

DOI: 10.26794/2308-944X-2025-13-3-61-74
UDC 331.1(045)
JEL J81

Corporate Social Responsibility in the Textile Industry in Russia: From its Origins to the Present Day

I.A. Ivanova, V.N. Pulyaeva, M.A. Ponomareva, M.A. Gagarina

Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

ABSTRACT

The **relevance** of the study is due to the fact that corporate social responsibility (CSR) is an integral part of entrepreneurial activity focused on sustainable development. **Scientific problem:** It is traditionally believed that the concept of CSR originated in the United States in the mid-20th century and appeared in the modern Russian Federation only with the advent of transnational corporations at the end of the 20th century. However, historical data indicate deep-rooted traditions of socially responsible entrepreneurship in Russia long before their official recognition. **The purpose** of this work is to identify the practices of social responsibility by textile manufacturers in the Ivanovo region at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries and compare them with the current state of the industry and the manifestation of CSR in it. **Methods:** More than 100 authentic historical documents from the collections of the Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin were analyzed, and D.G. Burylin's socially responsible activities were systematized according to the CSR pyramids of A. Carroll and N. Masoud. **The results** obtained showed that textile manufacturers of the past demonstrated economic, legal, social responsibility and were also engaged in philanthropic activities. This proves that the philosophy of responsible entrepreneurship existed in Russia long before its appearance in the modern sense, which allows us to rethink Russia's role in the development of the concept of corporate social responsibility. In addition, the authors conducted a comparative analysis of the largest textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region in the 1900s and 2020s. Some lag of modern enterprises has been revealed, both in economic development and in social activity. In this regard, it is advisable for modern enterprises to adopt the experience of the past and continue the traditions of social activity in the textile industry of the Ivanovo region.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility; textile industry; Ivanovo region; Russia; entrepreneur; philanthropy; patronage; charity; social guarantees and benefits; sustainable development

For citation: Ivanova I.A., Pulyaeva V.N., Ponomareva M.A., Gagarina M.A. Corporate social responsibility in the textile industry in Russia: From its origins to the present Day. *Review of Business and Economics Studies*. 2025;13(3):61-74. DOI: 10.26794/2308-944X-2025-13-3-61-74

ОРИГИНАЛЬНАЯ СТАТЬЯ

Корпоративная социальная ответственность в текстильной промышленности России: от истоков до современности

И.А. Иванова, В.Н. Пуляева, М.А. Пономарева, М.А. Гагарина

Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация

АННОТАЦИЯ

Актуальность исследования связана с тем, что корпоративная социальная ответственность (КСО) представляет собой неотъемлемую часть предпринимательской деятельности, ориентирующейся на устойчивое развитие. **Научная проблема:** традиционно принято считать, что концепция КСО зародилась в США

в середине XX в., а в современной Российской Федерации появилась лишь с приходом транснациональных корпораций в конце XX в. Однако исторические данные свидетельствуют о глубоко укоренившихся традициях ответственного перед обществом предпринимательства в России задолго до их официального признания. **Цель** данной работы – выявить практики проявления социальной ответственности фабрикантами текстильной промышленности Ивановской области на рубеже XIX–XX вв. и сравнить их с современным состоянием отрасли и проявлением КСО в ней. **Методы.** Проанализировано более 100 подлинных исторических документов из фондов Ивановского государственного историко-краеведческого музея имени Д.Г. Бурылина, произведена систематизация направлений социально ответственной деятельности Д.Г. Бурылина по пирамидам КСО А. Carroll и N. Masoud. **Полученные результаты** показали, что текстильные фабриканты прошлого проявляли экономическую, правовую и социальную ответственность, а также занимались филантропической деятельностью. Это доказывает, что философия ответственного предпринимательства существовала в России задолго до ее появления в современном понимании, что позволяет переосмыслить роль России в развитии концепции корпоративной социальной ответственности. Дополнительно авторы провели сравнительный анализ крупнейших текстильных предприятий Ивановской области 1900-х и 2020-х гг. Выявлено некоторое отставание современных предприятий, как в экономическом развитии, так и в социальной деятельности. В этой связи современным предприятиям целесообразно перенимать опыт прошлого и продолжать традиции социальной деятельности в текстильной отрасли Ивановской области.

Ключевые слова: корпоративная социальная ответственность; текстильная промышленность; Ивановская область; Россия; предприниматель; филантропия; меценатство; благотворительность; социальные гарантии и льготы; устойчивое развитие

Для цитирования: Ivanova I.A., Pulyaeva V.N., Ponomareva M.A., Gagarina M.A. Corporate social responsibility in the textile industry in Russia: From its origins to the present day. *Review of Business and Economics Studies*. 2025;13(3):61-74. DOI: 10.26794/2308-944X-2025-13-3-61-74

1. Introduction

Social responsibility has many manifestations and, among other things, can be defined through the types of activities carried out in the interests of the employees. The first steps to socially responsible management in the past were the establishment of standard working hours, improvement of working conditions, provision of lunch breaks, and the opportunity to rest during the working day, as well as access to medical care, compensatory payments, help with housing, etc. All of the above contributed to a significant improvement in the quality of life of workers and their families. At present, the concept of corporate social responsibility is manifested in all sectors of the economy in developed and developing countries. Textiles occupy a special place among the sectors of the national economy, which is due to the special historical facts of its development.

The textile industry was the dominant sector of the Industrial Revolution during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as evidenced by data on employment, demand for products, and the cost of capital invested [1]. It was in the textile industry that modern production methods began to be used en masse, machine technology was introduced, which, in turn, contributed to achieving high production rates compared to other industries. Thanks to the

use of mechanization and improvement of industrial processes, at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the textile industry reached its peak. Production became mass and more efficient. The obvious advantages of the development of the textile industry during this period, due to industrialization, expansion of sales markets, and active introduction of new technologies (steam engines, weaving machines and chemical processes), contributed to social changes that led to the transformation of the social structure. Workers in textile factories constituted one of the largest labor groups, which highlighted the growing issue of ensuring their quality of life and respecting their rights. In this regard, research into the social responsibility practices of textile manufacturers seems relevant.

