Here's the C code fulfilling your requirements step by step:

### 1a. Declare and Initialize an Array

```c

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

// Declare and initialize an array

int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);

// Print the array elements

printf("Array elements: ");

for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {

printf("%d ", arr[i]);

}

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

```

### 1b. Declare and Initialize a Two-Dimensional Array

```c

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

// Declare and initialize a 2D array

int matrix[2][3] = {

{1, 2, 3},

{4, 5, 6}

};

// Print the 2D array elements

printf("2D Array elements:\n");

for (int i = 0; i < 2; i++) {

for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++) {

printf("%d ", matrix[i][j]);

}

printf("\n");

}

return 0;

}

```

### 1c. Traverse an Array

```c

#include <stdio.h>

int main() {

// Declare and initialize an array

int arr[] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};

int size = sizeof(arr) / sizeof(arr[0]);

// Traverse the array

printf("Traversing the array: ");

for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {

printf("%d ", arr[i]);

}

printf("\n");

return 0;

}

```

### 1d. Concatenate a String of Array

```c

#include <stdio.h>

#include <string.h>

int main() {

// Declare and initialize string arrays

char str1[50] = "Hello, ";

char str2[] = "World!";

// Concatenate the two strings

strcat(str1, str2);

// Print the concatenated string

printf("Concatenated string: %s\n", str1);

return 0;

}

```

Each part of the code addresses your specific requirements in C language, demonstrating array declaration, initialization, traversal, and string concatenation.