection. Preintervention data was compared to postintervention data collected six to eight weeks later using the same survey instrument.

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ID13	Several hundred men were interviewed (most informally). A limited sample of middle class men agreed to communicate on a daily basis in order to provide intimate information about sexual behaviour.	A major part of the paper is devoted to exploring the relation between gender identity and preferences regarding sexual behaviour among MSM. It is argued that due to the separation between gender identity and sexual behaviour the Indian system can accommodate great fluidity of sexual expression and experience.	No information given	No information given	Research suggests that there are approximately 1,400 individuals cruising on an average day in Madra. With an average of one to two partners per person per day implying that there are between 1,500 and 3,000 pick ups.	Condom use was very low. During the whole course of the research, not one man admitted to using condoms in sexual contact with other men
ID14	377 young men sampled for intervention group and 343 young men were sampled for control group.	No information given	No information given	A total of 20 youth from control and intervention group reported anal or oral sex with a male. 288 (76%) and 275 (80%) young men from the intervention and control groups respectively had no history of sexual intercourse.	No information given	10 youth out of the 20 who reported that they had experienced anal or oral sex with another boy or man stated that they had ever used a condom. In each of these cases, the young men also had experienced using a condom with a woman.

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ID13	No information given	No information given	25 cruising areas and sexual meeting places were mapped. There was a degree of segregation evident on socio-economic lines. Panthi are transient members of a homosexual circuit who do not socialise with danga and other men in the cruising areas. Many come to have quick sex and leave directly after. The relationship between gender identity and preferences regarding sexual behaviour also gives rise to a pattern of sexual activity which is quite different to the West.				
ID14	Roughly 1/3 of the youth (8 out of 22) who visited a prostitute also reported having sex with another male. Young men in the sample who visited prostitutes were approximately 33 times more likely to engage in sex with a male than were other youth.	No information given	No information given				

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ID15	The Humsafar Trust	n/d	Research	http://webbingsystems.com/humsafar/research.html	No	To assess the risk behaviours of the readers of Bombay Dost	No information given	Questionnaire
ID16	Khan, S.	2002	Female Partners of MSM	Naz Foundation. Unpublished	No	A series of focus group discussions held with married MSM to discuss a range of issues regarding sexual health concerns of their wives. The purpose of the discussions was to explore ways of 1) accessing female partners of MSM if male partner is infected, 2) how to promote condom use with wives, 3) how to promote social and sexual responsibility of MSM.	Dhaka, Bangladesh and Sahodaran in Chennai, India	Focus group discussions

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No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID15	Over 1,000 questionnaires were mailed. 80 questionnaire were analysed.	61% identify as homosexual, 30% as bisexual, 3% as heterosexual and 1% as transexual.	Average frequency of having sex with a male partner 16.59 (median of 6).	45% reported anal sex, 43.8% reported oral sex, 15% reported vaginal sex and 58.8% reported masturbation/body rubbing.	Average number of male partners in the last 6 months was 6.12 (median of 3).	18% always use a condom, 39% sometimes, 34% never. 18.8% reported that during sex the condom tore. Lubricant use with condoms: 17.5% used water based lubricant.
ID16	150 married MSM	MSM, kothi, non-kothi	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

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ID15	Average number of female partners in last 6 months 0.25.	20% reported once having had a STD.	<p>Place for Sex: 11% toilet, 75% Hotel, 4% brothel, 11% public place.</p> <p>Relationship with sex partner: 33% stranger, 2.5% MCSW, 2.5% FCSW, 64% friend, 6% blood relative, 16% spouse. 18.8% paid for sex and 7.5% got paid.</p>			Short report. Methodology not clear. Reliability of study is questionable.
ID16	<p>Other issues discussed were partner notification. Very few participants were willing to inform their wives fo their sero-status. Informing their female partners and wives of either their sexuality/identity/behaviour or of their STI/HIV status arising from male to male sexual encounters, was clearly not an option for the majority of discussants. None of the duscussants believed that they could stop their MSM behaviour, or even desired to, even though a few stated that they tried.</p>	<p>All participants acknowledged the risks of STI/HIV infections for themselves and possible transmission to their wives. All understood the need to use a condom with their male partners. Using a codom with their wife was another issues altogether. Their wife would become suspicious if a condom was used.</p>	No information given			

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ID17	Bondyopadhyay, A., and Khan, S.	n/d	The Context of Social Constructions of Masculinities in South Asia and the Kothi Framework	Naz Foundation. Briefing Paper No. 8	No	The paper explores some of the dynamics around masculinities and particularly around what it means to be a kothi. Paper argues that to deal with a range of complexities around sexuality and identity, sexual behaviour has been made invisible.	South Asia	Explores a theoretical framework around the construction of masculinities.
ID18	Pedhambkar, R. and Pedhambkar, B.	2002	Study of Risk Factors Associated with HIV Seropositivity in STD Patients at Mumbai, India	Sexually Transmitted Infections	Yes	Univariate analysis of prevalence of HIV infection in STD patients.	Mumbai	Patients attending the STD clinic (J.J. Hospital) with genital lesions and or history of exposure were interviewed and subjected to clinical examination and microbiological investigation.

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ID17	No sample	Kothi construct . A male person acting in a feminised manner. Gradually feminised males adopted the term. The paper argues that it is with the advent of community building efforts as a part of HIV/AIDS intervention that the term Kothi has been appropriated, and it has also become a matter of personal identity.		Male sexual desire is reduced to one of discharge, rather than based upon a desire for another person. Sex is often seen as a means of releasing tension i.e. 'I did sex to release body heat', 'I need to release body tension'. Sex also take the form of fun and play.	No information given	No information given
ID18	260 patients (210 males and 50 females)	Limited relevant information. Sexual behaviour divided into Heterosexual (n=224) and Other (n=36).		No information given	No information given	No information given

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ID17	No information given	No information given	Sexual identity and sexual behaviour is not a matter of identity. It takes place in hushed circumstances and is propelled by opportunity, accessibility and the need of discharge.				
ID18	No information given	No information given	No information given				

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ID19	Ministry of Health and Welfare, National AIDS Control Organisation, Government of India	2002	National Baseline High Risk and Bridge Population-Behavioral Surveillance Survey	National AIDS Control Organisation, New Delhi. (Report) http://www.naco.nic.in/nacp/bss4.pdf	No	To establish baseline parameters related to general population, bridge population and high risk population groups. The present report provides a detailed findings of the baseline survey conducted among the two high risk population groups of IDU and MSM.	MSM in Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Bangalore. (statistics presented in spreadsheet are combination of all sites).	A semi-structured questionnaire. Schedules were employed as the principal tool of data collection. The draft questionnaire was pretested in Kolkatta among 40 MSM first. The sampling methodology employed was two stage cluster sampling technique.
ID20	ORG Centre for Social Research	1999	HIV Risk Behaviour Sentinel Surveillance Survey in West Bengal (Base wave 1998-99)	West Bengal Sexual Health Project in collaboration with the West Bengal State AIDS Prevention and Control Society	No	Provides a baseline for identified subgroups: 1) fixed commercial sex worker, 2) flying commercial sex worker, 3) clients of commercial sex workers, 4) men having sex with men, 5) male labourers 6) female market labourers/vendors.	West Bengal	Two stage sampling strategy. First stage, sites randomly selected from the sampling universe prepared for each of the population sub-groups. Second stage, the respondents of each sub-group were selected randomly from the sampled survey sites. Quality control measures to ensure validity and reliability of data were used

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID19	1387 - MSM	MSM-Men having sex with Men	Overall 36% of the respondents reported sex with commercial partners during the last one month. The mean number of commercial male partners during the last one month was 6.1 in Bangalore, 13.7 in Chennai. The mean number of non-commercial male partners ranged between 5.1 in Bangalore and 8.3 in Chennai.	No information given	The mean number of commercial male partners during the last one month was 6.1 in Bangalore, 13.7 in Chennai. The mean number of non-commercial male partners ranged between 5.1 in Bangalore and 8.3 in Chennai.	Overall 39% of the respondents reported using condoms the last time they had sex with a commercial male partner.
ID20	400 number of MSM respondents. Total number of sites 20	MSM	No information	65% of MSM reported practicing anal sex during the past year.	34% of the MSM did not have any anal sex partners in the last month preceding the survey, 11% of the MSM said that they had one anal sex partner during that time while 54% reported having two or more such partners. About 24% of the MSM had more than 7 partners.	Proportion of condom use during the most recent anal sex was about 60% with a regular sex partner, about 72% with a non-regular sex partner and about 79% with a commercial partner. The corresponding figures for the partner categories for consistent use of condoms were 30, 54 and 66% respectively.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID19	<p>Around 33% of the respondents reported sexual experience with a female partner around the age of 20 yrs. 31% of the respondents reported sexual intercourse with a female partner in the last six months of which 52% were from Delhi.</p>	<p>Overall 16% of the respondents reported suffering from genital discharge in the last 12 months before the survey. About 44% reported having accessed treatment for the same.</p>	<p>No information given about sexual networks.</p>	<p>Study results showed that about 31% - Bangalore and 24% - Kolkatta reported that they stood no chance of acquiring an HIV infection.</p>		
ID20	<p>No information given</p>	<p>About 5% of MSM reported symptoms of STD (genital discharge / ulcer) in the past year. 95% of them visited a clinic or a hospital and 24% visited a private doctor for treatment.</p>	<p>No information given</p>		<p>The rate of non-response (wherein the respondents either refused to participate or interviews were incomplete) was 21% for MSM, which was the highest of all sub-groups.</p>	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID21	Chakrapani, V. Kavi, A. et al.	2002	HIV Prevention among Men who have Sex with Men (MSM) in India: Review of Current Scenario and Recommendations	Background paper prepared by SAATHII working group on 'HIV prevention and care among Indian GLBT/sexual minority communities' (DRAFT)	No	Background paper on MSM. The paper is basically a review of the literature on MSM in India. The paper is divided into four sections: 1) details issues found by gay men in everyday life. Charts various identities of MSM found in India, 2) epidemiology and demography, 3) review of high risk behaviour among MSM in India, 4) presents reasons for the lack of attention towards MSM community in the area of HIV prevention.	India	Review
ID22	Singh, Y. and Malaviya, A.	1994	Long Distance Truck Drivers in India: HIV Infection and their Possible Role in Disseminating HIV into Rural Areas	International Journal of STD and AIDS, 5(2) pp 137-138	Yes	To establish truck drivers risk behaviour, use of condoms and awareness of HIV/AIDS	Delhi and nearby areas	Questionnaire based survey

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID21	No sample	MSM, hijras, kothis, panthis, double deckers and gay.	No information given	Uses data from (ID57) and from The Humsafar Trust research.	No information given	No information given
ID22	200 randomly selected truck drivers interviewed (Oct. 1990-Dec. 1990). 302 randomly selected truck drivers tested for HIV. Questionnaire survey conducted among 100 randomly selected truck drivers again in Nov. 1991 and Nov. 1992. 27 male sex workers were interviewed.	MSM	5% of truck drivers admitted to regular homosexual sexual encounters. This was mostly in the form of CSW with non-truck driver men who presented themselves as male prostitutes for part-time income.	No information given	No information given	Of the 27 males interviewed, 21 had heard about HIV/AIDS. All of them, however, would allow unprotected sex if their partners so wished.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID21	No information given	No information given					
ID22	No information given	35% gave history of urethral discharge or genital ulcers. The 27 male sex workers were not tested for STIs or HIV. Only 3 out of the 302 truck drivers tested for HIV tested positive.				Method of random sampling was not explained.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID23	Nag, M.	1994	Sexual Behaviour and AIDS in India: State-of-the Art	Indian Journal of Social Work, 55(4) pp 503-546	Yes	Review of research about risky sexual behaviour.	India	Review of literature
ID24	Khan, S	1994	Cultural Contexts of Sexual Behaviours and Identities and their Impact Upon HIV Prevention Models: An Overview of South Asian Men Who Have Sex With Men	Indian Journal of Social Work, Vol LV, No.4, October	Yes	Looks at 387 respondents from South Asia and maps sexual behaviours, knowledge of HIV AIDS in the cultural context of homosociality and patriarchy	No specific site	Notes taken from informal discussions, notes from letters and telephone calls received from men who have sex with men in South Asia.
ID25	Singh, S., Prasad, R. and Mohanty, A.	1999	High Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted and Blood-borne Infections Amongst the Inmates of a District Jail in Northern India	International Journal of STD and AIDS, 10(7) pp 475-478	Yes	To establish the seroprevalence rate of sexually transmitted and blood borne infections among the inmates of a district jail.	District jail of Ghaziabad (near Delhi)	Blood test for HIV and hepatitis. Persons older than 50 were excluded from the study.

							SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use	
ID23	The paper reviews numerous studies	Homosexual, hijras	No information given	No information given	No information given	In a questionnaire survey of 506 truck drivers entering north-eastern states of India through Assam, 15% admitted previous homosexual experience. Cited from Ahmed, S. 1992: "Truck Drivers are Vulnerable Group in North-east India", Abstract published in the 2nd International Congress on AIDS in Asia & the Pacific, Randwick, Australia: AIDS Society of Asia and the Pacific	
ID24	1200 males. 900 Personal letters and 2240 personal phone calls and 800 personal meetings	MSM	No information given	Masturbation, femoral sex, frottage, oral sex and anal sex	Average number of times that a man has had sex with another man in last year: 1-5 (4%), 6-14 (17%), 15-30 (25%), 31-45 (36%) and over 46 partners (18%).	No information given	
ID25	240 male inmates completed an anonymous questionnaire	Homosexual	No information given	53 (28.8%) of sample has sex with men or men and women. 25% of sample gave a history of anal sex with another male.	No information given	No information given	

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID23	No information given	Cites study by Parasuraman et al., 1992 : A study of 2,293 male patients in the Institute of Venerology (Madras) conducted in 1990-1992, 73 (3%) were homosexuals. 62% of the subjects had sexually transmitted diseases (mainly syphilis. Elisa test among 73 homosexuals found 4 (5%) of them HIV positive.	No information given				
ID24	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID25	No information given	Three males were found to be HIV+ from Western blot. 28 were positive for HBsAg.	No information given		No reason was given for excluding people over 50 years. The homosexual group was based only on those 184 (76.6%) of men who claimed to have had penetrative sex.	Poor quality.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID26	Panda, S., Chatterjee, A. Bhattacharjee, S. et al.	1998	HIV, Hepatitis B and Sexual Practices in the Street-recruited Injecting Drug Users of Calcutta: Risk Perception Versus Observed Risks	International Journal of STD and AIDS, 9(4) pp 214-218	Yes	Focus of the paper is on people who inject drugs. Data is presented on risk perception, sexual practices, sexual diseases and consequences of injecting drugs. The study was carried out to gain HIV prevalence data for examining the efficacy of subsequently launched interventino in the dug user population.	Calcutta	Drug users recruited from the streets of the central and northern part of the city. A field tested questionnaire was used to gain a baseline data on behavioural and clinical parameters. Voluntary confidential testing and counselling for HIV, hepatitis B and VDRL was offered.
ID27	Bhugra, A.	1997	Experiences of Being a Gay Man in Urban India: A Descriptive Study	Sexual and Marital Therapy, 12(4) pp 371-375	Yes	The aim is to obtain descriptive detail of experiences related to 'coming out' and living as a gay man in modern urban India.	India	Questionnaire

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID26	146 street IDUs. 103 current injectors. Data presented is for injectors only.	No terms	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID27	28 subjects	Gay, homosexual	There is no information relating to sexual practices	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID26	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID27	No information given	No information given	No information given		The questionnaire based on a previous questionnaire used with a South Asian gay sample in the UK.	Poor quality paper	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID28	Khan, S.	1996	Under the Blanket: Bisexualities and AIDS in India	In P. Aggleton, (ed) <i>Bisexualities and AIDS: International Perspectives</i> , Taylor and Francis, Gunpowder Square	Yes	Describes patterns of behaviour of MSM and asks are they bisexual behaviour or something different. Sets out what the implications of such pattern of behaviour are for HIV prevention. The paper also questions recent estimates which suggest that 70% of all cases of transmission of HIV have occurred through heterosexual intercourse.	India	No information given

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID28	No information given	The paper questions the terminology used in describing sexual behaviour. Heterosexual and homosexual identity-based frameworks do not exist in India in the sense in which they are understood in the West. Sexual experience and behaviour is more fluid and is a consequence of many factors, i.e., gender segregation, Indian homosociability, the male ownership of public space, cultures of shame, community of izzat (a Urdu term for honour), the existence of compulsory and arranged marriages, the influence of joint and extended families, etc. Definitions that exist for male-to-male sex, terms such as 'hijra' and 'homosexual' act as frames which hide sexual activities.		No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID28	No information given	No information given	Outlines cultural framework for compulsory penetrative and procreative sexual intercourse. In the context of maasti, there is a form of social legitimization of sex between friends, which is not publicly spoken about but accepted. There exist specialised contexts in which men can seek out other men for sex - these are usually public spaces (streets, the bus stand, the park, the public toilet, the railway or bus station). It can occur anywhere, in the right conditions, at the right time and in the right space.				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID29	Naz Foundation	2000	Sexual Health of Males in South Asia Who Have Sex With Other Males: Results of Situational Assessments in Four Cities in India and Bangladesh	Naz Foundation International	No	Situational assessments about sexual health among males who have sex with males in 4 cities. Two major components to the project. 1. To collect information about aspects of identity, behaviour and vulnerability of the men. 2. To encourage and support the design, funding and setting up of local community based projects to respond to identified needs.	Four cities (Hyderabad, Bangalore and Pondicherry in India and Sylhet in Bangladesh)	Methodology and sample size: 200 MSM interviewed in each city, up to 60 tape-recorded interviews on MSM in each city. 2 focus group discussions in each city (15 MSM in each group). Interviews and discussions with a range of secondary stakeholders, and site observations.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID29	<p>The reports focus on 'feminised' males (Khoti), mainly from lower social and economic classes, who mainly practice receptive anal sex, many of whom sell sex, and their 'masculine' male partners (panthi) who mainly practice insertive anal sex, most of whom have sex with females as well.. The report describes the khoti identity as self-determined and defined largely by gender (i.e. the idea of being feminine and being attracted to men). The panthi identity is ascribed to other men by khotis and their sexual behaviour it defined as a simple desire for 'discharge' rather than an acknowledgement of any attraction to, or desire for sex with, someone of the same sex. The report also acknowledges the emergence of 'gay' identified males who see themselves as males who are attracted to other males and who want to construct loving relationships and a lifestyle that reflects and legitimates that attraction within a local context.</p>		<p>Anal sex in previous month Hyderabad (total number of sex acts = 7029) insertive: 24% receptive 76%. Of the 42% of respondents who reported being paid for sex during the previous month in Hyderabad 3% practiced insertive anal, 54% receptive anal, 4% oral insertive, 33% oral receptive, 3% masturbation, 3% other. Total number of paid sex acts in Hyderabad during last month was 2355 (from 62 people involved). Anal sex in previous month Bangalore (total number of sex acts = 3754 insertive: 35% receptive 65%. Of the 40% of respondents who reported being paid for sex during the previous month in Bangalore 4% practiced insertive anal, 53% receptive anal, 4% oral insertive, 31% oral receptive, 5% masturbation, 3% other. Total number of paid sex acts in Bangalore during last month was 1122 (from 60 people involved).</p>		<p>Partners in the previous month: Hyderabad 1-3 4%, 4-6 6%, 7-10 6%, 11-15 5%, 16-20 15%, 21-30 25% 31-50 19%, Over 50 20%. Bangalore 1-3 22%, 4-6 18%, 7-10 13%, 11-15 12%, 16-20 13%, 21-30 13%, 31-50 7%, Over 50 2%. Pondicherry 1-3 22%, 4-6 20%, 7-10 26%, 11-15 14%, 16-20 10%, 21-30 7%, 31-50 1%, Over 50 60%.</p>	<p>Hyderabad: Condoms used for insertive acts: 35%, receptive acts 29%. Lubricant use: 87% used saliva, 55% oil products, 35% vaseline, 26% KY jelly and 9% used soap. Male sex workers: Condom use with previous 5 clients 12% all times, 48% sometimes, 40% never. Bangalore: Condoms used for insertive acts: 45%, receptive acts 45%. Lubricant use: 61% used saliva, 60% oil products, 4% vaseline, 21% KY jelly and 5% used soap. Male sex workers: Condom use with previous 5 clients 27% all times, 39% sometimes, 34% never.</p>

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID29	<p>Hyderabad: 25% of respondents reported being married. Bangalore 30% reported being married. Pondicherry 26% reported being married.</p>	<p>STI reported symptoms for Hyderabad respondents: 7% pus/discharge in stools, 13% pus/discharge from penis, 16% genital sores, 16% sores/blisters inside mouth, 22% bleeding when defecating, 25% rash on genitals, 28% pain when defecating, 29% pain while urinating, 30% Itching/burning around anus STI reported symptoms for Bangalore respondents: 0% pus/discharge in stools, 2% pus/discharge from penis, 1% genital sores, 3% sores/blisters inside mouth, 2% bleeding when defecating, 5% rash on genitals, 7% pain when defecating, 10% pain while urinating, 9% Itching/burning around anus 9% pain during sex, 1% other.</p>	<p>Sexual Networks: All the cities in the study were mapped in regard to public sites for MSM activities. Hyderabad 92+ sites, Bangalore 65+ sites, Pondicherry 16+ sites. Gay-identified men were primarily accessing their sexual partners through gay networks from the same class background. Kothis accessed men from a broad range of social, occupational and neighbourhood environments. Hyderabad meeting places: 5% hotel/guest house, 6% entertainment venues, 6% other spaces, 18% private homes, 65% public spaces. Places for sex: 40% private homes, 24% public spaces, 15% hotel/guest hostel, 6% entertainment venues, 15% others. Relationships with sex partners: 16% friends, 33% strangers, 4% neighbours, 6% males sex workers, 1% relatives, 1% servants, 38% paying clients, 1% others. Bangalore meeting places: 5% hotel/guest house, 7% entertainment venues, 13% other spaces, 5% private homes, 70% public spaces. Places for sex: 22% private homes, 40% public spaces, 7% hotel/guest hostel, 14% entertainment venues, 13% others.</p>			

						METHODS		
No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID29 Cont.								
ID30	Khan, S	n/d	Making Visible the Invisible: Sexuality and Sexual Health in South Asia a Focus on Male to Male Sexual Behaviours	The Naz Foundation. London, UK.	No	Collection of papers. See next two entries (ID31 and ID32)	No information given	No information given

