



From the Light to the Dark: Blackouts in the Pre-Connection Era

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines blackouts as socio technical environmental phenomena, using a desk based research approach to explore case studies from Spain, Cuba, and India. The investigation integrates three primary dimensions: socio environmental vulnerability, socio economic structures, and communicative dynamics. Findings indicate that Spain demonstrates technological and institutional resilience, while Cuba exhibits social resilience rooted in community capital; conversely, India displays systemic vulnerability exacerbated by regional inequalities. Furthermore, the study discusses the emerging role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the prediction, management, and mitigation of power outages, highlighting the significance of multi level systems that integrate technology, governance, and community engagement. The conclusions emphasize that future resilience necessitates equitable, adaptive, and socially aware approaches capable of addressing the impacts of blackouts within climatically and socially complex contexts.

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Structure of the paper**I. Preliminaries**

Electricity as socio-technical infrastructure; blackouts as revelatory events; scope and contribution of the study.

II. Blackouts and the Pre-Connection Era

2.1 The Pre-Connection Era as an Analytical Category

2.2 Blackouts as Socio-Technical Phenomena

(Theory of infrastructure, risk society, and system failure integrated here)

III. Multidimensional Framework for Blackout Analysis

3.1 Socio-Environmental Vulnerability

3.2 Socio-Economic Structures and Inequality

3.3 Socio-Communicative Dynamics and Social Capital

(All literature review condensed into one framework section)

IV. Research Design and Methodology

4.1 Comparative Desk-Based Approach

4.2 Case Selection: Spain, Cuba, and India

4.3 Analytical Dimensions and Indicators

4.4 Limitations

V. Empirical Cases

5.1 Spain: Technological and Institutional Resilience

Environmental exposure, infrastructural complexity, socio-economic differentiation, and digital crisis management.

5.2 Cuba: Community-Based Social Resilience

Centralized governance, infrastructural scarcity, community adaptation, and informal communication networks.

5.3 India: Hybrid Resilience and Systemic Vulnerability

Climatic stress, infrastructural fragmentation, regional inequality, and uneven digitalization.

(Each case d" 1,000–1,200 words or tighter if required)

VI. Comparative Analysis

6.1 Environmental Exposure and Infrastructure Stress

6.2 Socio-Economic Inequality and Adaptive Capacity

6.3 Communication, Trust, and Social Capital

6.4 Emerging Resilience Patterns

VII. Artificial Intelligence and Blackout Management

7.1 Opportunities for Prediction and Mitigation

7.2 Risks of Digital Dependence and Uneven Access

(No standalone "future" section—AI folded into analysis)

VIII. Discussion

Blackouts as socio-technical-environmental crises; limits of technological determinism; relevance of pre-connection resilience models.

IX. Conclusion

Key findings, theoretical contribution, and implications for equitable energy governance.

1. Introduction

Today, electronics constitutes one of the invisible yet fundamental infrastructures underpinning contemporary social life. Its continuous and seemingly self evident presence has contributed to the construction of organizational, economic, and relational models that are profoundly dependent on the stability of energy systems. Power grids do not merely represent technical devices for energy distribution; rather, they constitute complex socio-technical systems in which technology, institutions, the environment, and social practices are structurally interwoven.

As emphasized by Hughes (1983), large-scale technological systems must be interpreted as historically situated configurations, the development of which results from political, economic, and cultural negotiations that simultaneously shape technical innovation and social organization.

Within these systems, electrical blackouts assume significance that extends beyond the purely engineering dimension. They represent moments of discontinuity that render visible the dependency relationships characterizing contemporary societies and highlight the structural fragilities of energy infrastructures.

The sociology of infrastructure has highlighted how these systems remain invisible until their failure, when their disruption produces cascading effects across economic, social, and political spheres (Star, 1999; Graham, 1992). In this sense, blackouts constitute “revelatory events” capable of exposing the depth of the interdependencies that support daily life and collective organization.

The present study focuses on the sociological analysis of blackouts in the so called “preconnection era,” understood as a historical period characterized by lower integration of digital technologies and global communication networks into daily social practices. In this phase, despite the increasing electrification of industrial societies, processes of social coordination and information circulation were strongly rooted in local territorial and relational structures.

In this study, the term “preconnection era” indicates a period of energy systems defined by limited interconnection between power grids, transmission infrastructures, and digital management tools, preceding the widespread adoption of smart grids and Artificial Intelligence (AI) applications for real time monitoring. In this context, blackouts are not simple technical faults but complex phenomena reflecting infrastructural fragility, environmental pressures, socioeconomic inequalities, and communicative dynamics that emerge without the support of advanced predictive tools.

From an analytical perspective, the concept of the *preconnection era* is proposed in this study as a heuristic sociological category rather than a strictly chronological historical period.

Rather than representing a strictly chronological historical period, the pre-connection era is conceptualized here as a continuum of socio-technical configurations characterized by varying degrees of digital integration within energy infrastructures, governance systems, and communication networks. This analytical reframing acknowledges that elements of digital connectivity and automated grid management were already present in the empirical cases examined, though unevenly distributed across territorial and institutional contexts (Buoncompagni, 2026).

Operationally, the study interprets the pre-connection condition through three indicative parameters: the level of smart grid penetration, the degree of digitalization in energy governance and crisis coordination, and the integration of predictive algorithmic tools in infrastructural management. This approach allows the concept to function as a comparative analytical category rather than as a temporally bounded historical phase.

It refers to socio-technical configurations characterized by limited digital interconnectivity between energy infrastructures, governance systems, and communication networks. While electrification had already become central to industrial and urban development, energy management and crisis coordination remained predominantly localized and analog-based.

The analytical relevance of this concept lies in its capacity to highlight how infrastructural resilience was historically constructed through social capital, institutional coordination, and territorial adaptive practices, rather than through algorithmic prediction or real-time digital monitoring. In this sense, the *preconnection era* allows for a comparative understanding of resilience models prior to the widespread implementation of smart grids, artificial intelligence, and global communication infrastructures.

The adoption of this concept allows for a distinction between blackouts in less digitized and technologically less resilient contexts, such as those analyzed in the cases of Spain, Cuba, and India, and those in modern, highly interconnected networks where AI and intelligent systems reduce vulnerability and social impacts.

This conceptual framework allows for the analysis of:

- Social and community resilience as a compensatory element in less technological systems;
- Adaptation and coping strategies in contexts with limited management capacities;
- The potential impact of new technologies, highlighting how AI and smart grids can transform the management of future blackouts.

Therefore, the concept of the preconnection era offers an analytical lens for understanding blackouts as complex socio-technical phenomena, emphasising the interactions among infrastructure, society, and the environment prior to the advent of smart grids and advanced algorithmic management.

The absence of pervasive digital infrastructure entailed a different configuration of collective adaptation strategies to energy crises, based predominantly on direct social networks, community capital, and analog

information systems.

Analyzing blackouts in this historical context allows for an understanding not only of the ways in which societies have faced energy interruptions but also of the processes of constructing social resilience in conditions of limited connectivity.

