**Appeal Services – Your Legal Right to Challenge Unfair Decisions**

**Have you received a judgment or order that seems unjust or unfavorable? Don’t settle — assert your rights with our professional Appeal Services.** As your trusted legal advisor, we help you challenge and overturn incorrect or biased decisions through well-prepared and timely appeals before the appropriate appellate authorities.

Whether it's a civil dispute, criminal conviction, tax matter, or regulatory penalty, our experienced legal team ensures your voice is heard in higher courts with a strategic and persuasive approach.

**✅ Types of Appeals We Handle**

We provide expert assistance in filing and contesting appeals across various forums and sectors, including:

1. **Civil Appeals**
   * District Court Appeals
   * High Court Appeals
   * Supreme Court Appeals
2. **Criminal Appeals**
   * Appeals against conviction/sentence
   * Bail Appeals
   * Acquittal Appeals
3. **Tax Appeals**
   * Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)
   * GST Appellate Authorities
   * Customs/Excise Appeals
4. **Consumer Disputes Appeals**
   * State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions
   * National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)
5. **Corporate & Regulatory Appeals**
   * National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)
   * Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)
6. **Service & Employment Matters**
   * Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)
   * Appellate Authorities under Labour Laws

**⚖️ Levels of Appeal**

The Indian legal system provides multiple levels for appeal, depending on the case:

* **First Appeal**: Challenging the initial order/judgment before a higher authority.
* **Second Appeal**: Involving questions of law, usually before High Courts.
* **Revision/Review**: Correction of errors without a fresh trial.
* **Special Leave Petition (SLP)**: Filing an appeal in the Supreme Court under Article 136.

**📚 Legal Basis of Appeals in India**

Appeals are governed by various statutes depending on the nature of the case:

* **Civil Procedure Code (CPC), 1908** – for civil appeals
* **Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), 1973** – for criminal appeals
* **Income Tax Act, 1961** – for income tax-related appeals
* **GST Act, 2017** – for indirect tax appeals
* **Consumer Protection Act, 2019** – for consumer disputes
* **Companies Act, 2013** – for corporate appeals via NCLAT
* **Constitution of India** – for writ appeals and SLPs before the Supreme Court

**⏳ Timelines for Filing an Appeal**

Each type of appeal has a prescribed time limit. Some examples:

* **Civil Appeal** – 30 to 90 days (depending on the court)
* **Criminal Appeal** – 30 to 60 days
* **Income Tax Appeal** – 30 days from the order
* **GST Appeal** – 3 months from the date of order
* **Consumer Appeal** – 30 days from the date of order
* **SLP (Supreme Court)** – 90 days from judgment of High Court

**Note**: Delay can be condoned in genuine cases, but timely filing is always recommended.

**📌 Common Grounds for Appeal**

* Error in law or interpretation
* Misreading or non-consideration of evidence
* Violation of natural justice (e.g., no opportunity to be heard)
* Improper exercise of discretion
* New and relevant evidence found later

**🔍 Stages in the Appeal Process**

1. Consultation & Legal Opinion
2. Review of Lower Court Order/Proceedings
3. Drafting of Grounds of Appeal
4. Filing Appeal with Jurisdictional Authority
5. Hearing & Representation
6. Judgment or Remand to Lower Authority

**🛡️ Our Support Includes:**

* Legal research and case analysis
* Drafting of appeal petition, SLP, or revision application
* Filing before the appropriate appellate forum
* Oral arguments and case presentation
* Follow-ups and post-order support

**🔄 Alternatives to Appeal**

In some cases, appeal is not the only option. Depending on the facts, your legal strategy might include:

* **Review Petition**: Asking the same authority to re-examine its decision
* **Writ Petition**: Directly approaching High Court under Article 226
* **Revisional Jurisdiction**: Especially in criminal cases
* **Arbitration/Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)**: If agreed between parties

**🙋‍♂️ Who Can File an Appeal?**

* Aggrieved individuals or businesses
* Legal heirs or successors
* Authorized representatives (in tax/corporate cases)
* Advocates on behalf of clients

**💼 Industries & Clients We Serve**

* Individuals in civil or criminal matters
* Businesses facing tax or regulatory orders
* Corporates in commercial disputes
* Startups, exporters, and MSMEs
* NGOs and trusts

**📌 Why Choose Us for Appeal Matters?**

* ✅ Expert drafting of appeal petitions, SLPs, and legal submissions
* ✅ Strategic analysis of previous judgment and grounds of appeal
* ✅ Timely filing and representation across tribunals and courts
* ✅ Transparent advice on merits, risks, and success possibilities
* ✅ Regular updates and personal legal assistance throughout the process

**📄 Documents Required for Appeal Filing**

* Copy of the original judgment/order
* Grounds for appeal
* Evidence or documents filed in earlier proceedings
* Vakalatnama/Authorization
* Filing fees as applicable