The emergence of social responsibility among textile manufacturers is associated with several factors. One of them is the high rate of industrialization, in the context of which there is an awareness of the need to improve the working conditions of workers in factories, as this allows for an increase in labor productivity. The next factor should be attributed to attempts at social normalization. The activation of the workers' social movement in the second half of the 19th century, typical for European countries and the USA, also finds echoes in Russia from that period. For example, from the 1870s to 1897, there

was a reduction in the length of the working day from 14–16 hours to 11.5 hours [2]. In addition, the socially responsible activities of entrepreneurs in pre-revolutionary Russia were determined by Orthodox traditions, according to which high incomes had to be directed to charitable deeds and the public good [3]. Thus, existing ideological and traditional values, as well as growing public awareness of workers' problems and their demands for improved working conditions, stimulated textile manufacturers to implement social programs and initiatives.

Furthermore, many countries, including Russia, were already beginning to adopt laws that regulated working conditions and provided social guarantees for workers. Given this, manufacturers were forced to follow these standards and implement social programs to comply with the law. Another factor can be considered: the growing competition in this area. With the increase in the number of textile factories, the demand for skilled labor increased, and to retain such workers and attract new ones, changes in the social policy of enterprises were required.

At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, social responsibility of textile factories became the norm in Russia. From the second half of the 19th century, prominent Russian entrepreneurs began to develop a set of measures at their industrial enterprises related to the introduction of medical care, sanitary hygiene rules in factories and workers' barracks, as well as the organization of primary education for workers' children [3]. Ultimately, in the largest factories, the actions of factory owners and manufacturers result in extensive social programs for workers and employees, objectively aimed at improving the quality of work and life [4].

In the 20th century, after the socialist revolution, all textile enterprises were nationalized, and a number of social guarantees and standards were implemented within the framework of the command-administrative economic system. In the 21st century, as free economic relations returned, implementing the CSR concept at textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region has become important again.

The Ivanovo region is the textile capital of the country, with about 3,000 textiles and sewing enterprises concentrated here. The region produces 70% of Russia's cotton fabrics. According to Ivanovostat,¹ in 2024, industrial enterprises in the Ivanovo re-

gion shipped goods of their own production and performed work and services for a total of 404.837 billion rubles. In current prices (excluding inflation), this is 17 percent more than in 2023. Of this, exactly a third comes from textile production — 136.54 billion rubles.

Thus, we believe that using the example of the Ivanovo textile industry, we can trace the emergence of CSR in Russia long before its official recognition.

2. Materials and methods

The purpose of this study was to examine the social responsibility of textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries using the example of D. G. Burylin's factories, as well as modern practices of social responsibility of textile enterprises in the region.

To develop the research algorithm, the first stage of the study involved studying scientific papers on the topic of entrepreneurship and archival documents. This study was conducted using the method of studying retrospective sources that recorded historical facts and information about the manifestation of social responsibility by entrepreneurs, as well as archival documents confirming this.

At the next stage, to confirm the hypothesis about the manifestation of social responsibility in its modern understanding by textile manufacturers of the past, a modern model of corporate social responsibility (CSR) was chosen — the pyramid of A. Carroll, which consists of a hierarchy of responsibility: at the base is the economic factor, then comes legality, then ethics, and at the top is charity [6, 7]. The authors also used a modification of A. Carroll's pyramid made by N. Masoud in 2016 [8].

At the final stage of the study, the authors conducted a comparative analysis of the economic and social activities of textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region at the beginning of the 20th century and at the beginning of the third decade of the 21st century. For this purpose, analytical reports on the state of textile production in the region, presented in open sources, as well as data provided by the executive authorities of the Ivanovo region, were used.

The materials on the topic of the study included various sources concerning the development of the textile industry of the Ivanovo region at the turn of the 19th — 20th centuries, as well as data on the current state of the industry. The sources can be grouped into the following categories:

¹ Mokretsov M. Textile production by the end of 2024 accounted for a third of the entire industry of the Ivanovo region. Ivanovo Live. URL: <https://ivanovolive.ru/news/22759>

- scientific works in the field of the history of the development of the textile industry in pre-revolutionary Russia and the origins of the development of corporate social responsibility in its modern sense;

- archival documents from the depository of the State Budgetary Institution of the Ivanovo Region “Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after D.G. Burylin”;

- the modern concept of CSR, developed by various authors, including the CSR pyramid of A. Carroll and N. Masoud [6–8];

- statistical data and analytical reports of the executive authorities of the Ivanovo region on the regulation of social and labor and related economic relations between the Government of the Ivanovo region, the regional association of trade union organizations, and the regional association of employers;

- information on the state of the textile industry in the Ivanovo region, presented in open sources, including the Internet.

3. Results

Historically, the textile industry of Russia has come a long way from a handicraft subsistence economy to the formation of large industrial centers in the Moscow and Ivanovo regions [9].

Moscow textile industry

In the history of Moscow textile production, several dynasties of manufacturers can be distinguished, which made a significant contribution to the development of the industry. One of the most famous dynasties of textile manufacturers in Moscow was the Morozovs dynasty. It began its activity at the end of the 19th century and invested heavily in the development of the textile industry. The Morozovs factories were known for their high-quality textiles, as well as social and cultural programs for workers. Social responsibility at the Morozovs' textile factories was demonstrated in the desire to improve working conditions for workers by creating safe and comfortable working conditions in production [10]. Workers were required to comply with safety regulations and were provided with the opportunity to undergo regular medical examinations. Factories sought to comply with labor laws, including compliance with working hours, wages, and vacation pay. At Morozovs' enterprises, workers received medical care, inexpensive but

high-quality food, and primary and vocational education [11].

Another famous dynasty was the Stroganovs, who founded their textile factories in Moscow in the 19th century. They also invested heavily in the industry and became some of the most successful entrepreneurs in the textile industry. The factories implemented social programs for workers, such as training and professional development, medical care and social support. The Stroganovs also actively participated in public and charitable events, supporting local communities and providing assistance to those in need.²

Also worth noting is the Popovs dynasty, which also played an important role in the development of the textile industry in the Moscow region. They founded a number of successful factories and contributed to improving the working and living conditions of workers at their enterprises [12].

Textile products manufactured by the Shchukins family business, famous textile manufacturers, such as bed linen, towels, blankets and other textile products, were popular among consumers due to their high quality and variety of products. The Shchukins are also known for their innovative approaches to production and constant improvement of technologies, which ensured the high competitiveness of their products in the textile market. In addition, the Shchukins paid great attention to labor protection, providing safe working conditions for their workers, carrying out preventive measures, and training personnel in safety rules [12].