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID29 Cont.	The assessments found very little interaction between the gay identified males and the khoti/panthi identified males. Self labelling: Kothi : Hyderabad 52%, Bangalore 36%, Pondicherry 64%; Panthi : Hyderabad 15%, Bangalore 11%, Pondicherry 12%; Double-decker : Hyderabad 15%, Bangalore 42%, Pondicherry 19%; Heterosexual : Hyderabad 1%, Bangalore 2%, Pondicherry 4%, Homosexual/Gay : Hyderabad 15%, Bangalore 8% Pondicherry 1%.		Anal sex in previous month Pondicherry (total number of sex acts = 2,182 insertive: 23% receptive 77%. Of the 44% of respondents who reported being paid for sex during the previous month in Pondicherry 4% practiced insertive anal, 53% receptive anal, 4% oral insertive, 31% oral receptive, 4% masturbation, 4% other. Total number of paid sex acts in Pondicherry during last month was 1168 (from 72 people involved).			Pondicherry Condoms used for insertive acts: 34%, receptive acts 36%. Lubricant use : 53% used saliva, 41% oil products, 2% vaseline, 2% KY jelly and 2% used soap. Male sex workers : Condom use with previous 5 clients 1% all times, 7% sometimes, 92% never.
ID30	No information given	No information given	No information given	No informtaion given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID29 Cont.		<p>STI reported symptoms for Pondicherry respondents: 0% pus/discharge in stools, 0% pus/discharge from penis, 9% genital sores, 3% sores/blisters inside mouth, 16% bleeding when defecating, 13% rash on genitals, 0% pain when defecating, 31% pain while urinating, 28% Itching/burning around anus, 0% pain during sex, and 0% other.</p>	<p>Relationships with sex partners: 17% friends, 64% strangers, 2% neighbours, 1% males sex workers, 1% relatives, 2% servants, 11% paying clients, 2% others.</p> <p>Pondicherry meeting places: 4% hotel/guest house, 18% entertainment venues, 11% other spaces, 30% private homes, 37% public spaces. Places for sex: 34% private homes, 34% public spaces, 5% hotel/guest hostel, 13% entertainment venues, 14% others.</p> <p>Relationships with sex partners: 29% friends, 37% strangers, 5% neighbours, 8% males sex workers, 5% relatives, 5% servants, 6% paying clients, 5% others.</p>			
ID30	No information given	No information given	No information given			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID31	Khan, S.	1993	An Overview of South Asian Men Who Have Sex With Men	Paper presented to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, November. Paper included in collection of works (ID30)	No	To provide insights into constructions of sexuality, sexual behaviour and identities.	South Asian communities resident within the diaspora as well as within South Asia - specifically London and India.	The conclusions of the paper are the result of 6 years of work amongst South Asian MSM. Individual and group interviews. Author states that contacts with MSM have involved 900 personal letters, 2,240 phone calls, 800 personal meetings. Methodology of research is not clear.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID31	1,200 MSM	MSM (whether 'gay' - identified or not)	Average number of times that a person has had sex with another male in a year: 1-5 (4%), 6-14 (17%), 15-30 (25%), 31-45 (36%), over 46 (18%).	Question: At the current moment, what type of sexual act do you enjoy the most in order of preference? Masturbation 720 (60%), femoral sex 480 (40%), frottage 300 (25%), oral sex 420 (35%) giving oral sex 310, receiving oral sex 420, mutual oral sex 280, anal sex 480 (40%) giving anal sex 290, receiving anal sex 340, both 130. (author uses the terms giving and receiving in place of 'active' and 'passive'.	Average number of different sexual partners per year currently by age group: within the age group 14-16 (n=50) the average number of different sexual partners for the current year was 2. 17-21 age group (n=120) the average number of different sexual partners was 5. 22-35 age group (n=355) the average number of sexual partners was 42. 36-45 age group (n=234) the average number of sexual partners was 35. 46-60 age group (n=105) the average number of sexual partners was 8. For the age group above 60 (n=24) the average number of sexual partners was 5.	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID31	No information given	No information given	The primary areas where men from South Asia can find male sexual partners: parks, toilets, beaches, trains/buses, personal/friends homes, hotel/guest houses, taxis/rickshaws.			Methodology of research is questionable.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID32	Khan, S.	1993	Room Service	In Khan, S. "Making Visible the Invisible: Sexuality and Sexual Health in South Asia a Focus on Male to Male Sexual Behaviours"	No	A brief, informal sexual behaviour survey.	Pune and New Delhi	Series of informal discussions were held with 20 room service 'boys/men' over a period of two weeks at each hotel. These discussions were part of general discussions about their lives, hopes, fears and expectations. Discussions took place in a mixture of Hindi and English.
ID33	Serena Nanda	1999	The Hijras of India: Cultural and Individual Dimensions of an Institutionalised Third Gender Role	In Parker R. and P. Aggleton (eds), <i>Culture, Society and Sexuality: A Reader</i> , London, UCL Press, pp 226-237	Yes	Nanda discusses the hijra role as an institutionalised third gender in India, as 'neither male nor female', containing elements of both. The chapter points out that they are commonly believed by the larger society to be intersexed, impotent men, who undergo emasculation, in which all or part of the genitals are removed.	India	Review of literature.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID32	20 boys/men	None of the room service boys identified as 'homosexual'.	Five of the men had male to male sex every week	8 men have had anal sex with another male. 6 men had been anally penetrated. 8 men anally penetrate. A further 5 men had only non-penetrative sex with another male (masturbation, n=5) and thigh sex (n=4). All saw sexual encounters with men as 'masti' or 'discharge' - play	No information given	Only one man used condoms regularly. 3 men used condoms irregularly and only with foreigners. The others did not use condoms at all. Of those who practised anal sex with men/women, only one used a condom fairly regularly.
ID33	No sample size	In contemporary India, concepts of eunuch, transvestite and male homosexual are not distinct, and the hijras are considered all of these at once.	No information given	The core of the hijra role is linked to the negation of sexual desire. However, the reality is that many hijras do engage in sexual activities. Because sexual behaviour is contrary to the definition of the role of the hijra, such activity causes conflict for both the individuals and the community. Individual hijras deal with the conflict in different ways, while the community as a whole resorts to various mechanisms of social control. Nanda argues that in contemporary India hijras extensively engage in sexual relations with men (a phenomenon which is not entirely modern). Increased prostitution is accounted for due to declining opportunities to earn a living in their traditional manner. Understanding that hijras will engage in forms of sexual behaviour in which Indian women will normally not engage.		

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID32	7 of the men only have sex with women. Of the men who have sex with women 3 have a regular girlfriend and 14 men visit female sex workers on average once a month after payday. Of these 6 men had anal sex with women also.	None had been tested for STDs/HIV	All say sex with hotel guests as another source of income. All of the financial exchange between room service 'boys' and customers were through 'gift-sex' rather than cash exchange.				
ID33		No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID34	Indian Community Welfare Organisation	2001	Training Programme in Skill Test Competition for Men Who Have Sex With Men in Chennai	Indian Community Welfare Organisation (ICWO) Annual Report	No	This article has an introduction of homosexuality in India and about the assessment research study conducted by ICWO, an NGO that works towards HIV/AIDS intervention among MSM, in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.	Chennai	Not explained
ID35	D. Moses Packianathan	2002	A Study on the Life Style of Homosexual Men in SWAM in Chennai	Madras Christian College (MCC), Chennai, India Unpublished (Dissertation)	No	To study the life style of homosexual men in SWAM, Chennai.	Chennai	Research design-descriptive. The sampling technique employed was purposive in nature. The tool for data collection was structured interviewed schedule. The interview schedule was pretested on 5 individuals.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID34	The findings of the research do not indicate sample size. The report notes that 7,000 homosexual men have been identified cruising on a regular basis and 3,500 bisexual men having sex with homosexual men on a daily basis. These figures are not explained.	MSM, homosexual, bisexual.	No information given	Oral, anal, jerk and hand job	No information given	No information given
ID35	50 respondents of which 70% were effeminate gay men.	Life style-Websters Encyclopedia: Homosexual & Transsexual-Oxford Dictionary.	52% reported to have been practicing homosex from the age of 10-15 yrs.	26% of the respondents practiced anal and oral sex.	No information given	36% used condoms during sex.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID34	No information given	No information given	72 cruising areas mapped in Chennai.			The report appears to be incomplete. The report does not indicate sample size.	
ID35	No information given	12% of the respondents had been reported to have been infected with HIV.	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID36	AIDS Prevention and Control Project (APAC)	1996	HIV Risk Behaviour Surveillance Survey In Tamil Nadu - Fifth Wave	AIDS Prevention and Control Project APAC (Surveillance survey)	No	Objective of the BSS is to obtain measures and trends on high risk sexual behavior among selected groups.	Tamil Nadu	The survey was conducted in 12 towns in Tamil Nadu. In addition to quantitative data, qualitative data was also obtained to explain the behavior dynamics. A total of 27 focus group discussions were conducted with groups like truckers and helpers, Male youth in slums and male and female students. Questionnaire was used as the tool of data collection. The additional indicators of the fifth BSS were: 1) Proportion of male respondents who reported sex with men in the last year, 2) Proportion of male respondents who reported of involving in anal sexual intercourse with men in the last year, 3) Proportion of male respondents who reported condom use during their last anal sexual intercourse with men in the last year.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID36	13,700-Tamil Nadu consisting of female sex workers (n=400), truckers and helpers (n=814), male patients attending STI clinics (n=?), male factory workers (n=1824), male students (1712), male youth in slums (n=805).	The population groups which were studied included female sex workers, truckers and helpers, male patients attending STD clinics and male and female factory workers and male and female students. In this 5th study male youth living in slums were added for the first time.	No information given	MYS-12%, truckers-5% have been involved in sex with men in the last year. Of which 28.2% of truckers, 12.9% of male factory workers, 58.8% of the male youth in slums reported involvement in anal sex.	No information given	Condom usage in anal intercourse: 63.6%-truckers and helpers, 40%-male youth in slums. Condom usage for male factory workers not given.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID36	No information given	No information given	No information given				I E

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID37	AIDS Prevention and Control Project (APAC)	2001	HIV Risk Behaviour Surveillance Survey In Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry - Sixth Wave	AIDS Prevention and Control Project (APAC) and Voluntary Health Services (VHS)	No	Objective of the BSS is to obtain measures and trends of HIV related knowledge and behaviors among selected population groups.	Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry	In Tamil Nadu the survey was conducted in 12 towns and in Pondicherry the baseline was conducted at Pondicherry town and Karaikal. FGDs and in-depth interviews were conducted in Pondicherry and Tamil Nadu. The sexual involvement with male partners was tracked among all the male population groups - truckers and helpers (TH), male factory workers (MFW), male youth in slums (MYS) , injecting drug users (IDU).

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID37	6,195 - Tamil Nadu & 4,980 - Pondicherry	MSM-men having sex with men - men 15 to 45 years of age, who had sex with men in the last 6 months.	Unknown	68% of the MSM reported to have indulged in anal sexual practice in the last month.	58%-regular partners. 40% paid partners. 38.4%-casual partners.	44.7% of the MSM reported to have used condom in the last anal sexual encounter. The condom usage among MSM with a paid partner is 54.3%, 41.3 with regular male partners and 30.8% with casual partners. 25% of MSM report using condom when they have heterosexual intercourse with casual partners. 62.5% of the MSM reported using condom with the paid female partners.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID37	No information given	Reported symptoms of urethritis was found to be high among MSM at 15%, of which about 92% reported to have received treatment from a qualified medical practitioner.	No information given	Involvement of men having sex with men apart from MSM, is more among male youth in slums at 12% followed by male factory workers at 8% and truckers and helpers at 5%.			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID38	Anbu Illam Charitable Trust	2002	A Baseline Study On Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour And Sexual Practices (KABP) of Males Who Have Sex With Other Males in the City of Chennai	Chennai Corporation AIDS Prevention and Control Society (CAPACS)	No	To assess the knowledge and attitudes of MSM towards STIs/HIV/AIDS. To assess the sexual behaviour and practices of MSM. To assess the knowledge and attitudes of respondents regarding their risk perception on STI/HIV/AIDS. To assess respondents perception regarding condom usage. To prepare a relevant strategic intervention.	Specific sites in Chennai. 5 areas (Parry's Corner, Kasimedu, Koyambedu, Saidapet to Beach & Central to Avadi).	Structured interviews

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID38	70 respondents. 60 of the respondents classified as belonging to the commercial circuit and the remaining 10 belong to the pleasure circuit.	Homosexual, gay, kothi, double decker, panthi	<p>Frequency of sexual practice in the last month for the commercial circuit: peno-anal 0-5 (15%), 5-10 (20%), 10-15 (23%); non-penetrative sex 0-5 (23%), 5-10 (-%), 10-15 (19%).</p> <p>Frequency of sexual practice in the last month for the pleasure circuit: 30% practiced penetrative sex in the frequency 10-15 times within the last 30 days, while 20% had practiced at least 0-5 times and 5-10 times respectively.</p>	A majority of respondents (40%) stated that they preferred both oral and anal sex. About 33% stated that they preferred anal sex while another 10% stated oral sex as the predominant type of sex they practiced.	No information given	<p>Condom use in the last 3 months for commercial circuit. Of the 60 respondents who belong to the commercial circuit, 34% stated they used condoms always, while 8% used condoms rarely and a majority of 58% never used condoms.</p> <p>Condom use in the last 3 months for pleasure circuit. 50% of the respondents (n=5) stated they they used condoms always, while 30% used condoms rarely and 20% never used condoms.</p>

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID38	31% of respondents had sex with a female partner in the last six months.	STI problems in the past 12 months: 20% had pain in the genitalia while passing urine. 14% had genital ulcer and 6% had inguinal swelling near their genitalia. Of the 28 respondents who reported having experienced STI problems in the last 12 months, 24 belong to the commercial circuit and 4 from the 'pleasure circuit'.	Two types of networks were identified, namely 1) commercial-MSM who are male sex workers and 2) pleasure-MSM who indulge in paid or casual sex with non-regular partners or regular partners.	83% of the respondents reported to have had their first sexual experience in the age group of 10-19 yrs.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID39	Thamil Nadu Aravanigal Association	2002	A Baseline Study On Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Sexual Practices (KABP) of Aravanigal in Chennai	Chennai Corporation AIDS Prevention and Control SocietyThamilnadu Aravanigal Association (Baseline study)	No	To assess knowledge of HIV/AIDS/STI among the transexual community. To understand the sexual behaviour and practices of transexuals in the city of Chennai. To understand the health seeking behaviour with regard to STIs. To gain an understanding of the existing level of awareness with regard to STI/HIV/AIDS. To understand the existing services available and their impact on the communities health seeking behaviour. To understand the level of awareness with regard to HIV/AIDS, condom usage, etc.	Chennai-Tamil Nadu	Research design-descriptive. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling. Individuals chosen based on a) individuals who self identify as an aravanni, b) individuals who visit the pick-up points for commercial purposes and c) those who reside in the residential areas. The principal tool for data collection was structured interviews.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID39	The total target population is 1,000. Therefore 10% of the total population namely 100 respondents were chosen for study. 78% of the respondents were involved in commercial sex work as a means of livelihood.	Aravanni (transsexuals)	22% of the respondents of the commercial circuit, reported to have indulged in penetrative sex, atleast 10-15 times in a month.	Type of sex practices by respondents: 33% of the respondents reported indulging in oral sex, 33% hand moving technology (HMT), 9% in anal sex, 7% thigh sex, 16% both oral and HMT sex and 2% anal and oral sex.	No information given	67% of the commercial circuit reported never using condoms.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID39	No information given	12%-pain in genitalia: 8%-genital ulcer: 11%-inguinal swelling. Of which 18% had accessed treatment in the nearby government hospital.	Two types of networks were identified, namely commercial-aravanis(transsexuals), who were commercial sex workers, and pleasure-transsexuals who lived with either a regular partner or indulged in paid/unpaid sex for pleasure.	70% aware that condoms prevent HIV/AIDS. 58% reported that they stood a very low chance of getting HIV when compared to heterosexual unsafe sexual behavior.	Some respondents were unable to answer due to state of mind. The interview was conducted in pickup points which was highly distractive for both the researcher and the respondent.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID40	N/A	1999	The Knowledge, Attitude, Practice Study of Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS Among MSMs and Bisexual Men	Dissertation: Tamil Nadu Dr. MGR Medical University, Chennai.	No	To study the demographic features of the male homosexuals and bisexuals attending the Institute of Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Government General Hospital, Chennai.	Chennai-Tamil Nadu	The male patients who attended the male sexual op of Government General Hospital were interviewed after informed consent.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID40	117 male patients (52 homosexuals & 65 bisexuals)	Homosexual and bisexual	<p>Homosexuals: 11 (21%) stated daily, 20 (39%) weekly, 12 (23%) monthly, and 9 (17%) occasional.</p> <p>Bisexuals: Nil stated daily, 14 (22%) weekly, 34 (52%) monthly and 17 (26%) occasionally.</p>	<p>The most common sexual practice Homosexual: 8% stated oral as their most common sexual practice, 27% stated anal sex and 65% stated both anal and oral. Bisexuals: 15% states oral as their most common sexual practice, 17% stated anal sex and 68% stated both anal and oral sex. Answers to the question: Are you an active or passive partner or both? Homosexuals: 23% stated they were active, 52% stated that they were passive and 25% stated that they were both active and passive. Bisexuals: 64% stated they were active, 5% stated that they were passive and the remaining 31% stated that they were both active and passive.</p>	<p>Total number of lifetime partners (males and females) Homosexuals: 48% have had up to 10 partners and 27% from 11 to 100 and 25% more than 100 partners. Bisexuals: 68% up to 10 partners, 24% from 11 to 100 and 8% more than 100 partners. Answers to the question: How many regular sexual partners do you have at present? 45% stated 'Nil' 42% states 'only one' and 13% stated 'more than one'. Of the 49 persons who have a single regular partner, 22 are with their wives, and among 15 persons having more than one regular partner, 4 included their wives. The rest are mainly males partners</p>	<p>Usage of condoms: homosexuals: 4% always, 42% occasional, 54% never. Bisexuals 54% occasional, and 46% never.</p>