Theoretical reflection on blackouts is situated within the broader framework of the sociology of risk. Beck (1992) argued that late-modern societies are characterized by the systemic production of global risks generated by the very technological and industrial development that sustained economic modernization. Energy systems, due to their complexity and high degree of interconnection, are among the domains in which such risks emerge most clearly.

The Normal Accident Theory proposed by Perrow (1984) further contributes to interpreting blackouts as events intrinsic to complex technological systems, in which the high interdependence among components renders systemic failure inevitable.

From this perspective, power outages cannot be considered simply as accidental anomalies but must be interpreted as manifestations of the structural tensions that characterize contemporary socio-technical systems.

In recent years, socio-environmental literature has further expanded the understanding of blackouts, highlighting the growing role of climate transformations in the destabilization of energy infrastructures. Climate change is intensifying the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, thereby increasing the vulnerability of power grids globally (IPCC, 2022).

Empirical studies demonstrate that phenomena such as prolonged heatwaves, tropical storms, and periods of drought directly affect the operational capacity of energy systems, generating supply interruptions that affect territories and populations in differential ways (Sovacool, 2017). Environmental sociology has highlighted how such vulnerabilities are distributed along lines of socio-economic inequality, producing forms of energy injustice that reflect and amplify existing social disparities (Schlosberg, Collins, 2014).

From a socio-economic perspective, the literature has shown that blackouts have effects that extend well beyond immediate production losses.

Interruptions in the electricity supply compromise access to essential services, affect food security, hinder the continuity of health services, and limit urban mobility.

These impacts manifest in a particularly acute manner in contexts characterized by high levels of economic informality and infrastructural fragility (Foster, Steinbuks, 2009). The capabilities approach developed by Sen (1999) enables interpreting energy access as a fundamental resource for expanding individual and collective opportunities, underscoring how the unreliability of energy infrastructure can directly compromise social well being and human development.

Parallely, electrical interruptions produce profound transformations in communicative dynamics and in the

processes of constructing the social meaning of risk. Indeed, electrical energy constitutes an indispensable condition for the functioning of media systems and communication infrastructures. The absence of electricity limits the circulation of information and redefines how communities interpret and respond to crisis situations.

The literature on risk communication highlights that the availability of reliable information is a crucial element for emergency management and the maintenance of institutional trust (Covello, 2010). In contexts characterized by limited digital connectivity, communities tend to rely on informal social networks and forms of social capital that facilitate cooperation and collective solidarity (Putnam, 2000; Aldrich, 2012).

The present study adopts a comparative approach to analyze the dynamics of blackouts in three national contexts characterized by different socio-political, economic, and infrastructural configurations: Spain, Cuba, and India.

The choice of these cases enables exploration of the diverse ways in which energy systems intertwine with specific historical development trajectories, governance models, and environmental conditions. Spain represents a European context characterized by high technological development but increasing exposure to climatic risks. Cuba constitutes an example of a centralized energy system influenced by economic and geopolitical constraints. Finally, India offers a paradigmatic case of infrastructural transformation in a context of rapid urbanization and persistent territorial inequalities (IEA, 2022).

Using a desk-based methodology that systematically analyses secondary sources, this work aims to identify recurring patterns in social vulnerability, resilience strategies, and institutional response models.

The goal is to contribute to a sociological understanding of blackouts that moves beyond technicalistic interpretations and highlights the interrelations between energy infrastructure, environmental transformations, economic structures, and communicative dynamics.

In the final analysis, the study maintains that blackouts represent complex social phenomena that reflect the tensions and contradictions inherent in the processes of technological modernization. Analyzing such events in the preconnection era allows for an understanding of the historical foundations of social resilience and offers interpretive tools useful for addressing energy challenges in contemporary societies increasingly characterized by global interdependencies and systemic vulnerabilities.

This study contributes to the sociological literature in three primary ways. First, it proposes an interpretative framework that integrates socio-environmental, socio-economic, and socio-communicative dimensions in the analysis of infrastructural failures. Second, it introduces the concept of the *preconnection era* as an analytical lens for understanding historically grounded forms of social resilience. Third, through a comparative desk based analysis of Spain, Cuba, and India, the study identifies differentiated resilience patterns, highlighting how technological development, governance models, and community capital interact in shaping vulnerability to blackouts.

1.1 Blackouts: A Multidimensional Phenomenon

In recent decades, sociological and interdisciplinary research has progressively recognized the deeply intertwined nature of energy infrastructures and ecological systems. Electrical blackouts are no longer viewed

merely as the result of technological or managerial inefficiencies; instead, they increasingly emerge as expressions of complex socio-environmental dynamics. Within these dynamics, climate change, ecosystem pressures, and territorial transformations directly affect the stability of energy systems.

Environmental sociology has contributed significantly to redefining the relationship between infrastructure and the environment, highlighting that modern technological systems cannot be analyzed in isolation from their ecological contexts. Catton and Dunlap (1978), through the New Environmental Paradigm, emphasized the need to move beyond an anthropocentric view of technological development, recognizing the ecological limits that condition the sustainability of infrastructural systems.

From this perspective, power grids must be interpreted as socio-ecological systems characterized by continuous interaction between natural variables and social processes.

The growing impact of climate change represents a primary factor contributing to the increased vulnerability of energy infrastructure. The Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2022) highlights that the intensification of extreme weather events is significantly affecting global energy security.

Heatwaves, for instance, trigger peaks in electricity demand due to the widespread use of cooling systems, while simultaneously reducing the efficiency of thermoelectric plants and increasing the risk of transmission-line failure. Similarly, tropical storms, floods, and wildfires are becoming increasingly relevant factors in the destabilization of power grids, particularly in regions with high climatic exposure.

Sovacool (2017) has pointed out that contemporary energy infrastructures are particularly vulnerable to climatic transformations due to their highly centralized configuration and dependence on extensive transmission networks.

While such systems ensure high levels of economic efficiency, they often prove less resilient than decentralized energy models. Recent literature has underscored how micro-grids and distributed energy systems can strengthen socio environmental resilience, reducing the probability of large scale blackouts and fostering the energy autonomy of local communities (Bouzarovski , Simcock, 2017).

A further relevant theoretical contribution comes from studies on environmental and energy injustice. Schlosberg and Collins (2014) argue that the effects of environmental crises and infrastructural vulnerabilities are not uniformly distributed within societies but tend to disproportionately affect socially and economically marginalized populations.

During blackouts, this inequality manifests as greater exposure of low income communities to service interruptions, often due to precarious housing conditions, limited access to backup energy systems, and limited capacity for technological adaptation.

Literature on the concept of energy justice has further explored these dynamics, emphasizing that equitable and reliable access to energy represents a fundamental dimension of contemporary social justice (Jenkins et al., 2016).

Within this theoretical framework, blackouts are interpreted not only as technical events but as phenomena that reflect and reproduce structural inequalities in resource distribution. Rural communities, urban peripheries, and areas characterized by incomplete infrastructural development are particularly exposed, highlighting the close connection between environmental vulnerability and socio-territorial marginalization.