Ivanovo textile industry

The economic activity of the peasants of the village, and later the city of Ivanovo-Voznesenskoye (now Ivanovo), led to this region becoming the largest center for the production of *chintz* in pre-revolutionary Russia [13]. Manufacturers from this city played a significant role in the economic life of the country and made a significant contribution to the development of the textile industry. The most famous dynasty in the region is considered to be the Burylin textile manufacturers, which reached the peak of its economic development at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, when Dmitry Genadyevich Burylin was in charge.

² State Budgetary Institution of the Ivanovo Region “the Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin” Official website. URL: <https://igikm.ru/>

A study of historical archival documents of the Burylin dynasty of textile manufacturers allows us to find confirmation that they were indeed aware of their social responsibility in relation to the conduct of business at enterprises, in terms of striving to improve the working conditions of their employees by creating better working conditions, providing opportunities for education, as well as the opportunity to take care of workers' health and safety.

The documents stored in the state archive, in the funds of the D.G. Burylin Museum, in the regional scientific library, eloquently testify to the reputation of Dmitry Gennadyevich as a kind, decent and honest person and a proactive defender of the city's interests. For example, he organized the improvement of the city's central boulevard, purchasing trees and shrubs at his own expense. He was the founder and trustee of various health and educational institutions, which implied not only participation in their management but also the direct allocation of significant sums for their improvement.³ From 1872 he held various positions in 57 city and public institutions. The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History has a document containing a list of institutions in which he participated in the period from 1872 to 1919.⁴

The innovativeness of D.G. Burylin's enterprise is confirmed by the employment of a chemical engineer from France, V.A. de la Croa, for fabric coloring. The Ivanovo Museum of Local History holds a contract for the employment of V.A. de la Croa dated 16.01.1912.⁵

At the factories of D.G. Burylin, a Health Insurance Fund was created, the Rules of which show concern for the condition of workers and the possibilities for them to receive medical care. The Ivanovo Museum of Local History contains the Rules for the participants of the fund, which establish the rules for providing medical care to workers of the spinning-weaving-bleaching, calico-printing and brewing-dyeing factories.⁶ A newspaper clipping about the hospital for craftsmen and workers in Ivanovo in 1910 provides data on the costs of its maintenance and treatment of patients. All this demonstrates the

manifestation of social responsibility and confirms the desire to ensure financial transparency of business activities.⁷ Factory workers were also elected to the hospital council, which is mentioned in the surviving Letter of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk City Mayor addressed to D.G. Burylin regarding the meeting of factory owners on elections to the Council of the Hospital of Unskilled Workers.⁸

The factories had rules that established the rights and obligations of both the owner and the factory workers, the requirements for labor discipline, the procedure for making payments, determining guarantees and working conditions, etc. These rules were put in each worker's paybook so they could learn them. Thus, the Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin contains Payroll Book No. 188 of Ulita Fedorovna Matveyeva, a sorter in the bleaching department of the D.G. Burylin Paper Products Manufactory.⁹

The owner of the factory was charged with the responsibility of taking measures to ensure the welfare and order at the enterprise, the procedure for issuing wages was specified, etc. The established internal regulations specified the schedule of work start and end times, the duration of time for rest, lunches and breakfasts, and prescribed the conditions for using the apartments, baths, etc. arranged for workers at factories. Particular attention was paid to compliance with safety requirements when handling machines, fire safety, etc. The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History keeps the Internal Regulations for the Bleaching Department of the D.G. Burylin Paper Products Manufactory in Ivanovo-Voznesensk.¹⁰

D.G. Burylin's factories had insurance against industrial accidents. The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History holds a copy of the agreement between the Board of the Ivanovo-Voznesensk "Society for Mutual Insurance of Manufacturers and Plant Owners from Accidents with Their Workers and Employees" and the peasant I. Ya. Printsev on the issuance of a one-time compensation for the death of his daughter from an accident that occurred at the factory of the "Partnership of Manufactures of D.G. Burylin".¹¹

³ State Budgetary Institution of the Ivanovo Region "the Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin" Official website. URL: <https://igikm.ru/>

⁴ Depository catalog number: Ivanovo Regional Museum of Local History (further briefly) IRMLH 2582. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=29454807>

⁵ Depository catalog number IRMLH 3131. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=33913134>

⁶ Depository catalog number IRMLH 2650. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=30583997>

⁷ Depository catalog number IRMLH 2752/3. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=35788694>

⁸ Depository catalog number IRMLH 63679. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=33074057>

⁹ Depository catalog number IRMLH 77670. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=49303726>

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ Depository catalog number IRMLH 3146. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=33920192>

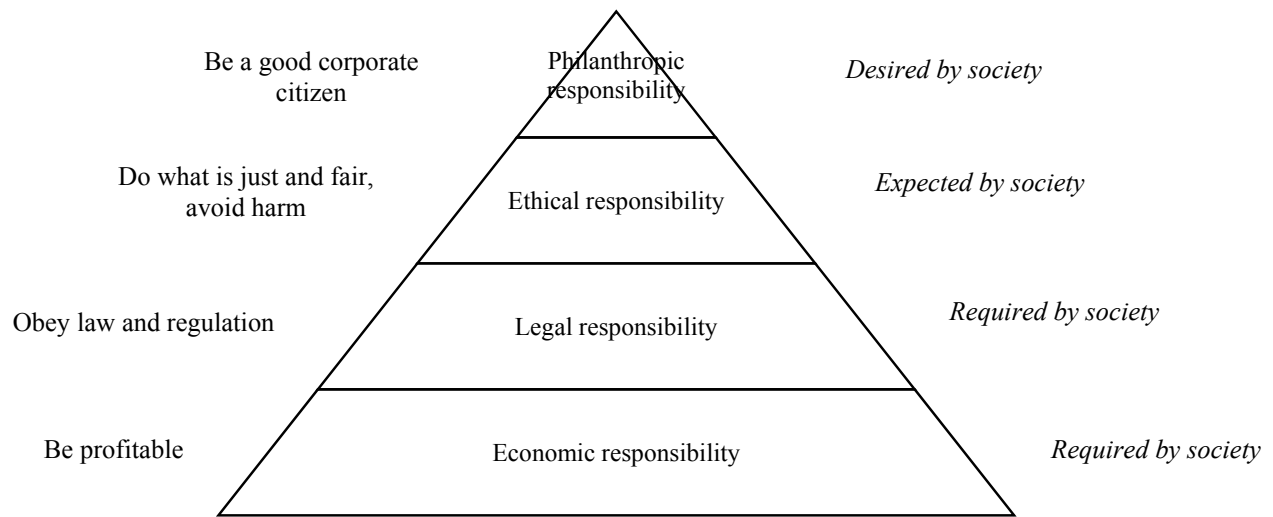


Fig. 1. Carroll's modified classic pyramid model of CSR

Source: [7 p. 8].