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID40	65 respondents self-identified as bisexual	42% of the total sample has suffered from a STD/HIV/AIDS	Three categories are given for 'frequent meeting place with your homosexual partner' house/theatre complex was the most popular meeting place with 47% followed by 'open hidden place/beach' with 19.7% . Parks/empty public halls (17.1%) and railway stations (16.2%).				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID41	Timothy E.	2002	A Study on the Socio-economic Conditions and Sexual Behavior of the Hijra in Chennai	Department of Social Work, Madras Christian College, Chennai.Unpublished (Dissertation)	No	To study the socio-economic conditions and sexual behavior of the hijras in Chennai.	Chennai-Tamil Nadu	Research design-exploratory design. The sampling technique employed was non-probability quota sampling method.
ID42	Naz Foundation	2000	The Kothi Framework	Unpublised, Naz Foundation	No	Arguing that male sexual desire for another male should be contextualised differently from male to male sexual behaviour. Arguing that we should be talking about male to male sexual behaviours rather than MSM. Using the framework of MSM often conceives MSM as an exclusive group - an identity rather than a behaviour.	India and Bangladesh	Provides a summary about male to male behaviours in Bangladesh and India

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID41	The interview was conducted in 8 areas in Chennai, in which about 120 respondents resided. Of them 50 respondents were selected for the purpose of the study.	According to the study an eunuch is one who was born as normal males but think themselves as females and who may or may not have undergone castration or wearing female attire.	52% of the respondents reported to have been servicing about 5 to 10 clients per week.	64% of the respondents practiced receptive oral sex and 26% practiced receptive anal sex.	52% of the respondents reported to have been servicing about 5 to 10 clients per week.	No information given
ID42	No sample size	Kothi, panthi. The labels do-parathas, double-deckers, dubla are used when kothis and panthis cross the gender line whereby kothi's penetrate and panthi's are penetrated. Situational identities are explored. The social behaviours and practices of kothi are outlined along with a range of masculinities in regard to males who have sex with males. Contradictions are also outlined, i.e. kothis will often dominate sex act, even if they are being penetrated. It can not be taken for granted that because kothis identify with the feminine, that they only take the receptive role in the sex act. There is a great deal of diversity. It should also be recognised that because kothis play out the socially accepted gender roles, that their self-definitions, language and behaviours sustains a patriarchal framework of gendered relationships and sexual behaviours, this increases their risk of STI/HIV infection and transmission.			No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID41	24% of the respondents reported to have had their first sexual experience with a female.	6% of the respondents reported to have been infected with HIV.	No information given	52% of the respondents were emasculated by a Thai-amma while 12% by 'quacks' and 6% by qualified surgeons.			
ID42	No information given	No information given	No information given	86% of the respondents insisted on condom use with their clients. 58% of the respondents did not reject the clients who did not use condoms.			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID43	Vinay Chandran and Chandra Balachandran	2001	Self Imposed Marginalities: Geographies of Commercially and Sexually Exploited Male Children in Bangalore, India	Paper presented at the Third International Conference of the International Association for the Study of Sex, Culture and Society, Melbourne.	Yes	Looks at boys in prostitution in the city of Bangalore in the context of the operation of dominant oppressive discourses such as feminisation, criminalisation and oppression.	Bangalore	Qualitative methods including social mapping, structured interviews. Indepth interviews both with the boys and key informants. The study used snowball sampling. It began at public markets, well known cruising sites such as areas where female prostitutes operate. Later cruising areas such as public toilets, bus and railway stations and public parks were incorporated.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID43	86	Boys in prostitution', kothi, panthi, double tracks. Most of the boys (52) self-identified as kothi. The rest of the sample include boys selling sex for a living, 'double-tracks' (boys selling sex who are penetrated and also penetrate during sex) and boys who are paid to penetrate clients anally.	No information given	Anal sex (insertive and receptive), oral sex (insertive and receptive). No statistical data given.	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID43	No information given	No information given	23 of the boys interviewed had other occupations, cleaning boys in hotels and restaurants, flower sellers, office boys. Some boys migrated for reasons such as selling sex in other cities. Indication of high level of in-city and intra-city migration, but no figures were given. Bangalore does not have a designated red light area. Some of the boys listed a range of sites from five to sixty sex sites where they operate. Freelance sex work, recruiting partners from public sex environments and through pimps			Only the demographic profile for the participants are given. Despite the study identifying quantitative methods no data on the type and frequency of sex and condom use are given.

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID44	Jayashree Ramakrishna , Vinay Chandran et. al.	2001	Language and Behaviour as Media for Enactment of Desire Among Sexually Exploited Male Children and Male Street Children in Bangalore, India	Paper presented at the Third International Conference of the International Association for the Study of Sex, Culture and Society, Melbourne.	Yes	Looks at the language of sex, sexual behaviour and desire among male street children and boys in prostitution in the city of Bangalore. It examines street boys concept of sexuality and sexual behaviors in the context of their lives and also looks at the situation of boys in prostitution, both of whom fall within the broader rubric of MSM.	Bangalore	Combination of quantitative and qualitative methods including social mapping, structured interviews of boys and key informants.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID44	121 street boys and 86 boys in prostitution	Boys in prostitution', kothi, panthi, double tracks	No information given	Anal sex, oral sex and mutual masturbation. Seven boys listed 26 sexual behaviours that they practiced. The list is not included in the article. Most boys including the ones that were not identified as kothi prefer getting penetrated anally and this was on top of their list. This is in contrast to the street boys who report a high frequency of anal sex but prefer sex with a girl, followed by sex with women. Among street boys, doing anal sex was considered much more pleasurable than having it done. Among the boys in prostitution being the receptive partner in anal sex was considered more pleasurable.	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID44	No information given	23 of the 27 boys who answered the question about STI reported STIs	Public sex environments				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID45	Chandra S. Balachandran	2001	A Preliminary Report on Emerging Gay Geographies in Bangalore	South Asia, Vol. XXIV, Special Issue, pp.103-118	Yes	Maps out gay spaces in Bangalore in the context of the emergence of gay spaces in India using the tools of cultural geography. The aim of the project is to explore some issues of the spatial production processes (i.e. the creation, maintenance, occupation and traversal), and the characteristics of emerging gay spaces in India. The study categorises the kinds of behaviours which Bangalore's gay population engage in with reference to sites where gay identities are enacted and articulated. It also articulates the differences within the gay community which determines which spaces are accessed.	Bangalore	Participant observation and survey questionnaire.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID45	No information given	The target population for the study: the gay space of Bangalore is comprised of four broad types of populations: 1) anonymity-seekers who are also group avoiders: 2) anonymity-seekers who are also group formers: 3) anonymity-indifferent who are also group formers: 4) anonymity-indifferent who are also group avoiders.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID45	No information given	No information given				The paper is preliminary study which identifies some issues for further inquiry.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID46	Gayatri Reddy	2001	Crossing 'Lines' Of Subjectivity: The Negotiation of Sexual Identity in Hyderabad, India	South Asia, Vol. XXIV, Special Issue, pp. 91-101	Yes	<p>Maps out the broader homosocial universe in Hyderabad as spanning the realms of tradition and modernity. There are traditional identities such as hijra and kothi as well as modern identities such as gay. Reddy argues that the lines between the two are fluid with identities not being mutually exclusive. While acknowledging the position of hijras, the receptive/penetrative sexual distinction which is common in Asia tends to be elided. It is argued that a new 'class' of individuals appears to have been created for whom sexuality seems to have replaced gendered practice as a marker of self-identification.</p>	Hyderabad	No information given

	SEXUALITY					
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID46	No information given	Gay, kothi and hijra	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID46	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID47	Muraleedharan, T.	1998	The Writing on Absent (Stone) Walls	Thamyris, 5 (1) Spring, pp. 41-57	Yes	Examines notions of same sex intimacy in the Nair community in Kerala and how spaces for same-sex intimacy have been corroded by the introduction of the heterosexual nuclear family. The relationship between same-sex intimacy in local mythology and the materiality of same-sex intimacy fostered by the Ayappa cult which draws millions of male worshippers is also explored.	Kerala	No information given
ID48	S.P. Srivastva	NA	Social Profile of Homosexuals in an Indian Male Prison	The Eastern Antropologist 26:4	Yes	The article draws attention to MSM relationships and networks. The article attempts to build a profile of homosexuals within the prison. The article is prejudiced against homosexuals and functions within a strong morality framework. It is a very poor quality paper with no analysis.	No information given	No information given

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID47	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID48	400 inmates	Homosexual	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID47	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID48	No information given	No information given	No information given		Very judgemental	Very poor quality	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID49	J. Nair and M. E. John (eds)	1998	A Question of Silence? The Sexual Economies of Modern India	Kali For Women (full source not available)	Yes	<p>The volume includes essays on how sexuality has been framed by the law, within social movements, or has been the site for patrolled caste, ethnic or gender identities. Other essays analyse cinematic, televisual and literary representations of sexuality. Taken as a whole, this book makes room for more wide-ranging approaches for tackling the sexual economies of desire and violence among men and women in modern India. Aim of work is to make space for more wide-ranging approaches towards understanding the sexual politics of desire and violence among men and women in modern India. Uses the Foucauldian idea that what is happening in the Indian context is not a silence with respect to sexuality, but rather a proliferation of discourses on sexuality. Though the book makes a reference to non mainstream sexualities in its introduction it does not deal with non mainstream sexualities at all.</p>		

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID49	No sample	Gay, homosexual	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID49	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID50	Khan, S.	2000	Situational Assessment in Sexual Health Among Males Who Have Sex with Males and their Sexual Partners in Bangalore	Unpublished manuscript Naz Foundation International and Family Health International	No	The situational analysis was based in Bangalore and mapped the situation as of Mar-June 2000. Sixty five sites of MSM activity were identified. The study also maps the sexual behaviors of the respondents which varies depending upon the class position of the respondent.	Bangalore	Survey questionnaire, indepth interviews, focus group discussions, observations of sites and meetings with government and NGO officials.
ID51	Khan, S.	2000	Kothis, Gays and (Other) MSM	Naz Foundation International	No	Explores differences between gay and MSM. Gay and MSM are too often seen as synonymous by those working in the field of sexual health. Paper explores what gay means.	South Asia	Review

