**Mughal Era Minarets**

Mughal-era minarets are iconic architectural elements that symbolize the grandeur and ingenuity of Mughal design. Typically, tall and slender, these minarets are often adorned with intricate floral patterns, calligraphy, and geometric designs. Built from materials such as red sandstone, marble, and stucco, they served both practical and aesthetic purposes, functioning as vantage points for the call to prayer and enhancing the symmetry of structures like mosques, tombs, and forts. Minarets like those at the Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, and Badshahi Mosque reflect the Mughal architects' mastery in blending Persian, Central Asian, and Indian influences. These towering structures remain timeless markers of the Mughal Empire's architectural legacy.