Table 1

Systematization of social responsibility of textile manufacturer D.G. Burylin by levels of the CSR pyramid of A. Carroll

Levels of social responsibility	Factors of manifestation of social responsibility in factories D.G. Burylin
Economic responsibility: to increase profits, create quality products, oblige employees to show personal responsibility, etc.	Introduction of new technologies, expansion of production. The factory produced elastic, calico, twill, jacquard fabrics. Products of Burylin factories received gold and silver awards at international and all-Russian exhibitions. In 1895, the manufacturing facilities were completely transferred to stone buildings, equipped with steam heating, ventilation, electric lighting and the most advanced technology of the time
Legal responsibility: establishing and adhering to business principles: honesty, transparency, safety, maintaining reputation, establishing trust, etc.	Approval of internal regulations and the Charter of factories, which established the rights and obligations of both the manufacturer and the workers. Compliance with the law and maintenance of law and order and welfare in factories and residential buildings. Establishment of a local crown police and manufacturing department in the village of Ivanovo
Ethical responsibility: compliance with rules of conduct, requirements are the same for everyone, etc.	Provision of medical care to workers and their families by organizing a special fund (bol'nichnye kassy). Construction of barracks to provide workers with housing. Construction of household facilities (bathhouses). The factory financed the insurance of workers and employees, and the maintenance of housing and outpatient care
Philanthropic responsibility: charity, environmental protection, support for education, healthcare, volunteering, etc.	The factory maintained several houses for free apartments for specialists for its workers. The factory had a two-year men's school with a four-year course, for the maintenance of which 2.5 thousand rubles were spent annually. For children of poor parents, free charity dinners were organized at their own expense, and funds were allocated to help the poor, and gifts were purchased for children from orphanages for the New Year. In 1904, on Burylin's initiative and with his personal funds, a wooden church from the 17th century was preserved. In 1912, he built a retaining wall with a wave-shaped lattice and planted a linden alley. Financing of general and vocational educational institutions in the city of Ivanovo. Establishment of a museum

Source: Developed by the authors.

Dmitry Gennadyevich Burylin paid great attention to education, especially primary education; he was a trustee and organizer of schools for craftsmen and workers, as well as their children. The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History holds a Letter from the Inspector of Public Schools, I. Lyubimov, addressed to D. G. Burylin, on the organization of a primary school.¹² Like the entire city elite, he was a member of the boards of trustees of a number of educational institutions. Among the recipients of his money were a technical school, a drawing school, a women's vocational school, the Uspenskaya and Afanasovskaya parochial schools, as well as a zemstvo school in Khutorovo [14].

D. G. Burylin was a passionate collector; he started with a collection of fabrics and then began to travel around the world and collect exotic antiquities and even acquired entire collections. The first demonstration of exhibits collected by Burylin took place in 1903, and then he built a separate building for the museum, which was ceremoniously opened at the end of December 1914.

As can be seen from the conducted research of the historical facts of the activities of the manufacturer D. G. Burylin, who operated in the small provincial town of Ivanovo-Voznesensky, his social activity was in no way inferior to the capital's patrons and philanthropists. At the same time, it is important to emphasize that, despite this, the level of well-being of factory workers remained unsatisfactory, which later led to the socialist revolution.

After the socialist revolution of 1917, one of the representatives of the Burylin family continued to manage the factory under the control of the workers' committee, and in 1919, when the enterprise was nationalized, he left the following message: "Workers, I implore you by the living God, do not ruin the economy. I do not spare myself, the factories are beauties, how much of my sweat and blood went into them" [14]. These words also convey the meaning of the manifestation of social responsibility of an entrepreneur for his enterprise.

4. Discussion

The results and conclusions of the study conducted by the authors on the socially responsible activities of textile manufacturers in pre-revolutionary Russia can be compared with the model of corpo-

rate social responsibility proposed by Professor Archie Carroll in 1991. He presented his model as a pyramid consisting of a hierarchy of responsibility: at the base is the economic factor, followed by legality, then ethics, and at the top is charity (*Fig. 1*). A. Carroll's pyramid is recognized as an outstanding contribution to the conceptualization of CSR in the 20th century [15].

A comparison was made of the manifestation of social responsibility in the factories of D. G. Burylin with the description of the factors specified in the model of A. Carroll, the content of which confirms the presence of elements of social responsibility in textile production in pre-revolutionary Russia (*Table 1*).

Thus, we see that already at the end of the 19th — beginning of the 20th century, Russian textile manufacturers implemented all aspects of CSR according to the concept of A. Carroll. However, this model has been repeatedly criticized since it was developed in the USA and for companies from the USA, which makes it difficult to use in other countries, especially developing ones [16–18]. In this regard, a researcher from Jordan proposed his own interpretation of the CSR pyramid (*Fig. 2*). In this model, the basic responsibility, as in A. Carroll's pyramid, is economic responsibility — this is what commercial organizations exist for. At the second level there is a global responsibility, which takes into account the global and local agenda in the field of environmental protection, preservation of cultural and ethnic heritage, resolution of socio-economic problems, etc. The entrepreneur's motto at this level is "think globally, act locally." At the third level of the responsibility hierarchy are legal and ethical responsibilities together, and at the fourth level is corporate philanthropy.

Next, we will systematize the socially responsible activities of D. G. Burylin and his associates in the international CSR pyramid (*Table 2*).

Thus, the use of the modern international CSR pyramid allows us to more fully disclose all aspects of D. G. Burylin's socially responsible activities, since it became possible to supplement the classical approach with activities in the area of solving urban development issues, as well as preserving cultural heritage through collecting and subsequently establishing a museum accessible to the public.

