The enchanting Andaman Isles, are the ultimate destination for the tourists across the world. Situated between 90° - 94° E and 6° - 14 N°, the isles are a pure blend of rare geodiveristy and biodiversity as well. Until 1950s the isles were synonym for punishment (guilty were exiled here) but now for pleasure. Floated in splendid isolation in the Bay of Bengal is the archipelago of over 570 islands with an area of 8,249sq.kms known as Andaman Isles is now at the top of the league for visitor destinations in India. These, along with silvery-sandy beaches on the edge of meandering coastline of carefree relaxation and makes the Islands a unique geotourism destination. Because of the shallowness of the Sea around the Isles, the gentle slope from the coast line and lack of strong currents the Sea supports a rich and wide variety of coral reefs. But the entire scene changed from 2004 Sumatra tsunami. Andaman isles were one of the badly damaged regions of the tsunami. However, efforts are on to restore the old glory to isles by restoration and rejuvenation. This paper outlines effects of tsunami on the socio-economic scenario of the Isles and approaches to the interpretation of geology for non-specialist audiences, using landscape and scenery as the theme from the Indian perspective in general and Andaman Isles as specific.