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID50	200 questionnaires, 47 indepth interviews, 2 focus group discussions with 15 participants in each group. Five sites were visited. It is not clear how many people responded to the 200 questionnaires	MSM, kothi, panthi, double-decker and gay	Number of sexual acts in previous month was 4,746. Frequency of sex for male sex workers (n=80) 10% reported 1-5 sex acts, 19% 6-10, 15% 11-15 and 56% reported more than 15 sex acts.	MSM sex acts in the previous month. 70 kothis 641 oral sex acts and 1544 anal sex acts. 15 gay men = 139 oral sex acts and 233 anal sex acts. 82 double-deckers = 596 oral sex acts and 1,390 anal sex acts.	Number of partners in previous month: 22% had 1-3 partners, 18% had 4-6, 13% had 7-10, 12% had 11-15, 13% 16-20, 13% 21-30 and 9% had over 30 partners in the previous month.	Male sex workers condom use with previous 5 clients: 34% never, 12% once, 8% twice, 17% three times, 2% four times and 27% all five times.
ID51	No sample	The terms gay, homosexual and heterosexual are social constructions that arise from a specific context and sociocultural framework and past. The paper argues that the differences between biological definitions and cultural interpretations must be understood in South Asia. In South Asia sexual relationships are framed by gender roles, power relationships, poverty, class, caste, tradition and customs. Khan argues that the phase MSM is not about identities and desires, it is about recognising that there are many frameworks within which men/males have sex with men/males, many different self-identities, many different contexts of behaviour. Some men will call themselves gay, kothi, do-paratha etc. It is not gay vs. MSM. It is gay men and MSM and in South Asia it is gay men, kothi and a variety of MSM.			No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID50	Survey results: 30% reported being married. 9% of respondents reported sex with females other than their wife.	76 out of 153 respondents reported some STI symptoms. 2% pus/discharge from penis 2%, genital sores 1%, sores/blisters inside mouth 3%, bleeding when defecating 2%, rash on genitals 5%, pain when defecating 7%, pain when urinating 10%, itching/burning around anus 9% and pain during sex 9%.	65 sites were identified: parks, bus stands, railway stations, auto-taxi stands, public toilets, cemeteries, specific streets, bazaars, market place, shopping centres, any area where a measure of anonymity and access to males is possible. The relationship with sex partners; 64% were strangers, 17% were friends, 11% paying clients, 2% were neighbours, 2% servants, 1% males sex workers, 1% friends, 2% others. Within the last month 22% of respondents paid for sex in the previous month.		There are some conflicting results in the report.		
ID51	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID52	Direm ANALYTIX for Humsafar Trust	2002	Research Findings of Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour and Practices Among Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) Conducted at Selected Sites in Mumbai Metro	The Humafar Trust, Research Report	No	Research attempts to measure changes which have been achieved in the three years following the baseline study conducted in early 2000. This study is a post-intervention evaluation and impact assessment of the larger pilot project titled 'Raising Awareness and Motivating Safer Sex Behaviour Among MSM at Selected Sites in Mumbai Metro and a baseline for the up-scale project funded by FHI and USAID titled 'MSM Comprehensive and Holistic Care and Support Project' which began in February 2001.	Mumbai metro and Thane. The areas covered were: 1) western railway (Churchgate to Vasai) central railway (C.S.T. to Ambernath) and harbor line (C.S. T. to Nerul).	Quantitative survey MSM who were sexually active in the month prior to the interview and who were willing to participate in the interview were selected for the study.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID52	300 MSMs (central railway = 158, western railway =129, and harbor line =40)	MSM	<p>Frequency of mutual masturbation in past month: 5 times or < (11%), 2-4 times (20%), once or > (11%), never (58%). Frequency of sucking/licking penis: 5 times or < (34%), 2-4 times (29%), Once or > (8%), Never (30%). Frequency of getting penis sucked/licked: 5 times or < (27%), 2-4 times (30%), Once or > (11%), Never (32%). Frequency of licking anus in last month: 5 times or < (25%), 2-4 times (27%), once or > (20%), never (27%). Frequency of getting anus licked in the last month: 5 times or < (10%), 2-4 times (27%), once or > (39%), never (24%).</p>	<p>Practices within the last month: 63% MSM engaged in wet kissing, 42% engaged in mutual masturbation. 79% had peno-oral sex. Only 15% had oral-anal sex. 52% engaged in insertive anal sex. 61% engaged in receptive anal sex.</p>	76% of MSM have admitted to having a casual relationship with male partners. An average of 7 male partners in a month.	<p>Accessibility of condoms: A very high 87% have easy access to condoms. Of the 52% who engaged in insertive anal sex in the last month 89% used condoms and 82% on a regular basis. Of the 61% of MSM who were engaged in receptive anal sex in the last month 91% used condoms and 84% on a consistent basis. When sucking/licking partners penis only 36% of partners used condoms (70% always and 30% sometimes). When getting penis sucked/licked 33% used condoms (58% always, 40 sometimes and 2% rarely).</p>

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID52	52% MSM have had sex with female partners. 20% on a regular basis. 38% have had peno-vaginal sex. The average number of female partners in a month is 2. 28% of MSM are married, but only 22% stay with their spouse.	35% of MSM have self reported STIs in the last six months. Redness and swelling in the groin was reported by about 42% of the MSM. Very few (3%) reported multiple symptoms. Of the 327 respondents 68% have had a HIV test. Results not provided.	Only 20% have engaged in sex in exchange of cash or kind. Sources of meeting male partners: friend circle of MSM usually introduces them to their male partners. 20% have used the web as a source of finding partners. Place of meeting male partners: local railway stations (85%), public toilets (40%) and parks (40%). Place of Sex: public toilets (35%) but the privacy of one's house (76%) or friend's house (74%) is preferred.			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID53	ORG Centre for Social Research	2001	Baseline Behavioral Surveillance Survey in Maharashtra	ORG Centre for Social Research, Mumbai ORG Marg division, Baseline Surveillance	No	Identify sub-population of high risks, needs of behaviour change, serving advocacy and policy tool and supplying data of comparisons of behavioral risks.	Mumbai, Thane, Pune and Sangli	The researchers prepared the sampling plan for each target group detailing the sampling universe and domain, the method to be adopted, the specific design, the required sample size and all other key issues related to the strategies to be adopted. Because MSM is a 'floating' population group and numbers vary significantly across different time periods of a day and different days of the week a time-location clusters was used for MSM group.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID53	Six sub-populations were identified as the target respondent groups for the baseline BSS; 1) brothel based female sex workers (FSWs-bb), 2) non-brothel based female sex workers (FSWs-nbb), 3) men who have Sex with Men (MSM), 4) local transport workers aged 20-49 yrs. (LTW-taxi and auto-rickshaw drivers and handcart pullers), 5) single male slum youth aged 15-19 yrs (YOUTH 15-19), 6) single male slum youth aged 20-24 Youth 20-24). Sample size for MSM total of 626 (300 in Mumbai and Thane, 326 in Pune and Sangli). LTW total of 1,446 (about 360 at each study site), Youth 15-19 total of 1,761 (about 440 at each site), Youth 20-24 total of 2,238 (about 560 at each site).	MSM, local transport workers, single male youth.	No information given	92% of MSM reported to have multiple male anal sex partners during last month. 27% of MSM had sex (manual/oral/anal) with a male commercial partner in the last month. Number of male commercial anal sex partners in last one month: 74.8% had no male commercial anal sex partner in last month. 22% had more than one male commercial anal sex partner. A small, but significant number (5.66%) of the respondents had more than 7 commercial anal sex partners. The mean number of male commercial anal sex partners was 4.41. Number of male non-regular anal sex partners in the last month: 75% reported multiple male non-regular anal sex partners in last month. 27% reported to have had more than 5 male non-regular anal sex partners in last month. The mean number of male non-regular anal sex partners was about 5 partners in last month. Number of male anal sex partners in last month: 98% of the respondents reported to have at least one male anal sex partner (regular/commercial/non-regular) in last month. Nearly 63% of respondents reported more than 3 male a	About 60% of the MSM, who had any commercial anal sex partners in last month, reported using a condom last time but only one third of them used a condom consistently with all male commercial partners during last 6 months. The main reason for not using a condom consistently with commercial partners were that they did not like it or they did not think it necessary. The condom use patterns with non-regular partners were very similar to the patterns with commercial partners.	

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID53	No information given	Nearly 19% of MSM in Mumbai and Thane reported anal ulcer/sore in the last 6 months, with 11% reporting genital discharge and 10% reporting genital ulcers in the last 6 months.	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID54	Chandra S. Balachandran and Vinay Chandran	2002	LGBT Journeys Challenges and Empowerment in Bangalore's LGBT Community	Draft Report (Summary)	No	The study maps LGBT journeys in terms of realization, enactment, language and geographies. It convey something of the richness of LGBT lives and how LGBT people come to a self realization, enact their identities.	Bangalore	Unstructured interviews. Project sought to interview anyone identifying as LGBT. Kothis were contacted through Jagruthi, an organisation working with kothis. Also various hamams in Bangalore were visited, permission was granted by the guru to interview the hijras.
ID55	Deep Purkayastha	1999	MSM Networks: Identity Categories Versus Identity Continuum	Pukaar, October, Issue 27	No	Explores issues around identity of MSM	Calcutta	The article refers to a report on a focus group discussion conducted among some kothis. The objective of the discussion being to decided on a name that would cover all MSM.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	SEXUALITY
						Condom Use
ID54	Sample size of 36	Sample covered a variety of sexuality identities including lesbians, gays, one bisexual man, kothis (satla, double track, dhanda), panthis and hijras	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID55	N/A	Khoti (or dhurani) parik and hijra	Author argues that given South Asian socio-cultural context, gender identities and not sexual identities should form the basis of STD/HIV/AIDS interventions targeted at MSM in the region. Sexual identity for most MSM in South Asia does not depend on the sex of their partners. Rather it depends on their gender identities and what roles the persons involved play in sexual intercourse - penetrative or receptive.			No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID54	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID55	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID56	Ruth Vanita and Salim Kidwai (Eds.)	2000	Same Sex Love in India	Palgrave	Yes	The history of same-sex love in India is conveyed in the context of India's rich cultural heritage. The fact that same-sex love is an integral part of both Hindu and Islamic traditions clearly emerges. The authors map the rise of homophobia as a specifically western discourse. From the history mapped by the editors one becomes aware of the diversity and complexity of same-sex desire in India which cannot be easily categorized within the labels of homosexual or heterosexual. This cultural understanding would have implications for practical work with respect to sexuality particularly in the context of HIV/AIDS	No information given	No information given

	SEXUALITY					
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID56	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID56	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID57	Roy Chan, Ashok Row Kavi, Greg Carl, Shivanada Khan, Dede Oetomo, Michael Tan and Tim Brown	1998	HIV and Men Who Have Sex with Men: Perspectives from Selected Asian Countries	AIDS, 12 (suppl.B)	Yes	Provides an overview on the roles that homosexual and bisexual men have played in relation to the HIV epidemic in a range of South Asian and Southeast Asian countries.	India, South Asia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand	Review of literature. Contributors were asked for a perspective on the roles that homosexual and bisexual men have played in relation to the HIV epidemic in their respective countries.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID57	No sample size	Noted that the commonly used terms, heterosexual, homosexual and bisexual cannot adequately describe the diverse forms of sexualities. Acknowledgment that the concept of sexual orientation (i.e. self-identification as 'gay') is becoming increasingly common in many urban, middle class populations in the region. Traditional sexual definitions are instead often behavioural, based on penetrating or being penetrated.	No information given	Refers to a study carried out by Humsafar Trust in 1996 of sexual behaviours among 100 self-identified homosexuals who visited the Humsafar Drop-In Centre in January 1996. (A reference of this study is not provided in the paper. Although see entry No. ID15). Results are as follows: 60% were having penetrative sex with other men. 20% of the men surveyed had sex in public environments (public toilets, parks, cinema houses), 40% practices anal sex without condoms, 35% of the men has sex with strangers, 45% had sex with more than 5 partners in the last 6 months, 40% never used condoms.	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID57	No information given	Noted that the majority of STD treatment and reproductive health centres do not ask either their male or female patients whether they had any anal sex encounters. Anal STDs are more often than not ignored. "The prevalence of HIV among gay-identified men attending two STD clinics in Mumbai metro was studied by the National Institute of Virology over a six month period in 1992. HIV prevalence was found to be 20.67%.	No information given	Noted that there has been very little research performed on male sexual behaviours in South Asia generally, and almost nothing on male-male sex.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID58	Bombay Dost	n/d	Assessment of High Risk Behaviors Practiced by Subscribers of Bombay Dost	Bombay Dost	No	Assesment of risk behaviours of subscribers of Bombay Dost	India	Questionnaire
ID59	Debonair Magazine	1991	Sex Survey	Debonair Magazine	No	Desire to know about sexual practices. The aim of article was to "shatter several myths about the sexual habits of Indian men".	India. Nag (1994) (ID23) comments that 'Debonair' is "an expensive and erotic magazine claiming an all-India circulation of 85,000"	Postal survey of the readership of Debonair (an english language men's magazine from Mumbai)
ID60	The Humsafar Trust	2000	Looking Into the Next Millenium	The Humsafar Trust, Conference Report, 4th to 6th May.	No	To review the situation of same sex attracted sexual communities and to form an Indian network.	Mumbai	No information given

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID58	A very small response rate: "of the thousand odd questionnaire sent, around a hundred were returned"	Homosexual	No information given	Form of sexual practice: masturbation/body rubbing (58.8%), oral (48.8%), anal (45%) and vaginal (15%).	No information given	Use of condoms: always (18%), sometimes (39%), never (34%), no response (5%) and not applicable (4%).
ID59	1,424 respondents	No information given	No information given	29.4% have had 'homosexual intercourse'. 17% have participated in homosexual group sex.	No information given	No information given
ID60	Not given	Aakwa hijra -non castrated effeminate men in women's attire. Khada kothi -effeminate men in male attire.	No information given	Hugging, sexual intercourse, anal sex, masturbation, night emission, kissing, caressing breasts, hips and thighs, fondling and mouth partners genitals and sex between thighs.	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS	
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work
ID58	No information given	No information given	Place used for sex in order of most to least used: home, hotel, toilet/public space and brothel. Relationship with sex partner: most to least in order of preference: friend, stranger, spouse, blood relative, MCSW, FCSW.	Quality of survey is questionable.		
ID59	32% of those who are married have had sex with another man.	No information given	The majority of sexual relationships with men were with a friend (64%), relatives 19.2%. 21% of respondents (5%) said they had sex with casual acquaintances.			
ID60	No information given	No information given	No information given	68 gay initiatives from 10 states were identified. There were 41 gay/MSM groups in these 10 states. The survival rate among these groups was low and many of these groups had closed down. West Bengal had the highest number of initiatives with 10 groups, 4 publications and two help lines.		