In general, textile manufacturers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were characterized by expansion of production, introduction of advanced

¹² Depository catalog number IRMLH 2819/8. URL: <https://www.goskatalog.ru/portal/#/collections?id=34075864>

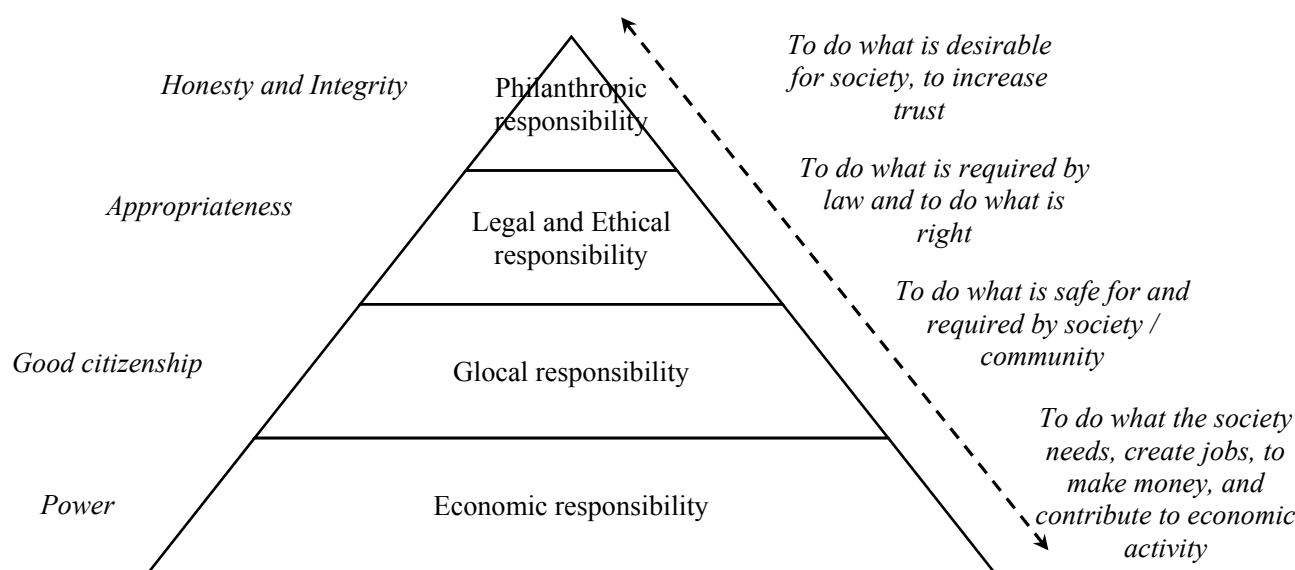


Fig. 2. International Pyramid Model of CSR

Source: [8]

technologies and capital growth — economic responsibility, attention to the problems of urban development — glocal responsibility, compliance with legal requirements and ensuring workers' rights relevant to that historical stage of society's development — legal and ethical responsibility, charity and funding of educational, medical, and cultural institutions — philanthropic responsibility.

Current state of the textile industry in the Ivanovo region

As already mentioned, the Ivanovo region is the center of textile production in Russia. According to the results of 2023, the top-20 largest textile enterprises of the Russian Federation shipped goods for a total of 50.68 billion rubles. Nine of these twenty enterprises, including the first three leaders in revenue, are located in the Ivanovo region. In total, these enterprises of the Ivanovo region shipped goods for 31.19 billion rubles.¹³

The authors compared the production volumes of the three largest textile factories associations of the early 20th century (Kuvaevs, Burylins, Yamanovskies) from the Ivanovo region in 1902 and nine largest textile enterprises of this region in 2023 (LLC "TD Tekstil", LLC "IvMashTorg", LLC "Galtex", LLC "KhBK NAVTEX", LLC "Ultrastab", LLC "Ivanovsky Melangeevy Kombinat", LLC "Kolobovskie Tkani", LLC "Bolshaya Tekstilnaya Manufaktura"). The conversion of the pre-

revolutionary ruble into modern money was carried out at the average annual price of gold for 2023 according to the Central Bank of the Russian Federation,¹⁴ since the tsarist ruble was equal to 0.77g of gold [19]. As a result, it was established that the three largest factories of the early 20th century were twice as ahead of the nine largest textile enterprises of the present day in terms of annual revenue (Table 3). This lag of modern textile enterprises is due to the fact that currently 55% of textiles sold in Russia are imported,¹⁵ and in pre-revolutionary Russia net imports were negative [20], and Russia increased its exports to the countries of the East (Iran, China). The level of annual wages in the industry is currently also lower than it was in pre-revolutionary Russia, but working conditions 120 years ago were much more difficult: the working day was 11.5 hours long, modern occupational safety standards did not exist and, as a result, were not implemented (dampness, stifling air, high temperatures, etc.), which led to a high percentage of occupational diseases [2].

Next, we will present the results of the analysis of the CSR practices of modern textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region according to the A. Carroll pyramid based on the analytical reports of the regional executive authorities (Table 4).

¹⁴ Official gold exchange rate in rubles per gram according to the Central Bank of Russia. URL: <https://investfunds.ru/indexes/224/>

¹⁵ Review of the textile and light industry of Russia for 2023. URL: https://www.rctest.ru/Documents/%D0%A0%D1%8B%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%BA%20%D0%9B%D0%95%D0%93%D0%9F%D0%A0%D0%9E%D0%9C%20%D0%B7%D0%B0%202023_%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%BE%D0%B3.pdf

¹³ Top 20 Russian fabric manufacturers for 2023. URL: <https://nomer.pyc/blog/top-20-rossijskikh-proizvoditelej-tkani>

Table 2

Systematization of social responsibility of textile manufacturer D.G. Burylin by levels of the international CSR pyramid
N. Masoud

Levels of social responsibility	Factors of manifestation of social responsibility in factories D.G. Burylin
Economic Responsibility	See "Economic Responsibility" in <i>Table 1</i>
Glocal responsibility	Improvement of the city of Ivanovo-Voznesensk (for example, landscaping the boulevard on Aleksandrovskaya Street). Collecting fabrics, preserving and transmitting cultural traditions by creating a large collection of old Ivanovo cotton printed textiles. Expanding the collection with other artifacts. Establishing a museum. The search for a compromise solution to the problem of the fire hazard of small wooden buildings on the one hand and depriving the local population of housing they had just built on the other hand. It resulted in a petition to prohibit the demolition of wooden buildings on small plots in the city and to allocate city land free of charge in vacant places to Ivanovo residents who were losing their small plots, giving them up to two years to move their houses to new lands
Legal and Ethical Responsibility	See "legal responsibility" and "ethical responsibility" in <i>Table 1</i>
Philanthropic Responsibility	See "Philanthropic Responsibility" in <i>Table 1</i>

Source: Developed by the authors.