In parallel, the perspective of socio-ecological resilience has provided analytical tools for understanding societies' capacity to adapt to energy crises. The concept of resilience, originally introduced in ecology by Holling (1973), was subsequently applied to the study of socio-technical systems, highlighting the ability of communities to absorb shocks, adapt to disturbances, and reorganize their functional structures.

Recent studies have shown that energy resilience depends not only on the technological robustness of infrastructure but also on the presence of cooperative social networks, effective institutions, and inclusive governance strategies (Walker , Salt, 2006).

In this context, blackouts can be interpreted as moments of rupture that stimulate collective learning and institutional transformation. Some research suggests that energy crises can encourage the adoption of more sustainable energy policies, promote technological innovation, and strengthen community participation in managing energy resources (Geels, 2014). However, these processes are not automatic and depend heavily on local political and economic configurations, as well as the capacity of institutions to integrate environmental perspectives into infrastructural planning.

Finally, socio-environmental literature has paid increasing attention to the role of energy governance in managing infrastructural vulnerabilities.

Comparative studies highlight how centralized governance models may ensure greater coordination during crises but are often less flexible in adapting to diverse local contexts. Conversely, decentralized models favor community participation and territorial innovation but may face difficulties in large-scale coordination (Bridge et al., 2013).

Overall, socio-environmental research demonstrates that blackouts represent complex phenomena arising from the interaction between climatic transformations, infrastructural configurations, and social dynamics. Analyzing these events therefore requires an interdisciplinary approach capable of integrating ecological, sociological, and political perspectives, moving beyond reductionist views that interpret energy interruptions exclusively as technical problems.

At the same time, the socio-economic analysis of blackouts sits at the intersection of critical infrastructure studies, the sociology of development, and the political economy of energy. Supply interruptions produce effects that transcend the strictly technical dimension, directly impacting production processes, labor organization, resource distribution, and the living conditions of populations. From this perspective, the stability of energy systems represents a structural component of contemporary socio-economic development.

Literature has established that reliable access to energy is a fundamental precondition for economic growth and the expansion of social opportunities.

Empirical data show a significant correlation between the continuity of electricity supply, increased industrial productivity, and improved human development indicators (Calderón , Servén, 2010). However, this relationship is neither linear nor uniform, as the distribution of benefits from electrification reflects and often amplifies existing structures of inequality.

The capabilities approach developed by Sen (1999) offers a particularly useful theoretical framework for interpreting the role of energy in promoting social well-being. According to this view, energy should not be considered exclusively as an economic resource but as an enabling factor that enables individuals to exercise fundamental freedoms and access education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Consequently, the unreliability of energy infrastructure does not merely produce immediate economic losses; it also limits individuals' and communities' ability to participate fully in social and economic life.

The sociology of development has highlighted that blackouts have a particularly significant impact in contexts characterized by informal economies and fragile production systems. Foster and Steinbuks (2009) demonstrate that in low and middle income countries, firms incur high costs from energy interruptions, often offset by investments in autonomous generators or alternative supply systems. However, these strategies are primarily accessible to firms with greater capital, thereby reinforcing economic inequalities among productive actors.

From a labor market perspective, blackouts directly influence employment stability and the economic security of households. In industrialized urban contexts, interruptions can lead to the temporary suspension of production activities, affecting wage continuity and contractual stability. In contexts with high labor informality, however, blackouts directly impact daily survival strategies, compromising small-scale commercial activities, domestic production, and local services (Paragl et.al, 2014).

The literature on energy poverty provides additional interpretive tools. Bouzarovski and Petrova (2015) define energy poverty as the inability to access adequate and reliable energy services, stressing that this phenomenon is closely linked to housing conditions, income availability, and the quality of urban infrastructure. In this context, blackouts represent an extreme manifestation of energy precarity, disproportionately affecting populations already exposed to socio-economic vulnerabilities.

Analysis of the political economy of energy infrastructure has further shown that the distribution of energy resources is shaped by power dynamics and institutional decision making processes. Bridge et al. (2013) emphasize that choices regarding infrastructural investment reflect political and economic priorities that often privilege central urban areas and strategic productive sectors, leaving peripheral regions exposed to greater energy instability. From this perspective, blackouts are not merely technological failures but also expressions of territorial inequalities and imbalanced development models.

A further element of complexity concerns the impact of blackouts on welfare systems and essential public services. Interruptions compromise the functioning of healthcare facilities, water supply systems, and transport infrastructure, generating effects that reverberate through the quality of life and social security.

Recent studies have shown that hospitals located in areas with unstable energy infrastructure face greater difficulties in managing health emergencies, with direct implications for mortality and public health (Klinger et al., 2014).

In parallel, economic globalization has intensified the vulnerability of production systems to energy interruptions. Global value chains, characterized by high levels of interdependence between territories and sectors, are particularly sensitive to blackouts, which can generate cascading effects on an international scale (Helbing, 2013). The stability of energy infrastructure takes on strategic relevance not only at the national level but also within global economic competition.

The international literature has also focused on the role of energy transitions in redefining socioeconomic vulnerabilities.

The shift toward energy systems based on renewable sources and decentralized models is often presented as an opportunity to reduce energy inequalities and increase infrastructural resilience. However, several studies point out that these processes can generate new forms of social exclusion related to the costs of accessing innovative technologies and labour market transformations within the energy sector (Newell and Mulvaney, 2013).

A central element in the contemporary debate concerns the concept of economic resilience. Research highlights that the adaptive capacity of local economies to blackouts depends on factors such as productive diversification, access to credit, the presence of cooperative networks, and the quality of local institutions. Communities with high levels of social capital and diversified economic systems tend to show greater recovery capacity after prolonged interruptions (Aldrich, 2012).

Overall, socio-economic literature shows that blackouts both reflect and transform economic and social structures. They reveal the centrality of energy infrastructure in reproducing inequalities and underscore the need for energy policies that integrate the goals of technological efficiency, social equity, and economic sustainability.

Interruptions in electricity supply do not exclusively produce material effects on production systems and infrastructure; they generate profound transformations in communicative processes, and in the ways societies interpret and manage crisis situations. The socio-communicative dimension of blackouts is a particularly relevant field of analysis, as energy infrastructure is essential to the functioning of media systems, information networks, and social coordination platforms.

The sociology of risk communication has highlighted how the social perception of technological and environmental crises is strongly influenced by discursive and media construction processes. According to the constructivist perspective developed by Douglas and Wildavsky (1982), risks are not simply objective realities but are interpreted and socially constructed through cultural, institutional, and communicative practices.

From this viewpoint, blackouts are not merely infrastructural events but also symbolic phenomena that temporarily redefine the relationships among citizens, institutions, and technological systems.

The literature on disaster studies has demonstrated that information management during emergencies is crucial to social stability and the effectiveness of collective responses.

Covello (2010) emphasizes that risk communication must be interpreted as a dynamic process characterized

by continuous negotiations between institutional actors, the media, and local communities. A lack of timely information or the dissemination of communications perceived as unreliable can generate institutional distrust, social panic, and disorganized collective behavior.