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID61	The Humsafar Trust	1994	Emerging Gay Identities in South Asia: Implications for HIV/AIDS and Sexual Health	The Humsafar Trust and The NAZ Project, Conference Report, 27th to 31st December.	No	This conference provided the opportunity to explore the issues of sexual health, sexuality and sexual behaviours amidst emerging gay identities in South Asia and what could be done to provide sexual health and prevention services for gay-identified men who have sex with men. There were two questions thought to be central to the conference: 1) What is a 'gay' identity in an Indian context?, 2) How can this emerging identity in India be used as a prevention tool to halt the spread of HIV amongst men who have sex with men?	Mumbai	Participants included groups from all over India - South Indian AIDS Program (SIAAP) from South India, Swabhav Trust of Bangalore and Saathi/Sampark of Hyderabad, The NAZ Foundation, the Counsel Club-Integration from Calcutta. Participants were a group of men whose sense of self-identity had developed enough to begin to use the label 'gay'.
ID62	Tarapore, F. Z.	n/d	High Risk Behaviour	Pune City Report	No	Sketches profiles of some groups of people at risk of HIV/AIDS.	Pune	No information was given about research methods.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID61	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID62	No information given	Commercial sex workers, men who have sex with men, transsexuals (eunuchs),	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID61	No information given	No information given		With some very rare exceptions, what services already exist are totally inadequate, not resourced and are imposed from heterosexual frameworks. They are ineffective, and to a large extent, increase the sense of marginalisation and invisibility.			
ID62	No information given	No information given	No information given		Information provided was not referenced.	Very poor quality paper	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS			
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology	
ID63	PUCL-K (Peoples' Union for Civil Liberties-Karnataka).	2001	Human Rights Violations Against Sexuality Minorities in India : A Case Study of Bangalore	PUCL-K (Report)	No	The cultural context of same sex behaviours in India is rights violation. This report documents such violation in the context of the law, police , family, media , workspace, householdspace and medical establishment.	No information given		
Conference Abstracts									
ID64	Upma Sharma, P. Majumdar, I. Haque, S. Chowshury	1998	Patterns of Risk Behaviour Among Street Children of Delhi [Poster]	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	To study the sexual risk behaviours and drug use pattern among street children.	Delhi (railway stations, bus terminals, shopping complexes and night shelters).	Qualitative and quantitative. Convenience sampling method was followed because the street children were not easily traceable due to their mobility. Focus group discussions held.	
ID65	Singh, S., Prasad, R., Mohanty, A.	1998	HIV and Hepatitis-B Viral Infections in Jailmates of Ghaziabad, North India [Poster]	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	To determine the prevalence of various infections in inmates.	Refer to entry No. 25 for details.	No information given	

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID63	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
Confere						
ID64	500 street children	Street children	No information given	Elder boys forcibly indulge in anal sex with the younger boys.	No information given	No information given
ID65	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID63	No information given	No information given	No information given				
Confere							
ID64	No information given	No information given	No Information given	As high as 44% of children in the age group 12-18 years and 17% in the age group of 5-11 have bought sex. 23% of the 5-11 years age group male children sell sex. The study indicates that the street children indulge in unsafe sexual activity not only with opposite sex but with same sex.			
ID65	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID66	Ashok Row-Kavi	1998	Sex Mapping of Sites Where MSM Meet in Mumbai Metro [Poster]	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	The Humsafar Trust was given government funding to map out Mumbai metro's sites where MSM activity takes place so that the Trust's outreach workers would carry out focused interventions to disseminate IEC literature on STDs and HIV/AIDS.	Mumbai	Mapping carried out over 4 months. No information given about methodology.
ID67	Souvik Basu D. Mitra, D. Kundu	1998	Setting Up Street-based Outreach for Males Selling Sex (MSS) in Calcutta [Poster]	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	To develop an appropriate outreach strategy to reach males selling sex on the street.	Calcutta	On-site observations, one-to-one and group interactions, questionnaires.
ID68	Nalini Sahay	1998	Risk Taking Behaviour of Delhi Taxi Drivers	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	Explores sexual behaviour of taxi drivers.	Delhi	Taxi drivers were identified at 5 major taxi stands.
ID69	V.N. Sabapathy Sabapathy, S. Sunil Menon, Lalitha Kumaramangalm, Shivananda Khan	1998	Male Sexual Health Programme for Males Who Have Sex With Males in 10 Cities/Towns of Tamil Nadu	12th International AIDS Conference, Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	Overview of project	Tamil Nadu	No information given

No.	Sample Size	SEXUALITY				
		Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID66	No information given	MSM, gay, homosexual	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID67	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID68	Baseline survey, STD checkup , focus groups discussions and various programmes such as condom demonstrations peer education. After one year a endline survey was conducted. Results are from endline survey after intervention.	2050	No information given	No information given	No information given	19% using condoms while having sex with men. 47% are still having unprotected sex with men because these are unplanned encounters.
ID69	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID66	No information given	No information given	Many of the sites were public parks and public toilets and slums.	MSM activity was found to be high after the sex mapping was completed.			
ID67	No information given	No information given	No information given	Males selling sex operate within a very hostile environment.			
ID68	No information given	No information given	No information given	56% of taxi drivers did not think that MSM could lead to HIV infection.			
ID69	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID70	Bamne, A.	2000	Reaching Out to High Risk Behaviour Target Groups viz Truckers Entering in Mumbai, India Through Innovative Targetted Intervention Strategy for Pilot Study and Rendering Clinical and Counselling Services	13th International AIDS Conference. Durban, South Africa. 9th-14th July	Yes	High seroprevalence is seen in truckers in other parts of the country. Intervention is yet to happen in Mumbai. This study exploresexual practices of truck drivers.	Mumbai	Interview, questionnaire - no more information provided.
ID71	Jayaram Nagapp, S. R. M. N. and H. A. J. Amijikari Janarthanam	2000	MSM Intervention Does it Create Any Impact! [Poster demonstration]	13th International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa 9th-14th July	Yes	To develop a close monitoring tool to assess the impact on MSM intervention	Chennai	An exploratory ethnographic study. 72 cruising areas were mapped out.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID70	800 truckers (including 450 drivers and 350 cleaners).	12% of sample indicated homosexual behaviour and 265 indicated bisexual behaviour	No information given	No information given	Both heterosexual and homosexual had more than one partner. 56% of homosexuals preferred their fellow companion as partner	Only 4% of homosexuals used condoms regularly, compared to 12% of heterosexuals. Reasons for not using condoms: 46% no pleasure, 32% non-availability, 20% doubt for condoms as preventive measure, 2% fear of developing impotency
ID71	6,885 persons were contacted	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	First baseline study recorded 27% condom use and at the end of the first year there was 40% condom use.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID70	No information given	STD in mobile clinic revealed 21% had STD at the time of examination, 67% had a STD in the past. (information not available for MSM)					
ID71	No information given	499 STD referrals were given.	Networks, timings, pickup points, social meeting places, power structures, socio-economic profiles, commercial networks were studied. The abstract does not provide information on these issues.				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID72	Setia, M. Jerajani, H. R., Kumta, S. Mathur, M. and A. R. Ravi	2000	A Preliminary Analysis of the Population at a Clinic for MSMs [Poster]	13th International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa. 9th-14th July	Yes	Analysis of patients attending a clinic run by The Humsafar Trust.	Mumbai	No information given
ID73	Setia, M., Jerajani, H. R. and M. V. Gautam	2000	MSM Profile - A Physician's Point of View	13th International AIDS Conference, Durban, South Africa. 9th-14th July	Yes	No information given	Mumbai	No information given
ID74	V. Chakrapani, S. D. Fernandes, J. Mallika, M. Ganapathy	2000	Self-reporting Sexual Behaviour of Men Who Have Sex With Men in Chennai, India	13th International AIDS Conference. Durban, South Africa. 9th-14th July	Yes	Explores sexual behaviour of MSM and MSMW.	Chennai	Structured questionnaire. Respondents found through snow balling method.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID72	100 patients with a follow up rate of 75% for collection of reports and post-test counselling.	64% of men attending clinic reported exclusive homosexual behaviour, 22% were bisexual. 7 eunuchs attended the clinic over the 6 month period.	No information given	No information given	6% had a regular partner, others had sex with casual partners or anonymous partners.	Only 5% used condoms regularly, 20% used condoms sometimes and others had not used a condom for sex with other men.
ID73	Sample size not given. 30% of total patients attending clinic reported some form of same sex behaviour during their lifetime.	Most (75%) of routine male STD patients who attended clinic and reported same sex behaviour did not associate any identity with behaviour.	No information given	No information given	No information given	Condom use was very low. Close to 1% (sometimes used).
ID74	Not given	MSM, homosexual and bisexual	No information given	Sexual practices include: anal intercourse oral sex, mutual masturbation, intercrural intercourse, fingering, introduction to some objects into the anus, oro-anal contact, breast sucking.	No information given	MSMW do not consistently use condoms with their steady male or female partners/spouse.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID72	No information given	14% had rectal complaints of which 4 cases had rectal gonorrhoea. 1 case had repeated oral complaints, difficulty in swallowing. 4 cases of preanal warts, 3 cases of urethral gonorrhoea and 1 case each of genital molluscum contagiosum, secondary syphilis and genital scabies. The point prevalence of HIV in this population was 15% and VDRL positivity was 16%.	60% of the time the place of sexual encounter was at own or friend's place. 78% of these men had their first sexual exposure during school days with their male friends, 40% of them were abused by their older relatives, caretakers or teachers.				
ID73	A majority of these men are married.	No information given	Most common place for first sexual encounter was in a public toilet.				
ID74	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID75	V. Chakrapani, V., Govindan, J., Joseph, M. and S. Balasubramaniam	2002	Establishing an STD Clinic for Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM): Experiences of an Indian Community-managed Organisation [F11847]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	Account of STD clinic operating by Social Welfare Association for Men (SWAM).	Chennai	No information given
ID76	S. Kumta, M. Setia, H. R. Jerajani, M.S. Mathur, A. Rao Kavi, C. P. Lindan	2002	Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) and Male-to- Female Transgender (TG) in Mumbai: A Critical Emerging Risk Group for HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) in India [TuOrC1149]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	Evaluated MSM accessing the Humsafar Trust, a male health NGO and one of only 2 MSM sentine surveillance sites in India.	Mumbai	No information given

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID75	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID76	Report on the first 150 enrolled since 3/2001 (122 MSM and 28 TG).	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID75	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID76	Many MSM are married.	17% of men and 68% of TG were HIV+. STD prevalence rates are as follows Men and TG respectively for (TPHA 17% and 57%) (HBsAg 10% and 57%) (HCV (8% and 22%) (HSV-2 40% and 71%) (CT 11% and 0%). Only 4% presented with active genital ulcers, urethritis, or proctitis. HIV was significantly associated with TPHA, HCV, HSV2 in TG and men; HIV prevalence was 48% in TPHA+ men and 88% in TPHA+TG; 62% in HCV+men and 100% in HCV+ TG; and 38% in HSV+ men and 80% in HSV2+TG.	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID77	Joseph S.	2002	Sexual Orientation, Sexual Partnership and Sexual Identity of MSM in India [TuOrE1240]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	To assess the sexual orientation, sexual partnership and sexual identities of MSM involved in formal networks	Kolkata	Anonymous questionnaire. Sexual orientation measured using the variables of sexual attraction, sexual behaviour, sexual fantasies and self-identification.
ID78	Mathur, M. Kumta, S., Setia, M., Jerajani, H., Kavi, A. R. and A. Gogate	2002	An Experience of MSM Surveillance in a Tertiary Care Centre in Mumbai [TuPeG5681]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	No information given	Mumbai	No information given
ID79	Jerajani, H. R., Setia, M., Dhurat, R., et al.	2002	Condom Usage Amongst the Men Attending STI Clinic [MoPeF4004]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	Determine frequency and comfortability of condom usage	Mumbai	No information given
ID80	Trikmani, R. K., Purohit, A., Haag, A., Shah, R. M., Shah, S. C., and V. D. Dodiya	2002	Men Having Sex With Men (MSM): An Iceberg Phenomenon in Mumbai [WePeE6535]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	Behavioural attitudes of MSM	Mumbai	Interviews and personal contacts.
ID81	Thakur, J. P.	2002	KABP Study of Male Sex Workers and Masseurs in Mumbai Metro-India [WePeG6920]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	No information given	Mumbai	Structured questionnaire. Respondents found through snow balling method.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	SEXUALITY
						Condom Use
ID77	52 MSM selected from 2 formal networks.	63% have a predominantly homosexual, 32.% have a predominate bisexual orientation and 4% have predominant heterosexual orientation.	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID78	1400 clients (1276 men and 124 transgenders)	810 (58%) were homosexuals, 378 (27% were bisexuals and 212 (15%) were heterosexuals.				
ID79	not given					80% of the clients at the MSM clinic had never used a condom for anal sex
ID80	72	MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	Low usage of condoms (65%).
ID81	120 male sex workers	Male sex workers and malishwalas (masseurs)	No information given	Oral sex with male partner (oral-anal sex) 39% had this behaviour[unclear]. Peno-anal sex: 92% respondents.	Average number of male partners: 11	Availability of condoms: not available (60%), clients don't use condoms during sex (68%).