Table 3

Comparison of income of textile enterprises of Ivanovo region in 1902 and 2023

Parameters	Volumes
Revenue of the largest textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region, 1902	12.79 million rubles
Revenue of the largest textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region, 1902, converted to modern money at the cost of gold	62.56 billion rubles
Revenue of the largest textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region, 2023	31.19 billion rubles
Average annual wages of textile factory workers, 1902	159 rubles
Average annual wages of textile factory workers, 1900, converted to today's money at the value of gold	774 thousand rubles
Average annual wages of textile factory workers, 2023	457 thousand rubles

Source: Developed by the authors.

The results show the following:

1) the modern textile industry of the Ivanovo region is one of the key for the region, textile enterprises make a significant contribution to the socio-economic development of the region. At the same time, in terms of income levels and economic efficiency, modern textile enterprises lag behind their historical counterparts, primarily due to the changing global market conditions;

2) a number of social guarantees and benefits that were introduced by pre-revolutionary manufacturers on a voluntary basis are now part of the social guarantees provided at the legislative level, and modern textile enterprises also provide additional social benefits on top of this, therefore, the well-being of

modern workers is generally higher than 120 years ago, but this is due, first of all, to the general development and humanization of social and labor relations and the reduction in the number of dependents (children and elderly parents) among workers, etc.;

3) at the level of philanthropic responsibility, according to available data, the contribution of modern textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region is insignificant compared to the patronage of manufacturers of the past. This is due, firstly, to the fact that the income of textile enterprises turned out to be lower than that of their analogues of 120 years, therefore, modern enterprises do not have sufficient funds for charitable activities. Secondly, textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region are mainly represented by small

Table 4

Systematization of social responsibility of modern textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region by levels of the CSR pyramid of A. Carroll

Levels of social responsibility	Factors of manifestation of social responsibility of textile enterprises of Ivanovo region
Economic responsibility: to increase profits, create quality products, oblige employees to show personal responsibility, etc.	Revenue growth of textile enterprises by 26% in 2023. As part of the national project "Labor Productivity and Employment Support", a number of sample flows (the result of optimization of production/auxiliary processes based on the formed infrastructure for the development of the production system) have been implemented at textile enterprises (for example, LLC "Trikotazh Natalie", Ivanovo Textile Company, etc.), as a result, on average, work in progress was reduced by 36%, process time by 27%, and output increased by 32%. In December 2023, LLC "Mercury" launched an investment project "Creation of production of brushed knitted fabric of increased comfort, including innovative heat-resistant fabric based on aramid fibers." LLC "Ultrastab" has established production of over 40 types of import-substituting geotextile materials used in the construction of motorways, railways, hydraulic structures, airfields, as well as in landscaping. The weaving line produces wide fabrics made of polyester and polypropylene
Legal responsibility: establishing and adhering to business principles: honesty, transparency, safety, maintaining reputation, establishing trust, etc.	Protection and safety of labor and improvement of working conditions of workers, provision of social guarantees and benefits for workers within the framework of legal norms established by labor legislation. A number of textile enterprises have concluded collective labor agreements regulating social and labor relations (for example, LLC "KhBK NAVTEX"). Textile enterprises are included in the list of the largest taxpayers of the Ivanovo region, filling the regional budget with their tax payments (for example, LLC "TD Tekstil", LLC "IvMashTorg", LLC "Galtex", LLC "KhBK NAVTEX" and others). At the same time, the industry agreement regulating social and labor relations in the textile industry was concluded until the end of 2023, and no new agreement was concluded for subsequent periods
Ethical responsibility: compliance with rules of conduct, requirements are the same for everyone, etc.	In addition to the social guarantees established by law, textile enterprises provide many benefits to employees with children: one-time payments at the birth of children, on Mother's Day, Knowledge Day, provision of additional vacations, medical insurance, free vouchers to health resorts, organization of holidays and competitions for children of employees, provision of gifts to children of employees, free distribution of fabrics at the birth of children, etc. (OJSC "KhBK Shuyskie Sitsy", LLC "Galtex", LLC "KhBK NAVTEX", etc.). Free provision (compensation of part of the cost) of memberships to sports organizations (fitness clubs, swimming pools, gyms, ice arenas, winter bases, etc.). Insurance of family members of employees under corporate insurance programs. Provision (compensation of rental costs) of housing. Lifetime payment to the pension (with indexation) for employees who have worked at the enterprise for 15 years (upon their retirement)
Philanthropic responsibility: charity, environmental protection, support for education, healthcare, volunteering, etc.	In 2023, an additional partnership agreement was concluded to create and develop educational and production clusters between textile enterprises and the Government of the Ivanovo Region. The region's enterprises are actively developing a new direction for themselves – the production of natural fabrics from flax and hemp, as well as recycling and the launch of secondary processing of raw materials ("Laut Recycling", "Lider Tex", "EcoMir", "Krasnaya Vetka"). Conducting cultural and leisure events for employees and their families (Family Recreation Day, Victory Day, Children's Day, Knowledge Day, Winter Fun, New Year's party for employees' children, excursions around the region and the Central Federal District, etc.)

Source: Developed by the authors.

legal entities that are not required to fully disclose information about their social activities. In this regard, it is possible that the lack of information does not allow us to draw other conclusions about the philanthropic activities of textile enterprises;

4) in modern CSR practice, an important aspect is ensuring environmental protection, which is reflected in the production of textiles from recycled materials at a number of modern textile enterprises in the Ivanovo region. 120 years ago, the environmental agenda was not as acute as it is now, but even then D.G. Burylin was engaged in landscaping of Ivanovo;

5) in the practice of implementing CSR, textile enterprises strive to develop all the main directions, however, there are growth points, among which, in particular, the need to conclude an industry agreement for a new period after 2023, as well as increasing the competitiveness of products in order to increase revenue and, as a result, the emergence of funds for significant charitable projects.

Recent scientific research confirms that the concept of CSR in terms of social responsibility and charity has become ingrained at the cultural level among today's Russian managers [21], although environmental aspects are still not deeply understood [22, 23]. At the same time, it is in modern Russia that the manifestation of CSR by entrepreneurs has a greater impact on the financial performance of their business than in economically developed countries [24]. In addition, the tradition of studying CSR considers that its origins are in Western European countries and the USA, explaining corporate charity by Christian (Catholic and Protestant) philosophy [15]. Research emphasizes that CSR in Russia has previously been poorly studied [25]. The history of the development of CSR in Russia has been completely overlooked by researchers, or, on the contrary, it has been emphasized that in Russia, as in other post-Soviet countries, this concept is superficial in nature [22] and is only at the stage of inception or implementation [26]. However, the results we obtained indicate just the opposite.

