

that the generated technologies didn't required economy of escape to be adapted.

The initial hypothesis was empirically confirmed, resulting on a recommendation to consider the heterogeneity characteristic as a primordial purpose on planning establishment of policy measures to the agricultural sector, according to this way the discrimination and not incentive that can appear from simplistic perception about agricultural sector reality.

Putpusing to show that the agricultural sector can not easily be like a homogeneous sector, since in this characteristic are based on different and simplified visions of the complex scene of its productive relations, were chosen to demonstrate the complexity of agriculture through analysis by the angle of the coffee research production in São Paulo State and its adherence to reality, opposing to the generated technology answered only to the international level and the big farmer's necessities. For this purpose an indicator of the technological knowledge generation by the public sector was constructed, through the paper published by the Instituto Agrário and Biológico's researchers, classifying them according to the research lines and areas, besides verifying if the adoption process occurred in São Paulo coffee planting had taken to alterations in the producer's distribution profile.

It was concluded that in the analyzed period, 1890-1925, land-saving techniques represent 55.2% of the whole land, still being exclusive the biological research, taking part of 33.8%. Considering the whole, the improvement and problems of insects and diseases researches 43.5% in the ninety five years analyzed.

The distribution of production along the time, associated to sizes farms were studied calculating the Gini index for 1925/23 and 1950/81, characteristics periods of intensification on adoption process in São Paulo coffee planting and its consolidation, respectively. The indicators calculated are practically the same, what suggests an invariability on the coffee production profile among producers in the last century on the technological change occurred.

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