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SUMMARY

Purposing to show that the agricultural sector can not analysed like a homogeneous sector, since to this characteristic are associated reductionists and simplified visions of the complex scene of its productive relations, were chosen to demonstrate the complexity of agriculture degree analysing by the angle of the coffee research production in São Paulo State and its adherence to reality, opposing to idea of the generated technology answered only to the international capital and the big farmer's necessities. For this purpose an indicative of the technology/knowledge generation by the public sector was constructed, through the papers published by the Instituto Agrônomico and Biológico's researchers, classifying them according to the research lines and natures, beside verifying if the adaption process occurred on São Paulo coffee planting had taken to alterations in the producer's distribution profile.

It was concluded that in the analysed period, 1890-1985, land saving researches represent 55,5% of the whole land, still being expressive the biological researches, taking part of 22,5%. Considering the whole, the improvement and problems of insects and diseases researches 43,5% in the ninety five years analysed.

The distribution of production along the time, associated to sizes farms were studied calculating the Gini Index for 1972/73 and 1980/81, characteristics periods of intensification on adaption process in São Paulo coffee planting and its consolidation, respectively. The indicators calculated are practically the same, what suggests an inalterability on the coffee production profile among producers in the face on the technological change occurred.

The analysis of Variance that was, done in the purpose of verifying differences on productivity among farming sizes, didn't reject the hypothesis of equal in the significance level of 1%, confirming