Thus, a comparison of the practice of implementing economic and social activities of pre-revolutionary and modern textile factories in the Ivanovo region shows that modern enterprises need to pay attention, first of all, to their economic efficiency, increase the competitiveness of products, and enter new markets, including foreign ones, to equal the income level of pre-revolutionary factories. Higher incomes will allow companies to raise wages for workers and expand social and charitable programs.

5. Conclusion

The issues of corporate social responsibility and ensuring sustainable development are currently very relevant because of the aggravation of environmental, socio-economic and political problems in almost all regions of the world. Traditionally, corporate social responsibility has been considered to be the result of the transformation of corporate relations in the 20th century, when large corporations realized that their economic success depended not only on the effectiveness of their core operational processes but also on how ethically they conducted their business and extended their responsible behavior to the environment.

The authors conducted a study of historical facts concerning the socially responsible activities of textile manufacturers in Russia at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries. Particular attention is paid to the activities of industrialist Dmitry Gennadyevich Burylin from Ivanovo, as a representative of provincial entrepreneurs on the one hand, but also a large industrial center on the other. As a result of studying archival documents presented in the funds of the Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin, the main directions of his social activity were determined. This analysis allowed us to see manifestations of CSR in the work of the factory and in the personal charitable activities of D.G. Burylin himself. The results we obtained indicate that corporate social responsibility in the 19th – 20th centuries was not limited to Western European countries and the USA but was widespread among Russian entrepreneurs.

Then, the facts of the manifestation of social responsibility of D.G. Burylin and his enterprises were systematized in accordance with the CSR pyramid of A. Carroll, as well as in accordance with the improved international CSR pyramid. The latter allowed a comprehensive examination of the social activity of the manufacturer D.G. Burylin.

As a result of the original author's approach, which consists of examining the activities of industrialists in pre-revolutionary Russia from the point of view of the modern concept of Corporate Social Responsibility, it was possible to determine that already 120 years ago in pre-revolutionary Russia the social responsibility of entrepreneurs was realized, and the history of CSR can and should be expanded beyond the countries of Western Europe and the USA geographically and the boundaries of the 20th century historically.

At the final stage, the authors compared the results of economic activity of the largest textile enterprises of the Ivanovo region according to data from 1902 and 2023, as well as the practice of their socially responsible activities. It has been found that although the welfare of workers is generally at a higher level at present, this is largely due to the state's social policy but not the activity of manufacturers themselves. It is important for textile enterprises themselves to adopt the historical experience of pre-revolutionary manufacturers, who allocated significant funds to social activities, which is only possible if their products are highly competitive.

However, our study is not free from some limitations. Thus, we have examined in detail the representation of the CSR only by example of D.G. Burylin, while other representatives of the entrepreneurial community of pre-revolutionary Russia are only mentioned in passing. In this regard, the problem of the emergence and development of the CSR in Russia requires a more detailed study with reference to archival materials not only from Ivanovo but also from other regions of Russia. Further research will allow us to study in more depth the role of Russian entrepreneurs in the history of CSR development in the world.

REFERENCES

1. Collection of statistical data on the factory and plant industry from 1887 to 1926. Vol. 1. Part 1. Industry in 1900. Bazarov V.A., Varzar V.E., Groman V.G., eds. Moscow: State Publishing House; 1929. 154 p. (In Russ.). URL: https://istmat.org/files/uploads/26688/dinamika_rossiyskoy_i_sovetskoy_promyshlennosti_v_svyazi_s_razvitiem_hozyaystva_za_sorok_let_1887-1926_gg_tom_1_1929.pdf
2. Glebov Yu.F., Sokolov V.M. History of the Bolshaya Ivanovo Manufactory Factory. Ivanovo: Ivanovo Regional State Publishing House; 1952. 154 p. (In Russ.). URL: <https://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/ivanovo/text.pdf>
3. Baranova N.V. Social responsibility of entrepreneurship in Russia: issues of terminology, development, national characteristics. *Russian entrepreneurship*. 2017;18(9):1479–1489. (In Russ.). DOI: 10.18334/rp.18.9.37815
4. Izmailova M.A. Evolution of the formation of the institutional environment of corporate social responsibility in Russia. *Humanities. Bulletin of the Financial University*. 2019;3(39):82–88. (In Russ.). DOI: 10.26794/2226-7867-2019-9-3-82-88
5. Gabdrakhmanova R.A. Development of charity in Russia. *Bulletin of the Kazan State Power Engineering University*. 2012;2(13):99–108. (In Russ.). URL: <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=20194082>
6. Carroll A.B. The pyramid of corporate social responsibility: Toward the moral management of organizational stakeholders. *Business Horizons*. 1991;34(4):39–48. URL: [https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813\(91\)90005-G](https://doi.org/10.1016/0007-6813(91)90005-G)
7. Carroll A.B. Carroll's pyramid of CSR: Taking another look. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility*. 2016;3:1–8. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-016-0004-6>
8. Masoud N. How to win the battle of ideas in corporate social responsibility: the International Pyramid Model of CSR. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility*. 2017;2(4). URL: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-017-0015-y>
9. Tanshina Z.A. History of the emergence of textile manufactory in Russia. *Bulletin of MGUKI*. 2008;5:281–283. (In Russ.). URL: <https://www.elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=12805406>
10. Potkina I.V. On the Olympus of Business Success: Nikolskaya Manufactory of the Morozovs, 1797–1917. Moscow: Publishing House of the Main Archives of Moscow; 2004. 384 p. (In Russ.). URL: https://irisan.ru/sites/default/files/2024-04/%D0%AD%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD_%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D1%8F_%D0%95%D0%B6%D0%B5%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B4%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%BA2001_2002.pdf
11. Dementyev E.M. Medical care for factory workers. St. Petersburg; 1899. 217 p. (In Russ.). URL: https://minfin.gov.ru/ru/document?id_4=306659-dementev_e.m._vrachebnaya_pomoshch_fabrichnym_rabochim_za_1897_g._spb._1899
12. Platonov O. 1000 years of Russian entrepreneurship. From the history of merchant families. Moscow, Sovremennik; 1995. 478 p. (In Russ.). URL: https://royallib.com/book/platonov_oleg/1000_let_russkogo_predprinimatelstva_iz_istorii_kupecheskih_rodov.html
13. Stolbov V.P. On the issue of the emergence of industrial textile entrepreneurship in the Russian province (on the example of Ivanovo). *Historians and economic studies*. 2012;13(2–3):43–62. (In Russ.). URL: <https://jhist.bgu.ru/reader/article.aspx?id=18866>