In the context of blackouts, the communicative dimension is particularly complex because the power failure directly compromises the channels through which information is produced and disseminated. The dependence of media systems on energy infrastructure makes electrical crises events that simultaneously challenge both the availability of information and its credibility. Empirical studies have shown that during prolonged blackouts, significant transformations occur in communication flows, with an increasing centrality of informal social networks and interpersonal communications (Tierney, 2007).

The theory of social capital provides a useful interpretive framework for analyzing these dynamics. Putnam (2000) defines social capital as the set of relational networks, norms of reciprocity, and levels of trust that facilitate cooperation within communities.

During infrastructural crises, social capital performs a fundamental function in fostering the circulation of information, the organization of mutual aid, and the coordination of collective adaptation strategies. Aldrich (2012) has empirically demonstrated that communities with high levels of social capital exhibit greater recovery capacity following disasters, underscoring the role of relational networks in strengthening social resilience. In parallel, media studies literature has highlighted the central role of communication outlets in constructing public narratives regarding energy crises.

Entman (1993) introduced the concept of framing, noting how the media select specific aspects of reality to build socially shared interpretations of events. During blackouts, framing processes influence public perceptions of institutional responsibility, risk assessment, and the legitimacy of energy policies. Comparative studies have shown that the media representation of blackouts can oscillate between technocratic narratives, which emphasize the technical complexity of infrastructure, and political narratives, which assign responsibility to institutions or energy governance models.

The increasing digitalization of communication systems has further transformed the management of energy crises. However, the analysis of blackouts in the pre-connection era allows for the identification of alternative forms of social coordination based on analog communications and direct community relationships.

Historical studies on infrastructural emergencies demonstrate that, in the absence of digital networks, communities developed communicative strategies based on local information systems, associative structures, and informal community leadership (Dynes, 2006). Such forms of social organization highlight the importance of relational and cultural dimensions in crisis management.

A further area of analysis concerns the relationship between communication and institutional trust. Luhmann (1979) argues that trust is a fundamental mechanism for reducing social complexity, thereby allowing individuals to navigate situations of uncertainty.

During blackouts, the ability of institutions to communicate transparently and consistently significantly influences public perceptions of institutional legitimacy and citizens' willingness to cooperate with crisis

management strategies. The literature highlights that contradictory communication or delays in information dissemination can compromise social trust and amplify risk perception.

Network sociology has also pointed out that infrastructural crises favor the temporary reconfiguration of communicative structures. Castells (1996) noted that contemporary societies are characterized by the centrality of information networks in the production and circulation of power. However, during blackouts, the temporary interruption of digital networks can trigger a reorganization of communicative dynamics, reinforcing the role of face-to-face relationships and local communities.

These processes highlight the coexistence of different communicative models that emerge depending on the available infrastructural conditions.

The socio-communicative dimension of blackouts also includes processes of collective meaning making. Studies on the social construction of disasters have shown that communities tend to interpret infrastructural crises through cultural narratives that assign responsibility, identify causes, and define response strategies (Tierney, 2014).

These narratives influence public policy and shape collective memories that guide future responses to energy crises.

Finally, recent literature has paid increasing attention to the role of emerging digital technologies in transforming crisis communication. While these tools have expanded the possibilities for social coordination, they have also introduced new vulnerabilities related to dependence on energy and IT infrastructures. The analysis of blackouts in the pre-connection era thus enables critical reflection on the relationship among technology, communication, and social resilience, highlighting that diversifying communication channels is a fundamental element in managing infrastructural emergencies.

Overall, the socio-communicative dimension of blackouts emphasizes that energy crises cannot be understood solely through technical or economic indicators.

They represent complex social processes in which information circulation, institutional trust, relational networks, and cultural narratives play central roles in shaping collective strategies for adaptation and resilience. The theoretical perspectives discussed above provide the analytical foundation for the comparative investigation conducted in this study.

Specifically, the socio-environmental, socio-economic, and socio-communicative dimensions identified in the literature will be employed as interpretative variables for analyzing the empirical cases. By applying this multidimensional framework, the study seeks to identify recurring patterns of vulnerability and resilience, as well as the interactions between infrastructural development, environmental pressures, and social adaptation strategies across different territorial contexts.

2. Theoretical Framework and Methodological Aspects

The analyzed literature highlights that blackouts cannot be interpreted exclusively as technological or

infrastructural events; rather, they must be considered systemic phenomena emerging from the interaction between environmental, economic, social, and communicative dimensions. This perspective is situated within the study of socio-technical systems, which interpret infrastructures as complex configurations composed of interdependent material, institutional, and cultural elements (Geels, 2004).

According to this approach, energy infrastructures represent central nodes in contemporary social organization networks. They do not merely guarantee the functioning of economic activities and public services but also structure daily practices, forms of social interaction, and systems for the production and circulation of information. The stability of power grids, therefore, constitutes a structural condition for social reproduction and the continuity of modern institutions.

The temporary failure of such systems, manifested through blackouts, generates disturbances that propagate across multiple social levels.

Complex systems theory suggests that these disturbances produce non-linear effects, often characterized by amplification dynamics and consequences that are difficult to predict (Helbing, 2013). From this perspective, blackouts can be interpreted as events that reveal the fragility of the interdependencies underpinning contemporary societies.

The theoretical framework proposed in this study is based on the assumption that vulnerability to blackouts derives from the interaction between three primary dimensions: socio-environmental, socio-economic, and socio-communicative.

These dimensions do not operate in isolation but influence each other, generating specific risk configurations in different territorial contexts:

- The socio-environmental dimension concerns the exposure of energy infrastructures to ecological and climatic transformations. As highlighted by literature on socio-ecological resilience, the stability of power grids depends on the capacity of energy systems to adapt to environmental disturbances and integrate sustainable resource management strategies (Walker, Salt, 2006). However, environmental vulnerability is not uniformly distributed; it is mediated by socio-economic and institutional factors.
- The socio-economic dimension refers to the distribution of energy resources, productive structures, and social inequalities that influence the ability of communities to cope with power outages. The political economy of energy has demonstrated that infrastructure investment models and energy governance strategies help define the territorial distribution of energy vulnerability (Bridge et al., 2013). In this view, blackouts reflect not only technological limits but also power configurations and political priorities.
- The socio-communicative dimension involves the processes through which information is produced, disseminated, and interpreted during energy crises. Risk communication and social capital significantly influence the capacity of communities to coordinate collective responses and develop adaptive strategies (Aldrich, 2012). The availability of reliable information and trust in institutions represent crucial factors for managing infrastructural emergencies.

Empirical accounts from disaster management studies and urban resilience research suggest that such adaptive strategies often materialize through concrete neighborhood-level practices. These include shared refrigeration systems for food preservation, coordinated household electricity usage schedules, informal resource pooling for fuel acquisition, and collective organization of water distribution through community managed pumping systems.

In several urban districts, residents rely on extended family networks and local neighborhood committees to coordinate access to backup generators and distribute essential resources during prolonged outages. These practices highlight how resilience mechanisms operate through localized social infrastructures that partially compensate for systemic technological deficiencies.