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID77	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID78		HIV positivity was 20% for homosexuals, 10.5% for bisexuals and 11% for heterosexuals. While VDRL positivity was 13%, 7.4% and 5% respectively					
ID79							
ID80	The study revealed the bisexual nature of most subjects of study (89%).	High incidence of STIs (32%).	No information given				
ID81	56% had sex with female partner.	24% suffered from STIs in the past 6 months.	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID82	Lindan, C. P., Jerajani, H. R., Mathur, M. S., Gogate, A., D'Souza, B., Ekstrand, M. L., Kumta, S. and M. Setia	2002	Men Attending Public STD Clinics in Mumbai have High Rated of HIV, Exposure to Sex Workers, Male-Male Sex, and Herpes Simplex 2 Infection [ThPeC7417]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	Evaluated male STD patients	Mumbai	questionnaire, a clinical exam and HIV counselling and testing. STDs evaluated.
ID83	Aher, A.	2002	Intervention Among MSMs at Surface Railway Stations in Mumbai Metro [ThPeD7718]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes		Mumbai	KAPB study
ID84	Pokakillath, A. R.	2002	Masculinity, Sexuality and Violence: Making of New Vulnerables [ThPeE7780]	14th International AIDS Conference. Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	Study attempts to understand the prevalent notions of masculinity among MSM and heterosexuals; to explore sexual behaviour and sexual practices of MSM.	Delhi	Qualitative and quantitative methods. (focus group discussions. in-depth interviews and questionnaire.
ID85	Pandya, S. D.	2002	Risk Factors for HIV/AIDS Among Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) in Mumbai, India [C10793]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	To uncover patterns differentiating MSM who test positive for HIV against those who test negative, to assist in the development of outreach and prevention efforts for MSM.	Mumbai	Structured questionnaire. To be used in interview of The Humsafar clientele.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID82	Paper reports on the first 386 of 2,000 patients.	MSM	No information given	24% has some MSM activity - receptive or insertive anal sex in the past.	No information given	No information given
ID83	232 [This is not clear]	MSM	No information given	53% said they had receptive anal sex.	An average of 11 partners per month.	58% used condoms but only 34% said they used condoms consistently.
ID84	24 in-depth interviews, 4 focus group discussions, and 153 questionnaires.	MSM	No information given	No information given	69% have multiple partners.	No information given
ID85	A total of 17 study subjects. 14 were classified as 'controls' (HIV negative) and 3 as 'cases' (HIV positive).	MSM	No information given	No information given	50% of subjects reported an average of 11 to 30 sexual partners a year.	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID82	12% of those who were married engaged in sex with men in the last 3 months.	No information given	No information given.				
ID83	No information given	17% reported positive for VDRL. 14% of a sample of 232 tested positive to the ELISA test.	No information given				
ID84	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID85	No information given	No information given	No information given		Study limitations such as sample size and selection bias.	The statistics presented in the abstract are not clear. Overall low degree of confidence in this study.	

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID86	Das Asit, D. A. S.	2002	Vulnerability of Males Who Have Sale Sex (MSS) to Violence, Its Impact and Response Strategies [G12660]	14th International AIDS Conference, Barcelona, Spain. July 7-12	Yes	To study male sex workers vulnerability to violence and their perception to violence. To assess how MSW combat violence. To identify ways to prevent violence and build their empowerment.	Kolkata	In-depth interviews. Open ended questionnaires, focus group discussions.
ID87	Kumaramangalam, L. and Khan, S.,	1999	Female Partners of MSM: What Risks?	5th ICAAP Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. October 20-27	Yes	HIV prevention has paid also no attention to female sexual partners of men having sex with mmen and to anal sex between males and females. Refer to paper by Shivananda Khan, Female Partners of MSM February 2002.	South Asia	Data collected from anecdotal, clinical and anthropological methods. The paper does not refer to a specific research study.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID86	100 respondents	Males sex workers	No information given	no information given	No information given	No information given
ID87	No information given	MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID86	No information given	No information given	Study was conducted in 7 cruising sites in Kolkata.	Three types of violence identified: 1. violence while in sex trade (police, clients, gay bashers etc.), 2. social violence (stigma, denial and discrimination etc.), 3. economic violence. Physical violence is often brutal and includes forced unsafe sex.			
ID87	78% of MSM are married. 46% have sex with other women.	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID88	R. Kinsuk	1999	Violation of the Right of Condom Use - From the Eyes of Male Sex Workers in Calcutta	5th ICAAP Conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. October 20-27	Yes	Status of MSW in Calcutta is inferior to their female counterpart. Regarding condom use they are more marginalised because violation of this right is common for clients.	Calcutta	No information given
ID89	Sameer Kumta, Meenakshi Mathur, Maninder Setia, Ananth Gaikwad, H. R. Jerajani et al.	2001	HIV, Gonorrhoea and Male Male Sexual Activity Among Men in Mumbai [Poster]	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. October 5-10	Yes	To determine the prevalence of HIV and gonorrhoea among MSM, heterosexual and bisexual male STI patients. Evaluated the antimicrobial susceptibility pattern of gonorrhoea.	Mumbai	Sexually active men recruited from the STI and Dermatology outpatient department of LTMG Hospital and the Voluntary HIV testing Centre at The Humsafar Trust. Detailed clinical history taken.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID88	No information given	Male sex workers	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID89	242 subjects	142 heterosexual, 69 were MSM and 31 were behaviourally bisexual. 12 of 69 (17%) of MSM were hijras or transgendered males.	No information given	No information given	No information given	Consistent condom use occurred only among 28% of the MSM and 10% of the behaviourally bisexual males.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID88	No information given	No information given	<p>Most males sex workers solicit clients from various cruising points and they perform sexual acts sometimes in the same venue. These MSW are not united and do not operate their business in a settled manner like brothel based female sex workers.</p> <p>Males sex workers are scattered around the city and do not have any fixed place from where they can take a client.</p>				
ID89	No information given	<p>Prevalence of gonorrhoea was 6% among MSM and 10% among bisexual men. Among the MSM there were 7 cases of proctitis, 2 of which were due to gonorrhoea. The prevalence of HIV was 20% among MSM and 19% among bisexuals.</p>	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID90	Deep S. Purkayastha	2001	Action Research to Set Up a Sexual Health Initiative for Males Who Have Sex With Males and Females (MSMF) in Kolkata, India	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia October 5- 10	Yes	Action research conducted to find ways of reaching MSMF and investigate ways in which participation of MSMF could help sustain a sexual health programme.	Kolkata	The project activities consisted of: 1. extending networking, outreach and telephone help line service to MSMF, 2. organising focus group discussions and self awareness workshops for MSMF, 3. designing, producing and testing multimedia information, education and communication methods.
ID91	Pradeep K. M. Sharma	2001	Masculinity, and Violence (With Special Reference to the Men Who Have Sex With Men (MSM) Community in India	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. October 5-10	Yes	To understand the construction of masculinity in the transgender community in India. To examine and analyse the notions, practices and prevalence of violence in the transgender community in India to study identity and sexuality and sexuality formation in men within the transgender community	India	Focus group discussions, in depth interviews, case studies and narratives

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID90	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID91	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID90	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID91	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID92	Vinay Kulkarni, Sanjeevane Kulkarni	2001	Sexual Behaviours, Networks and Language of MSM in an Urban Setting: A Study to Understand Problems in Interventions [Poster]	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. October 5-10	Yes	See entry No. ID2.	Pune	Opportunistic sampling technique and in-depth interviews.
ID93	D. S. Hausner, N. Murthy, S. Ramasundaram, M. D. Sweat	2001	Large Proportion of Male Indian College Students Report Sex with Males and Females: Condom Use is Rare	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. 5-10 October	Yes	To better understand sexual behaviour of young men in urban, southern India.	Chennai	Phase 1: in-depth interviews. Phase 2: classroom based self-administered, anonymous survey.
ID94	Ashok Row-Kavi, Alpana Dange, Maria Ekstrand	2001	Sexual Behaviours of Men Who Have Sex With Men in Mumbai, India	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. October 5-10	Yes	To understand more about the prevalence and context fo MSM sexual risk taking.	Mumbai	Anonymous interviewer administered questionnaire.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID92	No information given	MSM. Most MSM do not consider themselves as homosexuals or gay. Bisexual behaviour is common	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID93	1st phase: 35 male students. 2nd phase: 1,573.	MSM	No information given	32% of the study population reported previous sexual activity. More than half (53% of sexually active men) reported ever having male sexual partners. Of the MSM, 35% reported ever engaging in either receptive or insertive anal sex, 44% oral sex, and 80% mutual masturbation.	No information given	Condom use varied by gender of partner. While 54% of men who have sex with women used condoms during anal sex at sexual initiation, only 12% of MSM used condoms during anal sex. Condom use also varied by type of sexual partner at sexual initiation. These figures were not given for MSM.
ID94	174	Self-identified MSM	No information given	The majority of men also reported practicing insertive anal intercourse (64%) and receptive anal intercourse (73%).	Mean number of male sexual partners during the last month was 11.	Condoms were rarely used.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID92	No information given	High prevalence of STDs and HIV among MSM	No information given				
ID93	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID94	50% also had sex with a women during the last month. Only 5% reported never having sex with a women.	No information given	Most common places for sex were at a friend's place (48%), public toilets (48%), or in a rented room (34%). 20% reported having had sex in exchange for money or 'in kind'.				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID95	Adhikary, R., Saidel, T., Warren, D., Sharma, V., Joseph, S. and N. Mukherjee	2001	Baseline Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Maharashtra	6th ICAAP Conference, Melbourne, Australia. October 5-10	Yes	To estimate baseline value of key HIV related risk behaviours among selected population subgroups.	4 locations of Maharashtra; Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Sangli	Survey
ID96	Venkatesan C. & Sekar B.	2001	Demographic and Clinical Characteristics of MSM Attending a Community Based STD clinic. [Poster]	3rd International Conference on AIDS India, December 2-5 2001. MGR University	Yes	A study on the STD prevalence among msm. The study was conducted among patients (who self-identify themselves as kothis), who attended the STD clinic in a community based organisation known as Social Welfare Association for Men (SWAM).	Chennai	Structured interview of MSM enrolled in the SWAN clinic over a three month period.
ID97	Goparaju, L.	1997	Same Sex Behaviors of Young College Students in India	4th ICAPP Conference, Manila, Malaysia. 25-29 October	Yes	To assess how widely same sex activities are spread among young college students (17-23 years) in India and understand patterns in such behaviour.	Hyderabad	Combination of quantitative and qualitative methods with particular emphasis on focus group discussions and anonymous self administered survey.

