

Terms:

- Amir – Commander, the third highest official grade of the Delhi sultanate
- Ariz –i-mamulik – Minister In charge of the army of the whole country
- Amir-i-akhur – Master of the horses
- Amir-i-Tuzuk – Master of Ceremonies
- Barid – Intelligence officer
- Chaugan – Game quite similar to Polo
- Chahalgan – A group of 40 nobles created by Iltutmish
- Chachar – Land with little fertility, cultivated once in three to four years.
- Chetti – a leading mercantile group of South India.
- Doab – Land between Jamuna & Ganges
- Diwan-i-arz – Military Department during Balban's period
- Diwan-i-wizarat – The most important office of the Sultanate period, headed by a wazir.
- Diwan-i- Arj – The department which looked after the military organization, headed by Ariz-i-Mumalik.
- Diwan-i-Insha – The department which looked after the state correspondence, headed by Dabir-i-Khas.
- Diwan-i-Rasalat – The department which dealt with the administration of Justice, headed by Sadr-us-Sudur.
- Dagh – System of branding of horses and animals.
- Huliya – Descriptive roll of the soldiers.
- Iqta – A territory of land assigned in lieu of cash salaries
- Iqtadars – recipient of iqtas
- Jizyah – Personal and yearly tax on non-muslims
- Jittal – Copper coin of the Delhi Sultanate
- Khutba – Sermon
- Malik – In Delhi Sultanate it meant the second highest grade of the officers
- Mamluks – Slave officers
- Mandi – Grain Market
- Munhiyans – Secret spies
- Muhtasibs – An officer appointed to maintain regulations.
- Muqaddam – Village headman, literally the first or senior man.
- Mansab – Military rank conferred by the Mughal government which fixed the status and the Salary of an individual.
- Naib – Deputy Assistants
- Paibos – Kissing of feets
- Sarai Adl – Cloth Market
- Tanka – Silver coin of Delhi Sultanate
- Ulema – Muslims of Religious learning
- Umara – Plural of amirs, amir means nobles or ruling group in Delhi Sultanate.
- Silsilah – Different orders of Sufis
- Zamindars – Owner of private land having hereditary rights
- Sultanu – Sharq – Master of the East
- Khalisa – Land controlled directly by the king & not assigned to any Zamindar or officer
- Tarafdar – Head of a province
- Jagir – A piece of land assigned to a government officer by the State
- Karkhanas – Royal factories or enterprises for producing or collecting commodities required by the state.
- Banjara – Grain and Cattle merchant; name of an itinerant tribe.
- Amil, Amalguzar – Revenue Collector
- Khalisa land – Land held and managed directly by the state.
- Mahzar – A declaration signed by ulema by which Akbar's view was to prevail in case of conflicting views among religious scholars.

- Fawazil – Surplus amount
- Idrar – Revenue free land grant
- Muqti or wali – Iqta holder or governor
- Mushrif – Revenue officer
- Mutasarriff – Auditor
- Waqf – Grant assigned for the maintenance of religious institutions.
- Wazifa – Stipend
- Amin – land surveyor; surveyed land for the purpose of revenue assessment.
- Banjar – infertile land, unfit for cultivation.
- Dadni – a form of artisanal production wherein an artisan was provided with necessary raw material and advance money by such merchants who traded in these commodities. After the stipulated time, the merchants collected finished goods and sold them in the market.
- Dam – Copper coins during the Mughal period
- Dastur – revenue circles; division of territory into revenue circles for the purpose of land revenue assessment. Each such circle was called a Dastur.
- Jagirdar – holders of revenue assignments (Jagirs) in lieu of their services to the Mughal state.
- Jital – Copper currency (coins) of Delhi Sultanate. 48 Jitals were equivalent to one tanka
- Hundis – Bills of exchange
- Kankut – one of the methods of revenue assessment. Land was first measured, productivity of land then fixed and revenue demand per unit of measured area made.
- Karkun – village clerk.
- Karkhana – royal workshop, produced commodities for the use of the royal families and cultivated it with the help of hired labour.
- Khudkasht – rich/prosperous peasants who owned tracts of land and tools of agriculture.
- Kulkarni – village accountant in Deccan.
- Khut: rich peasants of Sultanate era.
- Karwanis – merchants who moved together in large number and specialized in transportation of grain from rural areas.
- Khet-batai – one of the methods of crop sharing wherein fields were divided between the peasant and the state revenue agents with crop standing on the field.
- Lang-batai – another method of crop sharing; crop was first cut and stacked in heaps without separating grain and then the states share was decided.
- Polaj – A category of land, best suited to cultivation which produced two crops annually.
- Parati – another category of land which required to be left fallow after raising two crops to enable it to recover its fertility.
- Patta – title deed, a document given by the state to each cultivator, containing details of land held by cultivators and rates of revenue applicable on it.
- Patwari – village accountant in North India.
- Qabuliyat – a deed agreement taken from peasants which made him to promise to pay land revenue to the state as per the patta specifications.
- Qanungo – a subordinate revenue official at the Pargana level.
- Rai'yat – ordinary peasant
- Sarraf – a community primarily concerned with monetary transactions; acted as money changers, bankers and issued hundis.
- Tanka – Standard silver coin of Delhi Sultanate.
- Zamindar – A class of landed intermediaries of the Mughal era who enjoyed hereditary land rights