However, the availability and effectiveness of such adaptive strategies vary significantly across urban and rural areas and between socioeconomic groups. Consequently, community resilience in the Cuban context should be interpreted as territorially contingent rather than as a homogeneous national pattern.

The integration of these three dimensions enables the interpretation of blackouts as multidimensional phenomena arising from the interaction among natural systems, economic structures, and social dynamics. This approach moves beyond reductionist interpretations and enables analysis of energy crises as complex social processes.

Analyzing blackouts in the pre-connection era allows for the exploration of forms of social resilience developed in contexts characterized by a lower dependence on digital technologies.

In this historical phase, energy crisis management strategies were strongly influenced by local social networks, community structures, and analog communication systems.

The historical sociology of infrastructure suggests that social resilience models are closely linked to the technological and communicative configurations available in a given historical period.

The absence of pervasive digital infrastructure implied a greater centrality of interpersonal relationships and local institutions in emergency management.

Analyzing these dynamics helps us understand how societies developed alternative adaptive strategies based on community cooperation and social capital. Furthermore, studying the pre-connection era allows for a critical reflection on emerging vulnerabilities in today's highly digitized societies, where high dependence on IT and global communication networks has introduced new forms of systemic risk.

Based on the analyzed literature, this study proposes an analytical model that interprets blackouts as the result of the interaction between:

1. Environmental Exposure

- Climate change

- Territorial vulnerability
- Pressure on natural resources
- 2. Socio-Economic Structures
 - Development models and infrastructural distribution
 - Social and territorial inequalities
 - Economic capacity for adaptation
- 3. Socio-Communicative Dynamics
 - Access to information
 - Institutional trust
 - Social capital and relational networks

In light of the developed theoretical framework, this study aims to answer the following research questions:

- RQ1: In what way do environmental vulnerabilities influence the stability of energy infrastructures across different socio-territorial contexts?
- RQ2: How do socio-economic structures and social inequalities contribute to determining the differential impact of blackouts on communities?
- RQ3: What role do communication systems and social capital play in the collective management of energy crises?
- RQ4: How do the socio-technical configurations of the pre-connection era influence social resilience strategies regarding blackouts?
- RQ5: What comparative patterns emerge from the analysis of the cases of Spain, Cuba, and India regarding the interaction between environmental vulnerability, socio-economic structures, and communicative dynamics?

Based on these research questions, the work proposes the following analytical hypotheses:

- H1: Communities characterized by high environmental vulnerability exhibit greater exposure to energy interruptions.
- H2: Socio-economic inequalities amplify the impacts of blackouts, reducing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable

populations.

- H3: High levels of social capital and institutional trust foster more effective collective crisis management strategies.
- H4: Communication models based on local social networks play a particularly relevant role in contexts characterized by limited technological connectivity.

The empirical case studies are analyzed with the objective of evaluating these hypotheses through qualitative pattern matching. Each case is examined by identifying empirical evidence supporting or challenging the proposed relationships between environmental vulnerability, socio-economic structures, and communicative dynamics

The study adopts a qualitative comparative approach aimed at the sociological analysis of blackouts as complex socio-technical phenomena. The research is situated within the interpretative paradigm, which prioritizes the understanding of social processes through contextual analysis of the structural, institutional, and cultural dynamics influencing the studied phenomena (Della Porta, Keating, 2008).

The research design utilizes a desk analysis methodology, involving the systematic collection, selection, and analysis of secondary sources. This method is particularly suited for the comparative study of complex, historically situated phenomena.

The desk analysis includes:

- Institutional documentation and energy policies
- Peer-reviewed scientific literature
- Reports from international organizations
- Energy and environmental databases
- Historical documentation regarding blackout events
- Media sources and journalistic reports

To ensure analytical consistency, the study adopts a set of qualitative indicators derived from the theoretical framework.

The socio-environmental dimension is analyzed through indicators such as climatic exposure, territorial vulnerability, and infrastructural sensitivity to environmental stress.

The socio-economic dimension is examined using indicators such as infrastructure distribution, energy poverty levels, economic diversification, and access to backup energy systems.

The socio-communicative dimension is examined using indicators of information accessibility, institutional transparency, and the presence of community-based social networks.

The selection of Spain, Cuba, and India followed a theoretical comparison strategy aimed at maximizing structural variability (Flyvbjerg, 2006):

- ✓ Spain represents a context of high infrastructural development but increasing climate vulnerability (heatwaves, water stress);
- ✓ Cuba constitutes a case of a highly centralized energy system influenced by economic constraints and geopolitical dynamics, highlighting the link between resource scarcity and community resilience;
- ✓ India is a paradigmatic case of a heterogeneous system with rapid economic growth and persistent territorial inequalities.

The comparison follows a *most-different systems design*, which aims to identify recurring socio-technical patterns across contexts characterized by significant structural variation. Spain, Cuba, and India differ substantially in terms of economic development, governance models, infrastructural modernization, and climatic exposure. This variability enables the identification of transversal mechanisms linking environmental vulnerability, socio-economic inequality, and communicative dynamics in shaping blackout resilience

The analysis oriented toward building theoretical generalizations rather than statistical ones, consistent with the tradition of qualitative comparative research (Ragin, 2014). While reliance on secondary sources limits direct observation of emerging social dynamics, integrating heterogeneous sources and an interdisciplinary approach mitigates these limitations, offering a broad and systemic perspective on the phenomenon.

The reliance on desk-based research inevitably introduces epistemological and empirical limitations. Secondary sources, while enabling broad comparative analysis, may reflect institutional, political, or media framing biases that shape the representation of blackout events and community responses.

This limitation is particularly relevant in contexts where access to independent field data is restricted and where information dissemination is mediated by centralized communication systems.

Consequently, claims regarding community-level resilience should be interpreted as analytically inferred patterns rather than directly observed.

4. The Spanish Case

The Spanish energy system serves as a paradigmatic example of an advanced infrastructure integrated into European markets. The national power grid combines traditional sources (natural gas, coal) with a significant share of renewable energy, specifically wind and solar, which have accounted for approximately 23% and 10% of national electricity production, respectively, in recent years (Red Eléctrica de España, 2022).

Technological complexity and the increasing penetration of intermittent renewables introduce new systemic

vulnerabilities: grid management requires sophisticated real-time balancing systems and energy storage strategies (Pérez-Arriaga, 2019). According to Perrow (1999), the interdependence among critical infrastructures increases the risk of “failures of complex systems,” phenomena in which a local malfunction can rapidly propagate to the national level. The expansion of renewable production has been accompanied by European decarbonization policies which, while promoting environmental sustainability, have introduced additional management complexities and new tensions between legacy and innovative systems (Geels, 2010; Sovacool, 2017).

The Iberian Peninsula is particularly exposed to extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, droughts, and intense storms, which directly impact electricity production and distribution (IPCC, 2022). Increased demand during heatwaves can saturate the grid, reducing transmission efficiency and raising the risk of localized blackouts.

