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The two eye defects are :

1] **myopia :**

Myopia, it is also known as short-sightedness, is a common eye condition that causes objects in the distance to appear blurred while close objects are often seen clearly.

Myopia occurs when the eye has too much focusing power, either due to the eye being too long or the cornea being more curved than usual making the eye too strong. As a result, when someone with short-sightedness tries to look at distant objects, the rays of light are focused in front of the retina, rather than directly onto it, causing the appearance of those objects to become blurred.

The Common symptoms of myopia typically include having difficulty reading and seeing distant objects clearly, squinting your eyes to see better, and experiencing regular headaches and eye strain.

Most Symptoms of myopia vary between person to person. Short-sightedness usually starts around puberty and gets worse over time until the eye is fully grown. Myopia, or short-sightedness, occurs when the eyeball is too long so it affects how the cornea and lens focus. This means objects in the distance appear blurry because light rays are focusing at the front of the retina rather than directly on its surface.

2] **Hypermetropia** (long-sightedness) is a common eye condition where nearby objects appear blurred, but your vision is clearer when looking at things further away. The cause is an imperfection of the eyes. Often it occurs when the eyeball is too short, or the lens or cornea is misshapen. Risk factors include a family history of the condition, diabetes, certain medications, and tumors around the eye. It is a type of refractive error. Diagnosis is based on an eye exam.

Management can occur with eyeglasses, contact lenses, or surgery. Glasses are easiest while contact lenses can provide a wider field of vision.

A diagnosis of far-sightedness is made by utilizing either a retinoscope or an automated refractor-objective refraction; or trial lenses in a trial frame or a phoropter to obtain a subjective examination. Ancillary tests for abnormal structures and physiology can be made via a slit lamp test, which examines the cornea, conjunctiva, anterior chamber, and iris.