Criticism to public extension services, particularly in many developing countries includes lack of adequate motivation of the personnel, excessive non-extension duties, inadequate operating budget, deficiency of related technology, top-to-down planning, centralized management and lack of accountability in public. There is a global trend towards privatization of extension services. Today, agricultural extension services in Turkey are public services. Non-public extension activities at very small scale and in limited regions are carried out by various entities. The purpose of this study is to present views of extension personnel, working in public extension system and those of consultants working in private system, on the privatization of extension services. The study is based on data collected from different studies. Although 54.37% extension personnel in Isparta believed that extension services should be privatized, 32.14% believed that extension should be a public service. The public extension personnel, who believed that extension services should not be privatized reported the problems of privatization as low income level and reluctance of producers, small-scale structure of most of agricultural enterprises, commercial concerns of private sector and regarding farmers as customers and deficiencies in inspection. In Antalya, according to the results of the research, the most significant problems in the application of the agricultural advisory system are those in the support of the system. These problems enshrine the problems on the promotion of the advisory system and terms of payment. The most significant problems the advisers encounter with the producers are specified as the reluctance to honor the advisory charges, insufficiencies and delays related to it.