An emblematic example is the power outage that occurred in Valencia in July 2019, when a temperature peak exceeding 42°C, combined with substation failures, left approximately 50,000 users without power for several hours (El País, 2019).

This episode illustrates the close interconnection between environmental pressures and infrastructural vulnerability, confirming Folke’s (2006) analyses of socio-ecological resilience.

Beyond individual events, statistical data indicate that the Spanish electricity system has experienced an increasing frequency of localized service interruptions linked to climate induced demand peaks and infrastructural stress. These trends suggest that even technologically advanced energy systems remain exposed to emerging environmental pressures, confirming the hypothesis that infrastructural complexity does not eliminate systemic vulnerability

From a theoretical perspective, such events confirm that blackouts must be interpreted as manifestations of socio-technical fragility, in which environmental, infrastructural, and human factors combine nonlinearly (Helbing, 2013).

Despite the high level of infrastructural development, blackouts produce differentiated effects across social groups and territories. Literature on energy poverty in Spain highlights how low-income families and peripheral areas are more exposed to the impacts of blackouts, as they are less able to access energy backup systems (Bouzarovski , Tirado Herrero, 2017). The economic effects of electricity interruptions include the suspension of productive activities, disruptions in commercial services, and increases in operating costs for businesses (Foster , Steinbuks, 2009). The Valencia blackout (2019) led to the temporary closure of numerous commercial establishments and disruptions to urban transport, underscoring that even economically developed contexts can experience significant vulnerabilities. From a political economy standpoint, the Spanish model of electricity market liberalization has introduced new private actors and competitive dynamics, increasing efficiency but raising questions about the distribution of risk and responsibility in times of crisis (Bridge et al., 2013).

The communicative management of blackouts in Spain has received increasing attention, as the timeliness and credibility of information directly influence public perception and social cooperation. According to Renn (2008), institutional transparency and the media framing of risks are decisive in the social construction of a

crisis. During the Valencia blackout, local authorities activated digital channels and radio broadcasts to inform the population about the causes of the interruption and temporary management measures. Simultaneously, social media facilitated the sharing of practical information among citizens, highlighting the importance of social capital in community resilience (Aldrich, 2012). However, the presence of discordant narratives generated moments of mistrust and partial panic, confirming Covello's (2010) analysis of dynamic risk management.

The progressive adoption of smart grid technologies and predictive maintenance algorithms represents an emerging factor in Spanish infrastructural resilience. AI-supported load forecasting and automated grid balancing systems have improved the capacity to manage demand fluctuations and reduce outage duration. Nevertheless, the integration of such technologies introduces new systemic dependencies on digital infrastructures and cybersecurity stability, highlighting the dual nature of technological resilience.

The Spanish case illustrates how blackouts are emergent phenomena arising from the convergence of environmental stress, technological complexity, and socioeconomic inequalities. Highly technologized societies develop institutional resilience and advanced crisis management capabilities, yet they also become more vulnerable to complex, systemic events. The Valencia blackout represents a concrete example where the interaction between extreme climate, infrastructural fragility, and local social dynamics produces a revelatory

crisis event, confirming the role of blackouts as sociological tools for analyzing the tensions between modernization, sustainability, and inequality.

4.1 The Cuban Case

The Cuban energy system is characterized by high centralization and a heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels, paired with a growing yet infrastructure limited share of renewable energy (González et al., 2024). The national grid is state managed through a single entity, *Unión Eléctrica*, which oversees production, transmission, and distribution.

According to literature on infrastructure governance in resource-constrained environments, centralized systems may ensure decision making coordination but often face technological fragility due to limited redundancy and maintenance capacity (Bridge et al., 2013; Bouzarovski, Petrova, 2015).

The scarcity of fossil fuels, a consequence of both economic sanctions and import dependency, heightens the system's vulnerability.

According to a political economy perspective, Cuba's energy vulnerability is deeply intertwined with geopolitical dynamics. These geopolitical constraints significantly influence the trajectories of infrastructure development, limiting access to advanced energy technologies and reducing the capacity for grid diversification. Consequently, Cuba's infrastructural vulnerability cannot be interpreted solely through domestic socio-technical factors but must be situated within broader global political and economic dynamics.

This condition illustrates how infrastructural fragility can emerge from global political constraints rather than purely domestic technological limitations.

This context enables analysis of blackouts not merely as technical glitches but as manifestations of socio-technical and geopolitical fragility.

Cuba is frequently exposed to extreme natural phenomena, particularly hurricanes and tropical storms, which devastate power grids and critical infrastructure (UNDP, 2020).

The combination of obsolete hardware and environmental pressure makes the system highly susceptible to large-scale outages. A concrete example is the Havana blackout of September 2018, in which a power plant failure, compounded by limited grid maintenance, left more than 200,000 residents without electricity for several hours (Granma, 2018).

Theoretically, this supports the relevance of the socio-technical approach: blackouts are not isolated faults but rather complex interactions among material infrastructure, environmental context, and institutional response capacity (Perrow, 1999).

In a context of structural energy scarcity, blackouts profoundly impact daily life. The population has developed adaptation strategies rooted in community resilience and social capital, such as sharing electrical resources or organizing schedules for the use of water pumps and local generators (Aldrich, 2012).

Because the Cuban economy features strong state intervention and a limited private sector, power interruptions have cross cutting effects on industrial production, public services, and healthcare. However, the urban community, especially in Havana, demonstrates significant adaptive capacity by fostering informal support networks.

The communication of blackouts in Cuba is strictly institutional and centralized. Official information is disseminated primarily through state media and government communiqués, with limited digital interaction from the population. While this model ensures unified information control, it reduces perceived transparency. During the 2018 Havana blackout, authorities utilized radio and official channels for updates, while informal community networks played a fundamental role in circulating practical advice and organizing mutual aid.

This case highlights a balance between communicative centralization and local social resilience, where collective response depends as much on institutional trust as it does on territorial social capital.

The potential adoption of AI-based grid management tools in Cuba remains constrained by infrastructural limitations, restricted technological imports, and limited digital integration within energy governance systems. These constraints illustrate how geopolitical and economic factors influence the uneven global diffusion of algorithmic energy management technologies.

5. The Indian Case

The Indian energy system represents one of the most complex environments globally, characterized by:

- Aggressive growth in electricity demand driven by urbanization and industrialization.

- Uneven distribution of infrastructure between urban and rural regions.
- An energy mix dominated by coal, alongside an increasing penetration of renewables (IEA, 2022).

In line with critical infrastructure literature, the combination of obsolete grids, high demand, and fragmented governance increases the likelihood of failure cascades, where a local fault propagates nationally (Perrow, 1999; Helbing, 2013). The interaction between state and central energy systems creates an interdependent yet brittle network.

India is highly vulnerable to extreme weather, including heatwaves, cyclones, and intense monsoons. An emblematic example is the national blackout of July 2012, which affected approximately 620 million people, making it the largest blackout in modern history (World Bank, 2013). The collapse was caused by a “perfect storm” of factors: excessive demand during summer peaks, inadequate substation management, and stress on hydroelectric and thermal generation systems. This clearly demonstrates the systemic vulnerability arising from the intersection of climatic pressure and infrastructural fragility.