SEXUALITY						
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID95	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID96	51	MSM, 'nirvan kothis/alis (male-to-female post operative transsexuals)	No information given	About 60% of the MSM reported penetrative (insertive and/or receptive) intercourse with another male in the past 3 months.	No information given	All the married MSM reported never using condoms with their wives and inconsistent use of condoms with other female partners. 40% of MSM used condoms at the most recent anal intercourse
ID97	32 focus group discussions were conducted with about 190 men and women students; 1404 students - 807 women and 597 men - participated in the survey on sexual behaviour.	Male partners	No information given	15% of the men reported same sex behaviours. Half of these men reported stimulating each other's sexual organs. 27% of the men had had anal intercourse with a male partner.	About 75% of the men had multiple partners.	Condom use with male partner was reported to be almost nil

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID95	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID96	The majority of these MSM (64%) have had sex with females	14% of MSM self-reported as HIV seropositive. 26% of MSM were clinically diagnosed to have one or more STI. Clinically the following pattern of STDs were found: perianal warts (8%), genital herpes (8%), molluscum contagiosum (2%), proctitis (4%), scabies (2%), prostatic (2%), genital dermatoses (8%), candidal balanoposthitis (2%).	No information given				
ID97	No information given	No information given	Half the partners were friends. Same sex activities often took place at home.				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID98	Purkayastha, D., Boyce, P. et al	1997	Male to Male Sexual Behaviour in Calcutta [A (O)026]	4th ICAPP Conference, Manila, Malaysia. 25-29 October	Yes	Research focused on knowledge of HIV/AIDS, sexual behaviour, STD prevalence, condom use and barriers to accessing health services.	Calcutta	Survey, including; observation, interviews, focus group discussions, questionnaires, sexual anecdote records and external stakeholders interviews.
ID99	Rathore, A.S., Ray, K	1998	Epidemiological Correlates of HIV Infected Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Clinic Attendees at New Delhi	12th International AIDS Conference. Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	To determine: a) the HIV seroprevalence in STD clinic attendees, b) the time trend of HIV infection and its interaction with STDs, c) the epidemiological characteristics of this high risk group.	Regional STD Teaching, Training and Research Centre, New Delhi	All confirmed HIV infected cases from 1990 to 1997 were included in the study.
ID100	Arunachalam, S.	1998	High-risk Behaviour of Eunuchs and Innovative STD/HIV/AIDS Intervention Among Eunuchs During "Eunuch Festival	12th International AIDS Conference. Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	Refers to Koovakam festival where eunuchs attend. The night of the festival comprises 'unrestricted sexual indulgences among the eunuchs. The abstract is predominately about intervention work.	Koovakan in Tamil Nadu	IEC prevention work.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID98	sample size not given.	MSM	No information given	No information given	No information given	Condom usage low
ID99	19,840 clinic attendees, 96 were found to be HIV+	Homosexuality	No information given	Two men reported having sex with men.	No information given	No information given
ID100	No sample size given	Homosexuals, eunuchs	No information given	Refer to an open air orgy.	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID98	No information given	Many reported STD. (no numbers given)					
ID99	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID100	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID101	Rayapu, R. B., Moorthy, R. R., et al	1998	Unique STDs HIV/AIDS Programme for the Gay and Transsexuals	12th International AIDS Conference. Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	To reduce sexual risk of STDs and HIV infection among Gay and Transsexuals. To provide counselling, care and feasible treatment and rehabilitation for people among this community who are seropositive.	4 major cities (Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Nellore and Tirupati).	Not explained
ID102	Narayan, R.M.	1998	Taxonomy of the Hijda Community in Mumbai Metro and its Implications	12th International AIDS Conference. Geneva, Switzerland. June 28-July 3	Yes	Hjidas were categorised and classified into various 'gharanas' (family names) and each gharana was studied for the number of members, hierarchy and their functions. They were also questioned about their castrated status.	Mumbai metro	Not explained
ID103	Setia, M., Kumta S., et al	2002	Sexual Risk Behaviour and HIV Among Men Having Sex With Men (MSM) and Transgenders (TG) in Mumbai, India	14th International Conference July 7-12, 2002	Yes	Evaluate behavioural risk and HIV status of MSM and TG	Mumbai	Subjects completed a survey and received HIV testing.
Late Reports								

SEXUALITY						
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID101	103 families, comprising approximately 22 transsexuals.	Transsexuals, homosexuals, bisexuals	No information given	No information given	The number of clients the transsexuals have is 15 times more than CSWs. How this number was reached was not indicated in the abstract.	No information given
ID102	Not given	Hidjas	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID103	122 men and 28 transgender enrolled with Humsafar Trust since 3/01.	MSM and TG	No information given	All TG practised receptive anal sex	All TG had >10 sexual partners in the last 6 months.	24% of MSM and 11% of TG claimed using condoms sometimes during receptive anal sex. 82% of MSM and 75% of TG said partners would be angry if they insisted on condom.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID101	No information given	No information given	No information given		Hard to determine how reliable the figures are.		
ID102	No information given	No information given	No information given	75% of the hidjas studied were not castrated.			
ID103	44% of MSM had visited female CSW. 22% of MSM were married. 20% live with their wives.	No information given	No information given	83% of MSM did not feel at risk of HIV (of whom 20% were HIV+) and 88% of TG did not feel at risk of HIV (of whom 64% were HIV+) Only 8% of MSM and 16% of TG had previously tested for HIV.			

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID104	Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB), Bangalore with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Summary Report: Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Healthy Highway Project, India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International http://www.fhi.org/en/aids/impact/impactpdfs/HHPBSS.pdf	No	The Healthy Highways Project - BSS intends to track trends in HIV/AIDS related knowledge, attitudes and behaviours in sub-populations associated with the trucking industry.	6 Regions. The zones for each of the 6 regions covers highway stretches in the following states, North (Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi), Central (Madhya Pradesh), East (West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa), West (Maharashtra, including those connected to Bombay, and Gujarat), South (Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka) and North East (Assam and other North-Eastern States). NB: The fourth state of Southern India, Tamil Nadu, was not covered in the study because truck drivers from Tamil Nadu have been covered in BSS conducted by APAC.	Methodology covers 4 phases: a) exploratory qualitative phase, b) pilot interviews, c) mapping study to develop sampling frame and d) quantitative phase.

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID104	4,811 truck drivers; 1,504 female sex workers; 1,200 truck helpers; and 1,201 stationary workers. The sample sizes were adequate to detect a 15% change in behaviour among these segments	Truckers	No information given	No information given	<p>Respondents who had anal sex with male partner in the past 12 months: Truck drivers: 2% (n=91), truck helpers: 2% (n=19), stationary workers: 1% (n=17). Average number of anal sex partners in the past 12 months :Truck drivers: 1.7, truck helpers: 1.6, stationary workers: 1.2.</p>	<p>% Condon use at last anal sex with male partner: Truck driver: 26%, truck helper: 15%, stationary worker: 17%. Consistent condom use with male partner during anal sex in the past 12 months: Truck drivers:15.3%, truck helpers: 5.2%, stationary worker: 5.8%.</p>

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID104	No information given	Incidence of genital discharge/ulcer in the past 12 months: Truck driver: 5%, truck helper: 5%, stationary worker: 3%.	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID105	Bhoruka Public Welfare Trust, Calcutta with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV among Long Distance Inter-city Truck Drivers and Helpers of Eastern India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International	No	To ascertain the prevalence of selected STIs among the truckers by laboratory methods and to ascertain the prevalence of STI syndromes clinically and their behavioural correlates among truckers in the Port area.	Calcutta Port Trust area, Calcutta	Behavioural questionnaire administered, followed by clinical examination and specimen collection for STIs
ID106	India Rural Reconstruction and Disaster Response Service (PREPARE) in coordination with Andhra Pradesh State AIDS Control Society with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV among Long Distance Inter-city Truck Drivers and Helpers of Southern India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International	No	To ascertain the prevalence of selected STIs among the truckers by laboratory methods and to ascertain the prevalence of STI syndromes clinically and their behavioural correlates among truckers in Gowravaram.	Gowravavaram (National Highway 5), Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	Behavioural questionnaire administered, followed by clinical examination and specimen collection for STIs

						SEXUALITY
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID105	335 Truckers (About 63% of respondents were truck drivers and the rest were truck helpers).	Truckers	No information given	No information given	No information given	No information given
ID106	375 truckers	Truckers	No information given	Only 1.6% of truckers reported ever having sex with a male partner. A total of 95.7% of them had said that they never had sex with a male partner and 2.7% had not responded.	No information given	No information given

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID105	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID106	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID107	Voluntary Organisation Indulged in Community Enlightenment (VOICE), Bahadurgarh, Haryana with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Prevalence of Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV among Long Distance Inter-city Truck Drivers and Helpers of Northern India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International	No	To ascertain the prevalence of selected STIs among the truckers by laboratory methods and to ascertain the prevalence of STI syndromes clinically and their behavioural correlates among truckers in Karnal.	Karnal (National Highway 1), Haryana	Behavioural questionnaire administered, followed by clinical examination and specimen collection for STIs
ID108	ORG Centre for Social Research, under the guidance of Gujarat State AIDS Control Society, with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Summary Report: Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Gujarat, India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International	No	To measure HIV-related risk behaviours in selected sub-populations. The measurements presented in this report serve as a baseline from which to measure trends in the future	7 sites in Gujarat; Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Surat, Vadodara, V.V. Nagar	Qualitative exploratory research first conducted to inform questionnaire. BSS questionnaires, based on WHO/UNAIDS were adapted.

		SEXUALITY				
No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID107	410 truckers, of which 207 were from the local truckers' union and 203 were from dhabas/halt points on the National Highway 1 at Karnal.	Truckers	No information given	Local Truckers' Union: A total of 3.4% of the 207 truckers had said that they had ever had sex with male partner, while 75.8% respondents had denied ever having had sex with a male partner Truckers from dhabas/halt points: A total of 10.3% of the 203 truckers had reported ever having sex with male partner while 87.7% had said that they never had sex with a male partner (2% did not reply).	No information given	No information given
ID108	Female sex workers (FSW n=400), male clients of FSW (MC n=400), male diamond industry workers (MDIW n= 1097), male slum dwellers (MSD n= 1072), working female slum dwellers (FSD n= 1000), and male university students (MUS n=2634).	The only terms used were MC, MDIW, MSD and MUS.	No information given	2.4% of male clients and a small proportion of other male sub groups had also reported anal sex with a male partner in the last year (MDIW = 0.5%, MSD = 0.2%, MUS = 0.3%).	The average number of anal sex partners in the past 12 months for those who reported a male partner were: MC = 2, MDIW = 1, MSD = 4, MUS = 1.	Condom use at last anal sex with male partner MC = 20%, MDIW, MSD and MUS all reported no condom use with last anal sex experience. Only MC reported consistent condom use with male partner during anal sex in the past 12 months with 20% (which is only 2 men out of the 10).

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID107	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID108	No information given	No information given	No information given				

No.	Author(s)	Year	Title	Source	Reviewed? yes/no	METHODS		
						Stated Goal(s) of Research	Research Site	Notes of Methodology
ID109	Asian Information Marketing and Social Research Ltd. (AMIS Research), under the guidance of Orissa State AIDS Control Society, with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Summary Report: Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Orissa, India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International	No	To measure HIV-related risk behaviours in selected sub-populations. The measurements presented in this report serve as a baseline from which to measure trends in the future.	16 sites in Orissa	Qualitative exploratory research first conducted to inform questionnaire. BSS questionnaires, based on WHO/UNAIDS were adapted.
ID110	Taylor Nelson Sofres Mode (TNS Mode) under the guidance of Kerala State Control Society, with technical assistance from Family Health International	2001	Summary Report: Behavioural Surveillance Survey in Kerala, India	Impact assessment for HIV/STI prevention programmes Baseline report series. Department for International Development (UK) and Family Health International	No	To measure HIV-related risk behaviours in selected sub-populations. The measurements presented in this report serve as a baseline from which to measure trends in the future.	7 sites in Kerala	Qualitative exploratory research first conducted to inform questionnaire. BSS questionnaires, based on WHO/UNAIDS were adapted.

No.	Sample Size	Terms / Definitions Used	Frequency of Sex	Sexual Practices	SEXUALITY	
					Number of Partners	Condom Use
ID109	Female sex workers (FSW n=417), male clients of FSW (MC n=451), male migrant workers (MMW n=2785), male miners (MM n=2798), women in the fishing industry (FW n= 2252).	Men who have sex with men	No information given	2% of male clients and a small proportion of other male sub groups (MMW = 0.3% and MM = 0.1%) had also reported to have had anal sex with a male partner in the past year.	The average number of anal sex partners in the past 12 months for those who reported a male partner were reported as zero for MC, MMW and MM.	None of the male respondents had reported condom use during the last anal intercourse with a male partner.
ID110	Female sex workers (FSW n= 400), male clients of FSW (MC n = 400), male plantation workers (MPW n = 1200), male auto-rickshaw drivers (MARD n = 1000), male university students (MUS n = 2500).	The only terms used were MC, MPW, MARD and MUS.	No information given	7% of male clients and 2% of male university students had said that they had anal sex with a male partner during the preceding year.	The average number of anal sex partners in the past 12 months for those who reported a male partner were: MC =3 and MUS = 5.	Condom use at last anal sex with male partner MC = 14% and 31% for MUS. 14% of MC and 15% of MUS reported consistent condom use with male partner during anal sex in the past 12 months.

No.	MSM who have sex with women	HIV/STI data	Characteristics of Sexual Networks	Other Significant Findings	COMMENTS		
					Problematic aspects of research	Comments about quality of work	
ID109	No information given	No information given	No information given				
ID110	No information given	No information given	No information given				