Editorial:

The problem can be solved using hashing.
We will iterate through all the sub-arrays and store the special set corresponding to each sub-array. Then we can look for number of distinct special sets. For comparison, we need to compare two special sets.
Hence that is not a efficient approach to store all special sets and then compare them. Rather we can generate a Unique Hash corresponding to a special set, and then compare the Hashes efficiently.We need to find a function that maps the sets uniquely. We can do it by hit and trial or by some observation.
This mapping function holds well.

```
Random gen = new Random();
x = gen.nextLong();        // generating a random long number
hash = hash + x*arr[i]     // arr[i] is current element
```