The Indian case also highlights the role of federal governance in shaping infrastructural resilience. The coexistence of central regulatory authorities and state level energy management systems poses coordination challenges during crises.

Regional disparities further complicate the resilience landscape of the Indian energy system. Electrification reliability varies considerably across states, reflecting differences in infrastructure investment, governance capacity, and socioeconomic development. Highly industrialized regions tend to exhibit greater infrastructural redundancy and faster recovery times, whereas rural and peri-urban areas frequently experience prolonged service interruptions and limited access to alternative energy sources.

Moreover, state level electricity boards often operate under distinct regulatory and financial conditions, contributing to uneven grid modernization and maintenance standards. These regional variations demonstrate that blackout vulnerability in India cannot be fully understood through national level analysis alone; it requires attention to subnational socio technical heterogeneity.

This multi-level governance structure, while enabling regional autonomy, often complicates emergency response strategies and contributes to uneven infrastructural reliability across territories

The impacts of blackouts in India are starkly differentiated by territory. Densely populated urban centers like Delhi and Mumbai suffer severe disruptions to transport, healthcare, and industry. Conversely, rural regions with weaker infrastructure experience prolonged, discontinuous access (Sovacool et al., 2015). The 2012 event highlighted how socio-economic inequalities amplify these effects; poorer households struggled to access alternative systems like generators, increasing their daily risk (Bouzarovski , Petrova, 2015).

Communicative management in India reflects its institutional complexity. While central authorities attempted to coordinate recovery info through traditional and digital media, communication was often inconsistent or delayed across different states. Parallely, social media played a critical role in spreading operational information and facilitating grassroots organization, such as coordinating shared generators or reporting health

emergencies (Graham, 1992).

In India, AI-supported demand forecasting and automated fault detection systems are gradually being introduced in major metropolitan grids. However, the uneven digitalization of regional infrastructures limits their effectiveness, producing hybrid resilience configurations where advanced technological management coexists with persistent structural vulnerabilities.

Dimension	Spain	Cuba	India
Environmental Vulnerability	High exposure to heatwaves and water stress, resulting in impacts on intermittent renewable energy generation.	Vulnerability to hurricanes; risks are amplified by obsolete grid infrastructure.	High exposure to cyclones, monsoons, and heatwaves, characterized by extreme peaks in electricity demand.
Socio-Economic Structures	Advanced electrical system integrated into EU markets; incidence of localized energy poverty.	Centralized system characterized by resource scarcity; resilience is provided by compensatory community mechanisms.	A fragmented system with pronounced regional and social inequalities; outages cause cascading effects on industrial production.
Communicative Dynamics	Advanced institutional and digital communication channels; utilization of social media for dissemination of practical information.	Centralized communication via state media; heavy reliance on vital informal community networks.	Multilevel and fragmented communication structure; social media facilitates citizen self-organization.
Concrete Example	Valencia (2019): Demand peaks and substation faults affecting 50,000 users.	Havana (2018): Power plant failure and inadequate maintenance affecting 200,000 users.	National (2012): Grid collapse caused by excessive demand and thermal stress affecting 620 million people.
Resilience Pattern	Technological & Institutional: Characterized by advanced crisis management protocols and high system redundancy.	Social & Community-based: Adaptation achieved through local relational networks and mutual aid mechanisms.	Mixed: Partial community-level resilience operating within a context of high systemic vulnerability.

Table 1. Comparative Analysis of Energy Vulnerability and Resilience

The comparative analysis reveals three distinct resilience configurations. Spain demonstrates technologically mediated resilience, where advanced infrastructure and institutional coordination reduce the scale of disruptions.

The Cuban case suggests the presence of socially mediated resilience mechanisms, although their effectiveness appears strongly dependent on territorial context, socio-economic conditions, and the availability of local social capital.

India represents a hybrid configuration, characterized by partial technological modernization coexisting with systemic socio-economic vulnerability.

These patterns confirm that blackout resilience emerges from the interaction between infrastructural capacity, governance structures, and social capital.

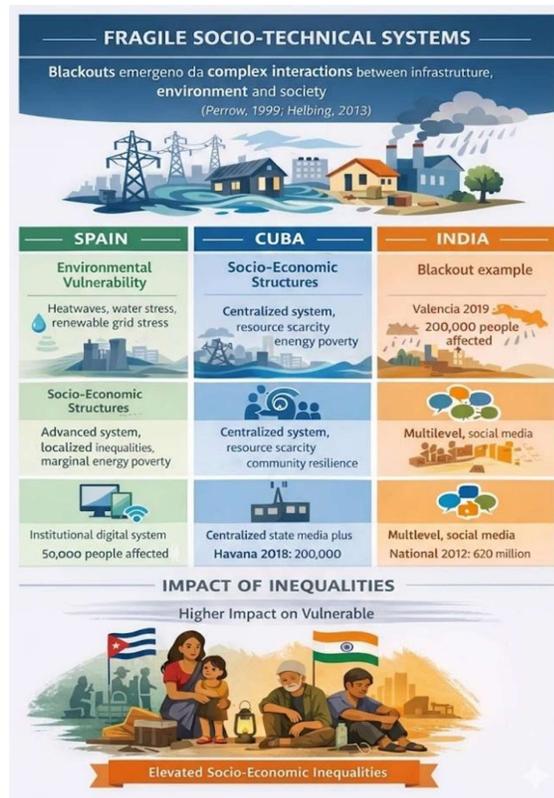


Figure 1. Fragile systems

The cross case analysis demonstrates that blackout vulnerability cannot be attributed to a single structural factor but emerges from the dynamic interaction between environmental exposure, socio-economic organization, and communicative infrastructure.

The Spanish case confirms that high levels of technological development increase institutional crisis-management capacity while simultaneously introducing systemic complexity that can amplify cascading failures.

The Cuban case illustrates how community based social capital can function as a compensatory mechanism in contexts of infrastructural scarcity, suggesting that resilience is not exclusively dependent on technological modernization.

The Indian case highlights how rapid infrastructural expansion combined with territorial inequalities can produce hybrid resilience models characterized by both technological progress and persistent systemic vulnerability.

Finally, we propose the following two architectures for the proposed system.

