

After reading your question, I think you want to understand the different types of Research. So, Let us understand each type of research.

(i) Descriptive Research: A kind of research in which any event or phenomenon is described as it is. It means that without finding the causes or without any analysis an event is presented with its original characteristics.

For example: Suppose that if we want to find that the average hours spent on mobile phones by Indians, then according to descriptive research here we will only calculate the average hours spent on mobile phones and we will not talk about whether the average hours spent on phones by the Indians is the normal or not. We will also not talk about if it is not normal, why they are spending more time on phones.

(ii) Historical Research: A research in which we study about the historical events. A historical study can be in the following ways: It can be described. Its rise and fall can be discussed.

For example: Research about Indus Valley Civilisation. In this research we can describe it as how they lived, ^{how} they prepared food, how they cultivate. How was their home? On the other hand, we can find how this civilisation prospered and what caused its downfall.

(iii) Qualitative Research: A research in which we deal with qualitative variables i.e., finding of the research is of qualitative ~~nature~~ nature. Qualitative nature or characteristics means those characteristics which cannot be quantified or expressed in numbers.

For example: A research about the desire for a son in the Indian Society. In this research, the desire for a son is a qualitative nature.

(iv) Quantitative Research: In apposition to the qualitative research it is that kind of research in which we deal with quantitative variables which can be expressed in numbers.

For example: the no. of users of smartphones across the different countries.