The ACI and RCI values of BRICS countries shown in table VII. South Africa has the maximum ration of average citation per paper (CPP) 16.09, which signify the quality of research undertaken in the country, followed by China with 14.81 ACI, Brazil with 11.7 and India had somewhat closer citation values with Brazil and hence ACI value 11.56 is also more closer to it. Russia being the lowest ACI value with 7.43. For all the BRICS countries, South Africa and China, the RCI value is more than 1.00, i.e. 1.23 and 1.13 respectively indicating the higher citation impact. Brazil and India have almost equal RCI value 0.9 i.e. close to one indicate countries' citation rate is equal to that of BRICS share. Russia has RCI value less than one i.e. 0.57 indicate citation rate is less than other countries of study. Shashnov and Kotsemir (2018) got the similar results except for Russia in terms of citation metrics, they found that "For all BRICS countries except South Africa, the value of FWCI is below 1.00, i.e. less than the average global level of citation. South Africa, China, and Russia demonstrate quite rapid growth of the FWCI value" (p.1131).

VI. CONCLUSION

Scientometric studies using the various bibliometric and economic indicators and techniques highlights the research contribution, performance and evaluation of various countries, institutions. The empirical data shows that BRICS countries contribution in social science subjects like economics is appreciable. China showed tremendous growth in research publication activities in economics after 2000 and other BRICS countries show steady growth. The collaboration effort in economics subject is comparatively less with science and technology arena. BRICS countries have tremendous potential in R&D in social sciences.

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