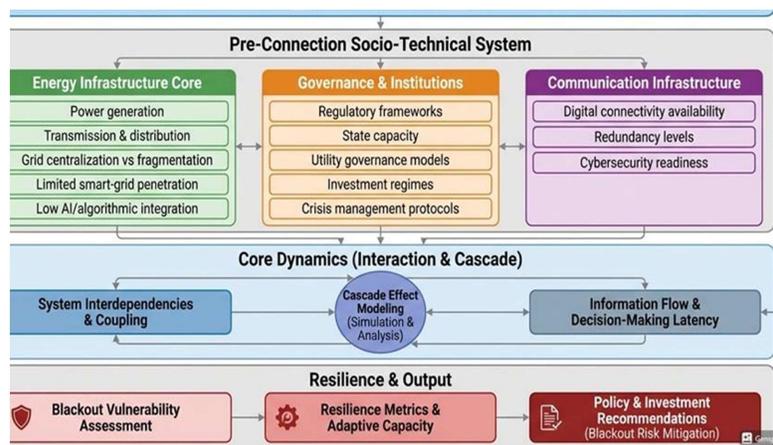


Figure 2. Architecture of blackouts within a pre-connection socio-technical system

Figure 2 illustrates the architecture of blackouts within a pre-connection socio-technical system, conceptualizing power outages as emergent outcomes of interacting infrastructural, institutional, and communicative subsystems. At the core of the architecture lie three tightly coupled domains: the energy infrastructure core, encompassing power generation, transmission, grid configuration, and limited smart-grid and AI integration; governance and institutional frameworks, including regulatory capacity, utility governance models, investment regimes, and crisis management protocols; and communication infrastructure, defined by levels of digital connectivity, redundancy, and cybersecurity preparedness.

These subsystems interact through core dynamics of interdependence and coupling, in which infrastructural stress, governance constraints, and communication limitations generate cascading effects that propagate across the system. The architecture highlights how delays in information flow and decision-making latency amplify system fragility, transforming localized disruptions into large-scale blackout events.

The lower layer of the architecture translates these dynamics into resilience and output dimensions, linking systemic interactions to blackout vulnerability assessment, adaptive capacity metrics, and policy-oriented investment recommendations. By structuring blackouts as outcomes of cascading socio-technical interactions rather than isolated technical failures, the architecture provides an integrated analytical framework for assessing risk and designing mitigation strategies in contexts characterized by limited digital interconnection.

Figure 3 presents an integrated socio-technical architecture for analyzing blackouts in the pre-connection era, situating power outages as systemic outcomes shaped by interacting contextual, infrastructural,

institutional, and communicative factors. The upper layer identifies macro level drivers including climate change, extreme weather events, resource scarcity, demand volatility, and geopolitical constraints that exert external pressure on energy systems.

At the core of the architecture lies the pre-connection socio-technical system, composed of three interdependent subsystems: the energy infrastructure core (generation, transmission, grid configuration, and limited smart-grid and AI integration), governance and institutional arrangements (regulatory frameworks, state capacity, investment regimes, and crisis management protocols), and communication infrastructure (digital connectivity, redundancy, and cybersecurity readiness).

These subsystems interact through core dynamics of interdependence and coupling, where information flow constraints and decision making latency facilitate cascade effects that amplify localized failures into large-scale blackouts. The lower layer translates these interactions into resilience oriented outputs, linking vulnerability assessment to adaptive capacity metrics and policy relevant investment recommendations. Overall, the architecture conceptualizes blackouts as emergent socio technical phenomena rather than isolated technical disruptions, providing a framework for integrated risk assessment and mitigation.

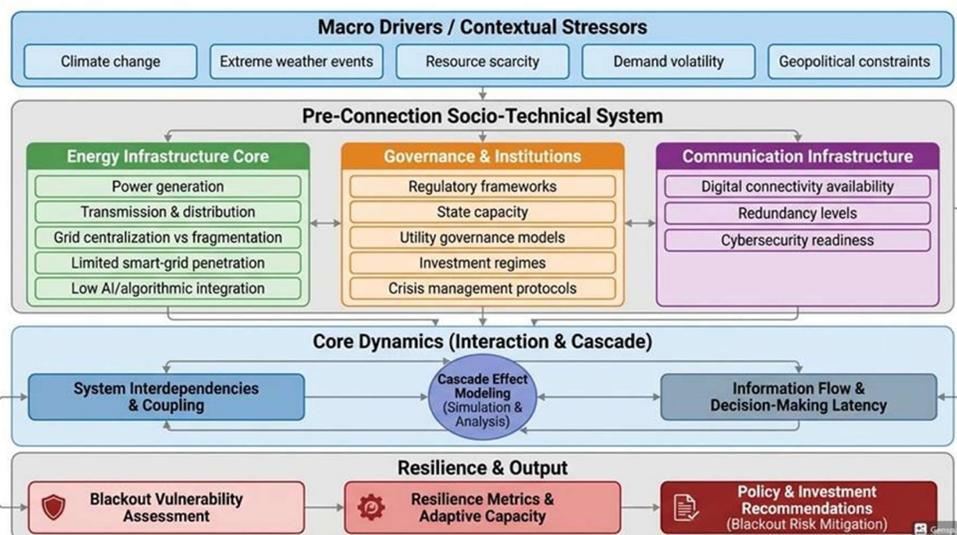


Figure 3. Integrated socio-technical architecture for analyzing blackouts

Overall, the comparative findings suggest that effective blackout management requires integrated governance approaches that combine technological innovation with social inclusion and territorial equity.

Conclusion

The analysis of cases from Spain, Cuba, and India demonstrates that blackouts are not isolated, purely technical events but rather manifestations of complex socio technical environmental systems. Within these systems, infrastructure, climatic pressures, socio economic inequalities, and communicative dynamics interact continuously:

- Spain: Advanced grids and sophisticated institutional management provide high technological resilience;

however, local events like the Valencia outage reveal persistent vulnerabilities linked to demand peaks and environmental stress.

- Cuba: This case highlights how resilience can be primarily social; community networks and social capital compensate for obsolete infrastructure, proving the vital importance of local relationships in mitigating the effects of blackouts;
- India: With fragmented infrastructure and stark regional inequalities, India illustrates systemic vulnerability on a national scale. Here, a mixed resilience, both technological and social, must contend with the complexity of coordinating multi-level systems in densely populated and climatically stressed environments.

These examples confirm that blackout management requires an integrated, multidimensional approach that can simultaneously address technical, environmental, and social factors. The introduction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) represents a strategic frontier: predictive algorithms, grid optimization systems, and advanced communication platforms can increase efficiency and reduce the probability of extensive interruptions. However, their effectiveness will depend on the ability to integrate considerations of socioeconomic inequalities, territorial differences, and dynamics of social capital.

Without an inclusive and transparent approach, AI risks exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, creating a paradox in which technologically advanced tools do not equitably reduce the impact of blackouts on the most vulnerable populations.

From a critical perspective, the future of blackouts is inevitably socio technical political. Resilience will depend not only on infrastructure and algorithms but on the capacity to connect technology, governance, and communities within an integrated, multi-level, and sustainable ecosystem.

The central challenge is not merely the implementation of technological solutions, but the construction of resilience systems that are equitable, adaptive, and socially aware.

Such systems must be capable of mitigating the impact of blackouts in climatically and socially complex contexts while preserving social cohesion and energy justice.

Within this analytical framework, artificial intelligence can be interpreted as an emerging variable influencing infrastructural resilience.

AI-based predictive maintenance, demand forecasting, and automated grid management systems have the potential to reduce technical vulnerability. However, their effectiveness depends on governance transparency, equitable access to technology, and the integration of local knowledge into algorithmic decision-making processes.

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