14. Butrin E.S. "The Great Collector of Antiquities" (on the 170th anniversary of the birth of Dmitry Gennadyevich Burylin) / State Budgetary Institution of the Ivanovo Region State Archives of the Ivanovo Region. 2022. (In Russ.). URL: <https://ivarh.ru/virtualnye-vystavki/-velikiy-sobiratel-drevnostey-k-170-letiyu-so-dnya-rojdeniya-dmitriya-gennadevicha-burylina-1106>
15. Latapí M.A., Jóhannsdóttir L., Davídsdóttir B. A literature review of the history and evolution of corporate social responsibility. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility*. 2019;4.1. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-018-0039-y>
16. Visser W. Revisiting Carroll's CSR pyramid: An African perspective. In M. Huniche, E.P. Rahbek (Eds.), *Corporate citizenship in developing countries-new partnership perspectives*. Copenhagen: Copenhagen Business School Press. 2006:29–56. URL: https://www.waynevisser.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/article_africa_pyramid_wvisser.pdf
17. Geva A. Three models of corporate social responsibility: Interrelationships between theory, research, and practice. *Business and Society Review*. 2008;113(1):1–41. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8594.2008.00311.x>
18. Matten D., Moon J. A conceptual framework for understanding CSR, chapter 25 in corporate social responsibility across Europe, editors André Habish, Jan Jonker. Berlin: Springer Berlin Heidelberg; 2005:335–356. URL: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/246430578_'Implicit'_and_'Explicit'_CSR_A_conceptual_framework_for_understanding_CSR_in_Europe
19. Abalkin L. Economic views and state activity of S. Yu. Witte; Rus. acad. sciences, Institute of Economics. Moscow: Institute of Economics RAS; 1999. 53 p. (In Russ.). URL: https://rusneb.ru/catalog/000199_000009_000614901/
20. Konotopov M.V., Lembersky M.N. Development of the cotton industry in Russia 1900–1917. *Innovations and Investments*. 2016;(2):69–75. (In Russ.). URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/razvitie-hlochatobumazhnoy-promyshlennosti-rossii-19001917-gg/viewer>
21. Ivanova-Gongne M., Torkkeli L., Hannibal M., Uzhegova M., Barner-Rasmussen W., Dziubaniuk O., Kulkov I. Cultural sensemaking of corporate social responsibility: A dyadic view of Russian-Finnish business relationships. *Industrial Marketing Management*. 2022;101:153–164. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indmarman.2021.12.010>
22. Limon O., Tasik H.T. Some considerations regarding corporate social responsibility in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Russia. *Polar Research*. 2024;43. URL: <https://doi.org/10.33265/polar.v43.8723>
23. Ivanova-Gongne M., Galkina T., Uzhegova M., Torkkeli L. Sensemaking of environmental commitment: a socio-historical contextualization of post-Soviet managers' views. *Scandinavian Journal of Management*. 2022;38.4.101233. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scaman.2022.101233>
24. Volkova O., Kuznetsova A. The Impact of Corporate Social Responsibility on Corporate Financial Performance: Evidence from Russian and Dutch Companies. *Journal of Corporate Finance Research*. 2022;16.2:15–31. DOI: 10.17323/j.jcfr.2073-0438.16.2.2022.15-31
25. Fifka M.S., Pobizhan M. An institutional approach to corporate social responsibility in Russia. *Journal of Cleaner Production*. 2014;82:192–201. URL: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2014.06.091>
26. Kuraev A.N., Morozova I.G., Grunina A.A., Surai N.M., Shatokhin M.V. Evolution of the concept of corporate social responsibility and the ways of its development in modern Russia. *Omsk Scientific Bulletin. Ser. Society. Story. Modernity*. 2023;8(3):116–123. DOI: 10.25206/2542-0488-2023-8-3-116-123

ABOUT THE AUTHORS / ИНФОРМАЦИЯ ОБ АВТОРАХ

Irina A. Ivanova — Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor of the Department of Psychology and Human Capital Development, Faculty of Social Sciences and Mass Communications, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

Ирина Анатольевна Иванова — кандидат экономических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры психологии и развития человеческого капитала факультета социальных наук и массовых коммуникаций, Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2579-4690>
iaivaniva@fa.ru

Valentina N. Pulyaeva — Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor of the Department of Psychology and Human Capital Development, Faculty of Social Sciences and Mass Communications, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

Валентина Николаевна Пуляева — кандидат экономических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры психологии и развития человеческого капитала факультета социальных наук и массовых коммуникаций, Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация
<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8012-0368>

Corresponding Author / Автор для корреспонденции
vnulyaeva@fa.ru

Marina A. Ponomareva — Cand. Sci. (Econ.), Associate Professor of the Department of Operations and Industry Management of the Faculty of Higher School of Management, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

Марина Александровна Пономарева — кандидат экономических наук, доцент, доцент кафедры операционного и отраслевого менеджмента факультета «Высшая школа управления», Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3064-3926>

maponomareva@fa.ru

Maria A. Gagarina — Dr. Sci. (Psychol.), Professor of the Department of Psychology and Human Capital Development, Faculty of Social Sciences and Mass Communications, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Moscow, Russian Federation

Мария Анатольевна Гагарина — доктор психологических наук, доцент, профессор кафедры психологии и развития человеческого капитала факультета социальных наук и массовых коммуникаций, Финансовый университет при Правительстве Российской Федерации, Москва, Российская Федерация
<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7812-7875>

mgagarina@fa.ru

Authors' declared contribution:

I.A. Ivanova — conceptualization, literature review, analysis of archival documents from the depository of The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin, editing.

V.N. Pulyaeva — conceptualization, literature review, analysis of archival documents from the depository of The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin, statistics and data analysis, initial draft of manuscript.

M.A. Ponomareva — conceptualization, editing, organization of a scientific expedition to The Ivanovo State Museum of Local History named after Dmitry Burylin.

M.A. Gagarina — review, editing and preparation of a list of sources.

Conflicts of Interest Statement: The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

The article was submitted on 25.03.2025; revised on 04.09.2025 and accepted for publication on 11.09.2025.

The authors read and approved the final version of the manuscript.