This paper discusses the steady state voltage stability analysis of two power systems: Wale and Hale 6-bus system and the IEEE 30-bus system by using four different correction schemes: transmission path, reactive compensation, generation voltage and reactive path, and load shedding. These correction schemes can improve voltage stability with the help of two indicator techniques: L-index value and V-Q sensitivity value. Results of tests carried on the above-mentioned systems are provided and discussed.